Memorandum

To : SSA [redacted] Date 10/23/90

From : SAC, PORTLAND (44-NEW)

Subject: THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

[redacted] Portland Police Bureau, advised me today that PPB had been contacted by [redacted] the American Jewish Committee, 1220 SW Morrison, Suite 930, telephone [redacted]

[redacted] had been contacted by the American Jewish Committee's Chicago Office. That contact indicated that the Chicago Office had received this date a telephone threat from someone claiming to be a white supremist. The individual advised that as a result of the [redacted] trial certain white supremist members were getting together a list of the Directors of the American Jewish Committee and targeting them for assassination. The Chicago Office was furnishing this to [redacted] so that appropriate precautions could be taken.

You should immediately arrange for contact with [redacted] and ascertain from our Chicago Office information concerning this threat.

Detective [redacted] of the [redacted] t, PPB, is handling this for that department.

A teletype should be prepared to FBIHQ and Chicago detailing this threat.

2-Portland
[redacted]
(2)

44A-PD-31769-1

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
OCT 23 1990
FBI-PORTLAND

[redacted]

0 A
10/23/90

0030 MRI 01555

PP FBIPD

DE FBIPD #0008 2982109

ZNR UUUUU

P 252105Z OCT 90

FM FBI PORTLAND (44A-PD-31769) (C)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI CHICAGO/PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

CITE: //3670//

SUBJECT: CHANGED (INTRAOFFICE). UNSUBS; THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIMS; CR; OO: CHICAGO.

RE PORTLAND TELCALLS TO CHICAGO (SA [redacted] 10/24/90. b6 b7C

TITLE MARKED CHANGED TO ADD UNSUBS AS SUBJECT. TITLE PREVIOUSLY CARRIED AS "THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE; CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER; OO: PORTLAND," 44A-PD-31769.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND CHICAGO, [redacted] THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE (AJC) [redacted] REPORTED SHE

44A-PD-31769-2

[redacted] b6 b7C

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEX
FILED

PAGE TWO DE FBIPD 0008 UNCLAS

HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY [redacted] AJC, CHICAGO, ON 10/23/90, b6 b7C

REGARDING A THREAT FROM A MALE CLAIMING TO BE A WHITE SUPREMIST (SKINHEAD). THE CALLER ADVISED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE [redacted] TRIAL, CERTAIN WHITE SUPREMIST MEMBERS WERE GETTING TOGETHER A LIST OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AJC AND TARGETING THEM FOR ASSASSINATION. THE CALLER INDICATED HE HAD A FIVE-PAGE LIST OF THE NAMES/ADDRESSES OF THE DIRECTORS AND GAVE [redacted] SOME OF THE NAMES TO AUTHENCIATE HIS CLAIM. [redacted] IS FROM THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE AJC AND IS VISITING THE CHICAGO AJC OFFICE, TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

THIS INFORMATION ALSO PROVIDED TO THE PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU (PPB), INTELLIGENCE UNIT [redacted]

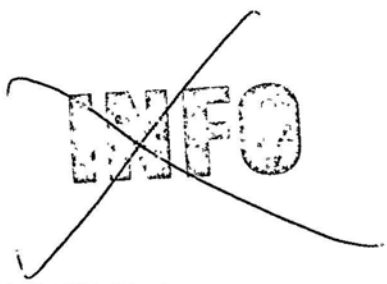
CHICAGO SHOULD CONTACT AJC AND OBTAIN SPECIFICS OF THREAT, INCLUDING TIME AND DATE OF CALL. FURNISH PORTLAND AND INTERESTED OFFICES NAMES/ADDRESSES OF AJC OFFICES/DIRECTORS. PORTLAND WILL CONTACT AJC [redacted] AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH PPB.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

#0008

NNNN



Memorandum

To : SAC, PORTLAND (44A-PD-31769) (C) Date 10/24/90

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject: UNSUB;
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIM;
CR
(OO: Portland)

Re Portland teletype to Bureau and Chicago, 10/24/90.

On instant date, SA [redacted] Chicago Division, FBI, telephonically advised that neither the American Jewish Committee (AJC), Chicago or AJC member [redacted] had received any recent threatening telephone calls. The switchboard operator at AJC, Chicago, did receive several telephone calls from an unknown male individual during past few days. The switchboard operator answered the call, "American Jewish Committee, can I help you?" The caller would answer, "No you can't," and the operator would then hang up. SA [redacted] advised [redacted] was visiting Chicago en route to New York from Portland, Oregon. [redacted] did not receive any calls, however, had been in recent attendance at the civil trial of known white supremist, [redacted] Chicago will furnish teletype regarding this information. b6 b7C

The Portland Police Bureau (PPB) [redacted] notified of the above information. [redacted] will notify AJC [redacted] of above information.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

1 - Portland

[redacted]

10/25/90

44A-PD-31769-3

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]

[redacted]

b6 b7C

0010 MRI 01099

PP RUCNFB FBIPD FBINY

DE FBICG #0011 3051808

ZNR UUUUU

P 011620Z NOV 90

FM FBI CHICAGO (44A-PD-31769) (C)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI PORTLAND/PRIORITY/

FBI NEW YORK/PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

CITE: //3150:SQ12//

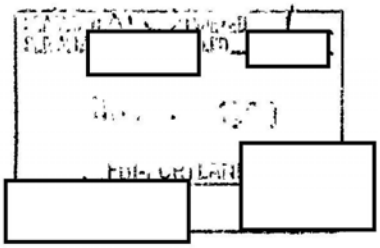
SUBJECT: UNSUBS; AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE-VICTIMS; CR; 00: PORTLAND.

RE PORTLAND TELETYPE TO CHICAGO DATED OCTOBER 25, 1990. ALSO RE TELCALL OF PORTLAND SSA [redacted] TO CHICAGO OF OCTOBER 23, 1990. b6 b7C

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEW YORK, RE PORTLAND TELETYPE REFLECTS THAT THE DIRECTOR OF THE PORTLAND OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH

44A-PD-31769-4

b6
b7C



Rec'd 10:15 am [redacted]

FBI

COMMITTEE (AJC) REPORTED THAT SHE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] AJC NEW YORK OFFICE, ON OCTOBER 23, 1990 REGARDING A THREAT FROM A MALE CLAIMING TO BE A WHITE SUPREMACIST. THE CALLER ADVISED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE [redacted] TRIAL, CERTAIN WHITE SUPREMACIST MEMBERS WERE GATHERING TOGETHER A LIST OF DIRECTORS OF AJC AND TARGETING THEM FOR ASSASINATION. THE CALLER INDICATED HE HAD A FIVE PAGE LISTS OF THE NAMES/ADDRESSES OF THE DIRECTORS AND GAVE [redacted] SOME OF THE NAMES TO AUTHENTICATE HIS CLAIM. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT [redacted] RECEIVED THIS THREATENING PHONE CALL WHILE IN CHICAGO.

ON OCTOBER 24, 1990 [redacted] OF THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE 55 E. JACKSON, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WERE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. [redacted] IS A [redacted] AT AJC AND STATED THAT THE ONLY STRANGE PHONE CALLS RECEIVED BY AJC HAD COME IN ON THE PRECEDING DAY. [redacted] STATED THAT SHE HAD RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY SIX STRANGE PHONE CALLS AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE AJC ON OCTOBER 23, 1990. THE EXTENT OF THE PHONE CALLS INVOLVED [redacted] ASKING THE CALLER IF SHE COULD HELP HIM. THE CALLER'S REPLY WAS "NO YOU MAY NOT, " AT WHICH POINT [redacted] WOULD HANG UP THE PHONE. [redacted] RECEIVED FOUR SUCH PHONE CALLS ON THE MORNING OF OCTOBER 23, 1990 AND TWO SUCH

PHONE CALLS ON THE AFTERNOON OF OCTOBER 23, 1990. THE MORNING PHONE CALLS BEGAN AFTER 10:30 AM AND THE AFTERNOON PHONE CALLS WERE MADE BETWEEN 1 O'CLOCK PM AND 2:30 PM. [redacted] DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE CALLER'S VOICE. [redacted] ADVISED THE CALLER SOUNDED TO BE A MIDDLE AGE MALE, WHO TALKED PLAINLY WITH NO ACCENT. [redacted] HAD RECEIVED NO OTHER STRANGE OR THREATENING PHONE CALLS AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF AJC. b6 b7C

[redacted] IS THE [redacted] OF THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE AJC (ADDRESS AS ABOVE). [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] IS WITH THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE AJC. THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 165 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, PHONE NUMBER [redacted] ALSO STATED THAT IT WAS AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE WHERE STERN RECEIVED THE THREATENING PHONE CALL CONCERNING THE WHITE SUPREMACISTS WHO POSSESSED THE LIST OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AJC. [redacted] STATED THAT [redacted] WAS ONLY IN THE CHICAGO AREA DURING A BRIEF PERIOD OF BUSINESS AND DID NOT RECEIVE ANY THREATENING PHONE CALLS WHILE IN CHICAGO.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK SHOULD CONTACT [redacted]

[redacted] AND OBTAIN b6 b7C

SPECIFICS AS TO THE THREATENING PHONE CALL, INCLUDING TIME AND DATE OF CALL, AND ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION. ALSO, FURNISH PORTLAND AND INTERESTED OFFICES NAMES/ADDRESSES OF AJC OFFICES/DIRECTORS.

PORTLAND CARRIED THE CAVEAT "ARMED AND DANGEROUS" IN RE TELETYPE.

BT

#0011

NNNN

FD-302(rev.3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription
11/14/90

[redacted] OFFICE AND BUILDING SERVICES, AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE (AJC), 165 E. 56th Street, New York, New York 10022-2746, after being advised of the identity of Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and after being advised of the purpose of the interview furnished the following information:

On or about October 23, 1990, at approximately 11:40 AM, it was [redacted] and not [redacted] who had received a telephone call from an unknown male (U/M), middle-aged, no accent, at the AJC headquarters in New York. The U/M had identified himself as a skinhead, and that he had, in his possession a list of names/addresses of AJC personnel. According to the U/M, the list had been forwarded to him and other skinheads by [redacted] a white supremacist, residing on the West Coast, who, on or about October 22, 1990, was found liable for a multi-million dollar damage award in Portland, Oregan as per the death of an Ethiopian male, who had been beaten to death by a group of skinheads, at the behest of [redacted]

Additionally, the U/M, during the course of the conversation with [redacted] began to describe a document called an "S" page, from which the U/M had referred to AJC's members' names and addresses. The accuracy of the contents of the list justified [redacted] putting the AJC, New York office, as well as other AJC offices, on alert. After having read the names and addresses of the AJC members, the U/M indicated that some of the AJC members would be targeted for assassination. No other specifics were provided, and no other telephone calls were made to the New York AJC by the U/M subsequent to the telephonic contact on October 23, 1990.

[redacted] Additionally, [redacted] in the presence of SA [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] of the AJC Chicago Office, to ascertain if either he [redacted] had been in receipt or aware of any additional harassing telephone calls/messages subsequent to October 23 - October 24, 1990. The responses from AJC Chicago were negative.

Investigation on 11/09/90 at New York, N.Y. File # 44A-PD-31769 - 18

By SA [redacted]

Date Dictated 11/13/90

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44A-PD-31769-5

b6
b7C

[redacted] further stated that she had notified several other Jewish agencies as to the incident, and had contacted the FBI and the Bias Unit of the NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] Human Relations, AJC, New York who is knowledgeable concerning white supremacist organizations, would be available for an interview on or about November 14, 1990, if necessary, to provide additional background information concerning activities of the skinheads.

44A-PD-31769

[redacted] (confidential source) [redacted] AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTE, 165 E. 56th Street, furnished the following information: b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] who was not able to specifically identify any members of the white supremacist groups, particularly members of the skinhead factions, did state that the skinheads were known to meet in a bar in the Bowery area of Manhattan names CBGB (phonetic) in and about Bleeker and Spring Street, New York, N.Y.

[redacted] had advised that the following organizations, with which [redacted] be contacted re additional information re skinheads and other white supremacist organizations:

CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

Additionally, [redacted] had advised that Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] Portland, Oregon who was instrumental in the prosecution of [redacted] white supremacist and catalyst of a skinhead faction on the West Coast, would be in a position to furnish additional information re skinheads and if there were any ties to skinheads on the East Coast.

[redacted] further provided a mailing request to a source, whose identity [redacted] would/could not furnish, concerning a fund raising effort on behalf of the [redacted]

The above information provided by [redacted] on 11/14/90.

cc: 44-0

44A-PD-31769-6

FD-36 (Rev. 8-29-85)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:
☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 2/28/91

: SAC, PORTLAND (44A-PD-31769)

: ADIC, NEW YORK (44A-PD-31769) (RUC) (C-20)

ECT: UNSUB;
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO:PORTLAND

Re: Chicago teletype to New York, dated November 11, 1990;
New York telcall to Portland, February 26, 1991.

Enclosed for Portland and Chicago are two copies of an FD-302 concerning an interview with [redacted] and two (2) copies of an insert concerning an interview with [redacted] The investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] who is presently on extended sick leave. SA [redacted] reference made to [redacted] providing a mailing request concerning a fund raising effort on behalf of the [redacted] could not be located. b6 b7C b7D

Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] Portland, Oregon, may be able to furnish additional information, as stated in [redacted] interview.

The Portland Division advised the case is already in a closed status within their Division.

In view of the above no further investigation is being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York, unless advised to the contrary by the Office of Origin.

2 - Portland (44A-PD-31769) (Encls. 4)
2 - Chicago (44A-PD-31769) (Encls. 4) (Info.)
1 - New York (44A-PD-31769)
[redacted]
(6) b6 b7C

44A-PD-31769 - 1

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

Complaint Form
FD-71 (Rev. 3-27-95)

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.
Indices: [X] Negative [ ] See below

Subject's name and aliases	Character of case
UNSUB: [redacted] American Jewish Committee-Victim Religious Discrimination-No Force and/or Violence	44(E) Civil Rights - Telephone Harassment
	Complainant [ ] Protect Source: [redacted] American Jewish Committee
	Complaint received [redacted] [ ] Personal [X] Telephonic Date 2/5/2001 Time 11:20 am
Address of Subject	Complainant's address and telephone number [redacted]
	Complainant's DOB / Sex F

b6
b7C

Subject's Description						
Race	[ ] Male	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and birth place	
Age	[ ] Female	Weight	Eyes	Complexion	Social Security Number	
Scars, marks and other data						

Employer | Address | Telephone

Vehicle Description

Facts of complaint

Complainant is the Stamford leader of the American Jewish Committee. Compainant received a threatening telephone call on Jan 20 at 9:33 pm on a third line at her home that was being used as the American Jewish Committee number, while she was getting her new office set up. The caller placed the following message on Complanants voice mail:

HEIL HITLER...ALL JEWS ARE TO BE ELIMINATED. THE CLEANSING MUST START AGAIN. HITLER HAD THE RIGHT IDEA. ALL YOU FUCKING JEWS SHOULD BE KILLED, PERSECUTED AND YOUR FUCKING NUTS RIPPED OFF AND YOUR CLITS RIPPED OFF, YOU FUCKING JEWS (unintelligible) YOU FUCKING TRAITOR. . Complainant advised that this telephonenumber [redacted] the threat came on is unpublished but used on her business card and letterhead. Complainant contacted Greenwich PD which took the report and advised Complainant to contact Stamford PD, as her new office is in Stamford.

To hear recording, call [redacted] press # [redacted] (DO NOT ERASE)

b6
b7C

Do not write in this space

OEA to [redacted]
Set Tickler #1: (2/12/01) FO-610
CPI code HATE
Set Tickler #2: (3/13/01) Initial Report
BRA 1
OPEN (~~RECORD~~) CASE 44E-
ORIGIN [redacted] DATE 2/9/01
SUPV. [redacted] SECT BRA-1
BLOCK STAMP

R'cd B'pt 2/9/01 pm

(Complaint received by)

1 2 3 4 5 (9)

44E NH 40852-1

% ö % | ´ ü ì è ë ü ò ¨ 1A Envelope

Case ID: 44E-NH-40852

NH	1	COPY OF TELEPHONE MESSAGE RECORDED 01/20/2001 AT 933 PM ON [redacted] AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE OFFICE STAMFORD CT

b6
b7C

(Title) _____

(File No.) _____

Item	Date Filed	To be returned Yes	To be returned No		Disposition

See Computer Printout.

FD-340 (7-19-00)

Universal Case File Number 44E NH 40852-1A

Field Office Acquiring Evidence _____

Serial # of Originating Document _____

Date Received 2/05/01

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

_____
(Address of Contributor)

_____
(City and State)

By SF [redacted]

b6
b7C

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☒ No

Receipt Given ☐ ☒ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

☐ Yes ☒ No

Federal Taxpayer Information (FTI)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Title:

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of

Copy of Telephone Message Recorded 1/20/01 at 9:33pm

ON [redacted] American Jewish Committee

Office Stamford CT

b6
b7C

DocLab Note

ITEM(S)

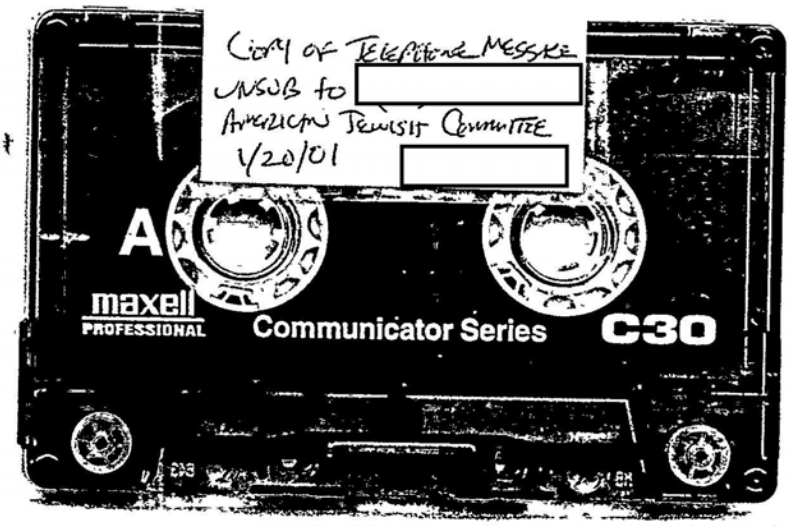
CANNOT

BE

SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Cassette tape


Copy of Telephone Message
UNSUB to
American Jewish Committee
1/20/01
A
maxell
PROFESSIONAL
Communicator Series
C30

b6
b7C

FD-610 (Rev. 03/03/1999)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: DEADLINE 03/13/2001 **Date:** 02/09/2001

To: Criminal Investigative **Attn:** Hate Crimes Unit

From: New Haven
Bridgeport RA
Contact: SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 44E-NH-40852

Title: Unsub;
American Jewish Committee-Victim;
Religious Discrimination-No Force &/or Violence

Synopsis: Initial submission.

Details:

Date of Incident: 01/20/2001 Time of Incident: 09:33P
Date of Complaint: 02/05/2001

Incident Street No.: 8C
Street Name: Weavers Hill Apt #:
City: Greenwich
State: CT Zip: 06831

1. INCIDENT:
   A. Community Area: Small City or Town
   B. Violence: No
   C. Death: No
   D. Injury: No
   E. Correctional Facility:
      Facility Type:
      Same Facility Address:
      Street Name:
      City:
      State: Zip:

2. MODUS OPERANDI:
   Telephonic Threats

CRIS
Date entered: 2/14/2001
Initials: [redacted] b6 b7C

3. OTHER AGENCY INVESTIGATING:
   Police (Criminal)

4. SYNOPSIS:
   A threatening message was left on the voice mail for the American Jewish Committee. Incident was reported by [redacted] b6 b7C

Dupe

44E NH 40852-2

To: Criminal Investigative From: New Haven
Re: 44E-NH-40852, 02/09/2001

5. SIGNIFICANT CASE: No

6. REMARKS/ADMINISTRATIVE: NH will conduct appropriate investigation.

♦♦

FD-205 (Rev. 9-22-80)

Memorandum

To : Director, FBI (44E-NH-40852) Date 4/10/01

From : SAC, New Haven (44E-NH-40852)

Subject : UNSUB;
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIM;
RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION - NO FORCE AND/OR VIOLENCE

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 4/10/01

Reason for the delinquency: Awaiting receipt of telephone company records which will hopefully identify subject.

Date ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☒ LHM will reach the Bureau: 5/10/01

☒ No administrative action necessary.

2 - Bureau
(2) - New Haven

[redacted]

b6
FBI/DOJ b7C

44E NH 40852 Serial 3

(Rev. [illegible]-28-2000)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE **Date:** 05/02/2001

To: New Haven **Attn:** SSA [redacted] b6 b7C

From: Criminal Investigative Division
Hate Crimes Unit/Room 3117
Contact: SSA [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 44E-NH-40852-4 (Pending)

Title: UNSUB;
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIM;
RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION -
NO FORCE AND/OR VIOLENCE
OO: NEW HAVEN

Synopsis: The New Haven Division is requested to submit a pending report (FD-263, FD-204 and FD-302's), regarding captioned matter.

Reference: 44E-NH-40852 Serial 3

Details: On 04/10/01, New Haven Division submitted an FD-205 delinquency notice, advising the Hate Crime Unit, the reason for delinquency was due to awaiting receipt of telephone company records which will hopefully identify subject.

b6 b7C

[redacted]

SA
SSA
SSA

44E-NH-40852-4
uploaded 05/09/01 by [redacted]

S: [redacted] 122 [redacted] 03.ec.

44E-NH-40852-4

To: New Haven From: Criminal Investigative Division
Re: 44E-NH-40852, 05/02/2001

LEAD(s):

Set Lead 1:

NEW HAVEN

AT NEW HAVEN

Hate Crimes Unit request New Haven to submit an investigative report regarding above captioned matter.

CC: 2 - New Haven
1 - New Haven Field Office Folder, Room 3117
1 - Bufile, Room 3117
1 - [redacted] b6 b7C

♦♦

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 44E-NH-40852

Bridgeport, CT 06604
June 1, 2001

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIM;
RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION - NO FORCE AND/OR VIOLENCE

Captioned matter was predicated upon receipt of a telephonic complaint on February 5, 2001, from [redacted] representing the American Jewish Committee in the State of Connecticut. [redacted] disclosed that on January 20, 2001, a profane and threatening telephone message was left on the organization's answering machine. [redacted] had no further knowledge regarding the point of origin of this message.

b6
b7C

Attempts at New Haven to identify the source of this telephone call through Southern New England Telephone Company met with negative results. Complainant [redacted] was recontacted and advised that since the initial message was left, no subsequent threatening calls have been received by the American Jewish Committee.

Since there were no subsequent calls received, and all investigative leads have been exhausted, New Haven will conduct no further investigation into this matter.

NO AGENT COPY NEEDED

3 - Bureau
1 - U.S. Attorney's
1 - New Haven (44E-NH-40852)
[redacted]
(5) [redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

44E NH 40852-5

(Rev. 10-01-1999)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE **Date:** 06/01/2001

To: Criminal Investigative **Attn:** Civil Rights Section
Hate Crimes Unit

From: New Haven
Bridgeport RA-1

Approved By: [redacted] b6 b7C

Drafted By:

Case ID #: 44E-NH-40852 (Closed)

Title: UNSUB;
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - VICTIM;
RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION - NO FORCE
AND/OR VIOLENCE

Synopsis: Close case.

Enclosure(s): Original and two copies of LHM.

Details: Enclosed LHM sets forth details regarding captioned matter.

All logical investigation has been completed, and this matter should be placed in a closed status.

♦♦

NO AGENT COPY NEEDED

CLOSE ON THIS 6/1/01 b6 b7C

4 5 6

JEWCOM07

44E NH 40852-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1641405-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 4 ~ Referral/Consult;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1 - J. E. Hengemuhle

SAC, New York

August 5, 1969

REC-12

Director, FBI

b3
b7E

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - ISRAEL

Reference your letter and LHM dated 7-23-69.

A copy of your LHM has been furnished to the Department for their information. A review of its contents by the Bureau does not indicate that the organization has incurred an obligation to register under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Conduct no further inquiries. Close your case.

JFH:dlm
(4)

NOTE:

New York furnished a copy of a ~~"Confidential"~~ letter sent by the captioned committee to one of their members. This letter was furnished to New York by the Secretary General of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations. The letter reveals that the American Jewish Committee (AJC) had conducted a study of anti-Israeli propaganda and furnished instructions as to how this propaganda could be refuted. New York is of opinion that AJC may have incurred an obligation to register with the Department. Contents of LHM does not support this opinion and New York being advised to conduct no further inquiries. A copy of LHM has been furnished to Department for information. The Bureau has maintained cordial relations with the AJC in the past.

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MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
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4-2? (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Bran[illegible]

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention [redacted] b6
- [x] Return to [redacted] b7C

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

A.J.C.

Subject American Jewish Committee

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 7/30 Searcher Initials [redacted] b6 b7C

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
62-102104	
MF [redacted]	b3 b7E
62-77787-642 Sum 5/7/45	
62-102104-8 Sum 3/29/44	
100-316012-40 Sum 8/23/45	
approx 300 see refs not listed	
A. J. C.	
62-102104	

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DATE 4/23/02 BY 60290BCE/CE/JRS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 23, 1969

American Jewish Committee (AJC)

On July 22, 1969, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a Xerox copy of a ~~"Confidential"~~ letter on the letterhead of the AJC which was dated April 2, 1969. A Xerox copy of this letter is attached hereto.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

5/25/94 SP2 TAP/CA

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DATE 03-10-2014 BY ADG [redacted]

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b6
b7C

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

April 2, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Colleague:

The intensified Arab propaganda effort in the United States is taking place in a number of areas: United Nations agencies, American political leadership, college campuses and the general American community. Of particular concern is the extent to which this effort has penetrated church groups and publications. According to a recent study of the American Jewish Committee, the anti-Israel campaign has taken several forms: (1) the proliferation of a number of associations, committees, etc. over the past several years, a number of them led or coordinated by American clergymen, some with headquarters in Arab nations, most notably Lebanon, such as Americans for Justice in the Middle East, Americans for Middle East Understanding, etc. (2) There is a barrage of mail from American missionaries in Arab nations, directed to "fellow Christians" of the West which are readily printed or reprinted in major Protestant denominational or interdenominational publications. (3) Reports from Christian church delegations to the Middle East -- which are based largely on visits to the Arab refugees -- tend to be anti-Israel in tone. (4) There is an apparently well organized campaign of letter writing to the general and religious press reflecting an anti-Israel position.

The overwhelming majority of American Christians whose stance is anti-Israel have scrupulously avoided the use of blatant anti-Semitic propaganda, and this distinction should be borne in mind in countering their efforts. (Another distinction which should be acknowledged is some difference between Catholic and Protestant responses; American Catholics tend to be more sympa-

[redacted]

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thetic to Israel, and most of the pro-Arab statements and materials are found in Protestant journals and among Protestant clergy. The Middle Eastern Catholic groups are, of course, uniformly anti-Israel.) Nevertheless, some of the anti-Israel, anti-Zionist material slides into anti-Semitism. Christian attitudes toward Israel are also complicated by frequently unacknowledged - and perhaps unconscious - theological presuppositions on the one hand, and an uncritical acceptance of the "third world" political ideology on the other hand.

The arguments of those Christians who are anti-Israel center around certain themes:

1. An overriding preoccupation with the plight of Arab refugees, and the assumption that Israel is totally or largely responsible for their plight.

2. A tendency to characterize Israel as a militaristic, expansionist state.

3. A tendency to regard Zionism as narrow tribalism, or racist chauvinism, a contradiction or corruption of the "noble universalism of prophetic Judaism." (Along with this frequently goes a sympathy for the American Council for Judaism, and in some cases, specific directives to seek cooperation and dialogue with that organization.) The other side of this coin is a tendency to look sympathetically on Arab nationalism, and in some cases to romanticize the Arab fedayeen terrorist groups and commando units as "freedom fighters".

4. American Christians share the general American mood of non-intervention, and express particular anxiety about the possibility of a major world war being sparked by the Middle East crisis. There is an almost automatic assumption that should a conflagration be touched off, it will be the fault of Israeli, not Arab intransigence.

PROPOSED SUGGESTIONS FOR RABBINIC ACTION

I. Organizing the Jewish Community

1. Regional, state and local meetings of Jewish religious and communal leadership should be held to alert people to the problem of Arab propaganda in churches and in American Christian publications.

2. Specific committees should be organized to monitor Christian publications, speakers, programs, etc. that take place in church settings. These committees should be aware of the existing resources that are available to them.

3. Bureaus of informed Jewish speakers, both rabbinic and lay, should be organized on a community level. Public platforms and mass media should be used to interpret the issues.

4. Letters on the Middle East situation should be sent to public officials and to the general and religious press, and to radio and TV program directors. Especially hostile articles should be answered directly with a strong and knowledgeable response.

II. Dealing with the Christian Community

1. It is necessary for Jews to talk to Christians often and to speak to them with the assumption that they are friendly toward Israel. Do not assume that they are hostile. It should be emphasized to Christians that being pro-Arab and pro-Israel are not mutually exclusive.

2. Personal contacts and friendships with Christian clergy should be enhanced and deepened. These may include lunches, pulpit exchanges, social visits, private and public meetings, etc.

3. Local Jewish communities should organize one day Jewish-Christian "Middle East clergy institutes." Experience has shown that these institutes are extremely effective in combating anti-Israel propaganda. It matters little how the institute is structured. It can be along either "theological" or "historical" lines. The Middle East should be thoroughly discussed at these institutes by competent authorities.

4. Available printed materials should be distributed to Christian clergy and Christian lay leaders.

III. Allies.

1. In programming or seeking speakers, be sure to check with the following organizations: American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, University and Interfaith Committee of the American Israel Cultural Foundation, members of the Christian clergy and seminary faculty who have shown their commitment to Israel through previous speeches and writings.

2. Be sure to use the resources of existing national Jewish agencies, i.e. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Zionist Council, Anti-Defamation League, United Synagogue of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, NCRAC, etc.

I would appreciate your sending to me copies of pertinent articles, programs, news items, etc. that pertain to this critical issue. Thank you very much.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

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b7C

Interreligious Affairs Department

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 08-27-2014
[redacted]
Per OGA letter dated 6/3/2014

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~SECRET~~

DATE: 7/23/69

b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SD2 TAP/CAD 5/25/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2 1, X+3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7/23/89

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE (AJC)
RA-ISRAEL

There are enclosed for the Bureau five copies and for WFO one copy of an LHM dated and captioned as above. A copy of this letter is being designated for WFO for information in view of possible future investigation in this matter.

Confidential source referred to in LHM is [redacted] who requested his identity be concealed.

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The enclosed LHM reveals that the AJC has recently conducted a study of anti-Israeli propaganda as opposed to anti-semitism. The AJC proposed definite steps to be taken to further the interests of the State of Israel.

[redacted]

b1 per CIA
b3

In view of the possibility that the AJC has incurred an obligation under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended, it is recommended that this matter be referred to the Department of Justice for its opinion.

MCT-43

REC-5

[redacted]

ST-137

14 JUL 25 1969

DECLASSIFICATION ON 10/22/79
BY 3908 DRK/wd

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) DATE

2 - Bureau (Encls.5) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (INFO) (Encls.1) (RM)
1 - New York

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Page 8 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 9 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 10 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 15 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 16 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 17 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 80 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 84 ~ b1;

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

NAJ:AEM

June 23, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/b,a~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

RE: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

In accordance with your request the following information was obtained from the files concerning the American Jewish Committee:

The Committee was founded in 1906, and was incorporated in the year 1911. The main office is located at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is a relatively small organization having at the present time approximately 1159 members. The Committee is said to be dedicated to safeguarding the civil and religious rights of the Jews throughout the world and to combating discrimination and removing prejudice. The Committee has a propaganda bureau and employs several investigators.

Confidential informant [redacted] of the New York Office advised during June, 1937, that the American Jewish Committee was extremely conservative and was unequivocally opposed to radicalism in any form whatsoever. b7D

Confidential informant [redacted] of the New York Office advised in October, 1936, that he had looked over several books distributed by Knight Publications and that nine out of ten of them were secretely sponsored by the Communist Party or the American Jewish Committee. He explained that there was no connection between the two organizations but that on the question of the persecution of the Jews their propaganda interests coincide. He pointed out that, however, the American Jewish Committee was regarded by the Communist Party as being arch-reactionary. b7D

The files contain a letter from Edward S. Greenbaum, chairman, Survey Committee of the American Jewish Committee to the management of Madison Square Garden in New York City relative to the Bund meeting scheduled for the hall on February 20, 1939. Pertinent portions of the letter read as follows:

"The German-American Bund is in my opinion completely anti-American and anti-democratic. - - - We are confident however that the citizens of the United States will reject all un-American propaganda with-

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUN 30 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NICHOLS
FILE

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out resorting to any such violation of civil liberties guaranteed to all by the Bill of Rights. - - - We of course assume that Madison Square Garden will do nothing to permit the Bund to deceive the public as to the true nature of the meeting."

According to the New York Sun on June 16, 1938, coordination of activities in defense of Jewish rights was agreed upon by representatives attending a meeting in New York City. The groups represented were the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee.

The secretary of the American Jewish Committee is Morris D. Waldman. Other officials within recent years have been Irving Lehman, Justice of the New York Court of Appeals; Phillip Forman, United States District Judge, Trenton, New Jersey; Julius L. Meier, former governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon; and Louis B. Mayer, Los Angeles, California. The president is Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Adler has been president of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning in Philadelphia since 1909. He was acting president of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City from 1916 to 1924 and has been president since the latter year. In addition Dr. Adler is connected with numerous other civic and religious organizations. He is a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America and has written several books.

The Committee is supported by voluntary contributions and has membership in 312 cities and represents twenty National Jewish organizations. On its Executive Committee appear the names of the most prominent Jewish business, professional, and industrial leaders in the United States. Many of the members of the American Jewish Committee are very wealthy.

The files reflect that in 1934 the New York Office considered the American Jewish Committee as one of the safest sources of information on the Silver Shirts and the Order of '76. The New York Office has contacted the Committee on several occasions for information and the organization has been cooperative.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-17-2025 BY: [redacted]

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ON 8-9-79 SP-3-TEK/6 à 62-102104-2

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UNITED STATES OF AMERIC[redacted]

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Air (A).
Land (L) L PERSONAL Registered No. NONE [redacted] No.

Page 1 of 1

FROM:	TO:
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE MORRIS D. WALDMAN (GEN. SECRETARY) 386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. LIST: NONE	MR. M. GLIKOWSKI SRIO. EJECUTIVO COMITE CENTRAL ISRAELITA DE MEXICO TACUBA 15 ALTOS MEXICO, D. F. LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):	To be photographed:	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
SEPT. 2, 1942	NO		Held (H).
Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	Released (R).
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			Returned to sender (RS)
	Language: ENGLISH	Previously censored by: NONE	Or sent with comment

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
		I & V 2	12371	2040	SEPT. 9, 1942	[illegible] SEPT. 11, 1[illegible]

COMMENT
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9/10/42

SECRETARY OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE MEETS TOLEDANO
SEEKS MATERIAL FROM MEXICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

I. A. J. C. Secretary Comments on Meeting with Toledano

Writer states that after receiving addressee's letter of August 22 and telegram of August 25, he got [redacted] Toledano (B 635, 111, 574) with whom he lunched on Saturday. Writer was strongly impressed by Toledano's personality and loyalty to principles of democracy, as well as by his speech made in Mexico on Fifth Column activities.

II. Seeks Material from Mexican Jewish Congress

Writer states that he has sent a letter, similar to one sent to friends in various countries, to addressee's President. Writer adds that the material, promised by the addressee, has not yet arrived. He assumes that addressee has not yet Minkoff, for whom writer would have waited in Mexico City if he had known of his coming.

Examiner's Note: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, a Communist leader of Mexico and President of Latin American Workers, lectured at a meeting, held August 2[illegible] in Fine Arts Palace, Mexico City, in honor of the Jewish people and against Nazi terrorism in Europe. Toledano left for Washington and New York on August 21, 1942.

Enclosures: None

ZLJ
A/AC -12233
9-10-42

Mr. Alden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Kimball
Mr. Kramer
Laboratory
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Traynor
Mr. Timm

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ON 11/15/84
#237047

Form OC-8
(Rev. April 1, 1942)

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BYRON PRI[illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE o16—28125-1

[redacted]

The American Jewish Committee
386 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 5-0181
Cable Address: "Wishcom, New York"

President - JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER
Chairman Executive Committee - JACOB BLAUSTEIN
Vice-Chairman Exec. Comm. - MORRIS D. WALDMAN
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

October 23, 1944

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-9-79 BY Tenbia~~

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Believing that the sanctity of the individual is a principle basic to future world order and peace, the American Jewish Committee plans to issue a Declaration of Human Rights, two copies of which are enclosed. We feel sure that the sentiments expressed are not only those of the Committee, but those held by thousands of distinguished and thoughtful Americans of all faiths. We, therefore, urge that you join with us in signing this Declaration.

On the eve of Liberation, we feel a particular urgency for all men of peace and good will to emphasize and reaffirm the godly concept of the dignity of the individual man.

We trust that you will join with us in presenting the Declaration of Human Rights to the American public. To this end, will you please sign and return one copy in the enclosed self-addressed envelope; the other copy we believe you will want to keep for your own records.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Proskauer
President

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JMP:SS
Enclosures

62-102104-4

2/26/96
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ENCLOSURE

62-102104-4

62-103104-4

Declaration of Human Rights

Submitted by THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Avenue, New York City

WITH the inevitable end of Hitler, the struggle begins, not of tank and plane, but of heart and soul and brain to forge a world in which humanity may live in peace.

This new world must be based on the recognition that the individual human being is the cornerstone of our culture and our civilization. All that we cherish must rest on the dignity and inviolability of the person, of his sacred right to live and to develop under God, in whose image he was created.

With this creed as our foundation, we declare:

1. That an International Bill of Human Rights must be promulgated to guarantee for every man, woman and child, of every race and creed and in every country, the fundamental rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. No plea of sovereignty shall ever again be allowed to permit any nation to deprive those within its borders of these fundamental rights on the claim that these are matters of internal concern.

3. Hitlerism has demonstrated that bigotry and persecution by a barbarous nation throws upon the peace-loving nations the burden of relief and redress. Therefore it is a matter of international concern to stamp out infractions of basic human rights.

4. To those who have suffered under the Hitler regime because of race or creed or national origin, there shall be given fair redress.

5. To those who have been driven from the land of their birth there shall be given the opportunity to return, unaffected in their rights by the Nazi despotism.

6. To those who wander the earth unable or unwilling to return to scenes of unforgettable horror shall be given aid and comfort to find new homes and begin new lives in other parts of the world. This must be made possible by international agreement.

Thus, anew, may we justify the ways of God to man. Thus we may take a vital step forward on the long road to which civilization seeks to create a world based upon the common fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man.

I approve the sentiments expressed in the Declaration of Human Rights submitted by the American Jewish Committee, and I am happy to add my name to those who will sign this Declaration.

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

2/26/96 SP-4 bja/tdw #387895

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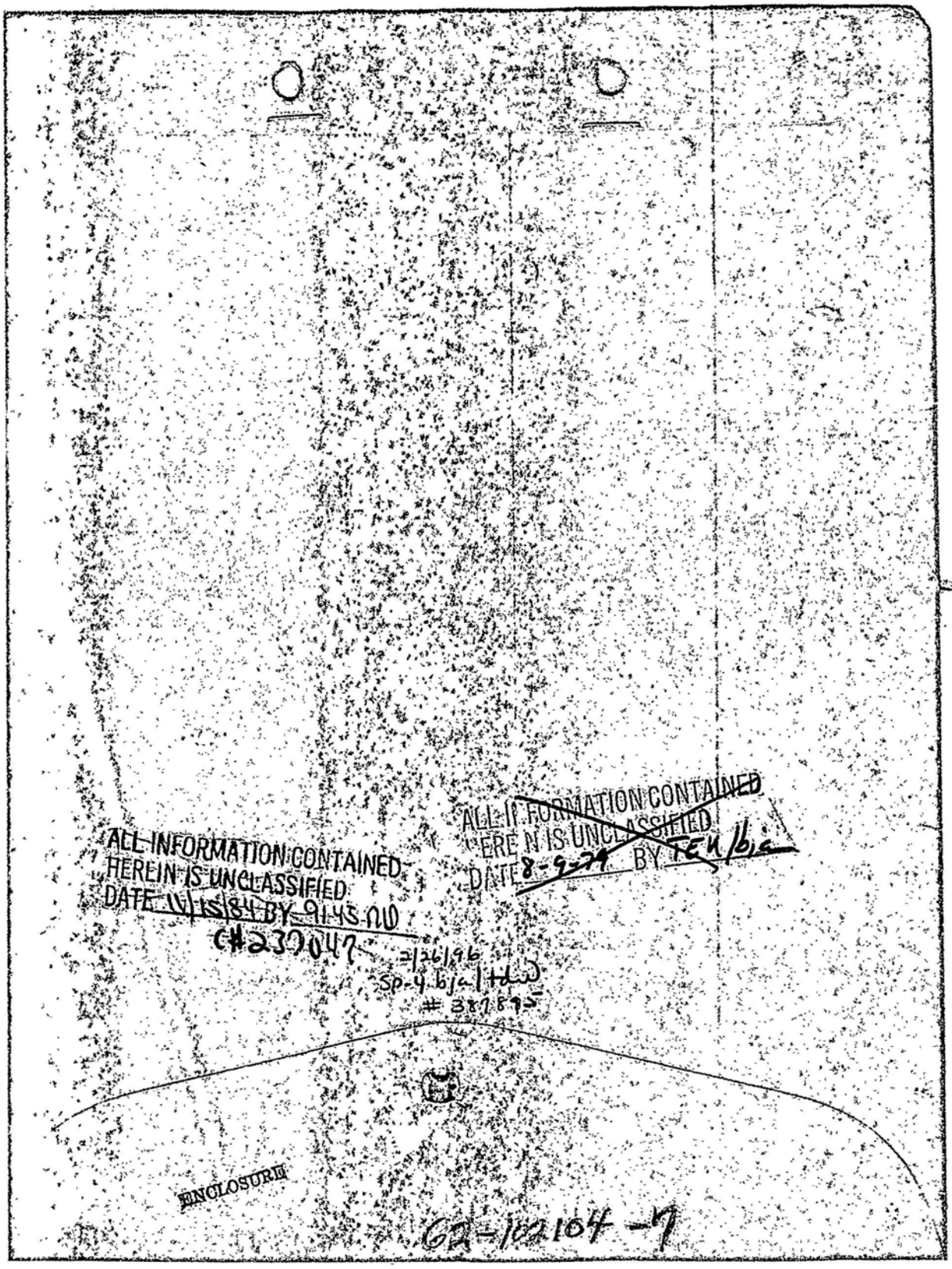

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~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 8-9-79 BY TEN/bja~~

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~~94-33432-3~~

PETITION

TO THE CONGRESS, SENATE AND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

GREETINGS

We, the people, voter-citizens of the United States, hereby call upon you by means of this, our legal petition, to act upon our demands, proposals, and propositions, in this petition and that a national vote be held prior to 1948, on all demands, proposals, and propositions contained in this petition.

1. We demand that all persons of Jewish Birth, now living in the United States, be sent to Palestine or another country outside of the United States. The Jews are not wanted in the United States. A national vote on this proposition is demanded to take place prior to 1948. The Jews must leave by December 1948.

2. We demand that all Negroes be colonized in one, and not more than two, states and these states to be determined by a national vote to be held prior to 1948, and that the colonizing date be no later than December 1948.

3. We demand that a Federal Pension be established for all citizens that wish to retire at the age of 60 years. This to be an honorable pension, and not under the control of social agencies. The children of pensioners will not be responsible and will not contribute toward the support of pensioners. The amount will not be less than $60.00 per month.

4. We demand that all charity institutions in the United States be abolished, and that direct federal aid of money be given persons in need. This will eliminate the upkeep of institutions, and eliminate the parasites that operate these institutions. Under the present method, the funds must pass through slimy hands. In this manner the needy get very little aid.

5. ~~We demand that all laws based upon religious beliefs, that restrict individual~~ liberty and freedom, be abolished.

6. We demand that the standard working week in all businesses and industries be six hour day, thirty hour week, this to include department stores, chain stores and all other businesses and industries operated by Jews, and that a decent living wage be paid all workers.

7. We demand that gambling be legalized in all states, of cards, dice, games, devices, lotteries, race horse betting, etc. All gambling to be under license.

8. We demand that all monopolies and anti-trusts be abolished, including Jewish monopolies and anti-trusts.

9. We demand that compulsory medical association dictated laws be abolished.

10. We demand, in order to control birth, to stop crimes of rape, to stop sex crimes, to eliminate loveless marriages, to eliminate teen-age wedless-mothers, to reduce divorces, to halt social diseases, that houses for sexual relief be established in all states under license, and under the supervision, direction and inspection of the Board of Health.

11. We demand that dictation in the United States by the Pope and all other religions organizations be abolished, and that the Bible be excluded as a sacred book from all Public Schools, and that religion be kept out of government, out of politics, and out of Public Schools, and that religion be kept where it belongs---"In The Church." And that all parasites such as Ministers, Priests, Clergymen, etc. support themselves, instead of living on alms and off of the labors of others.

12. We demand that the Usury System be abolished, and that money be regulated according to Article I, Section 8, paragraph 5, of the Constitution. All money to be issued against the wealth of the nation, and the credit of the people. Money will not be borrowed from private bankers. The Federal Reserve System will become the property

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of the people, and be operated honestly by appointed government officials.

13. We demand that in the event that our government officials try to force war upon the nation again, that we, the people, will have a national vote to determine if we will or will not go to war, for the benefit of government officials, war-mongers, politicians and others that profit by war.

14. We demand that true historical facts be taught in all schools, and that fictitious history based on theology and religion be abolished.

15. We demand that all voting to be by mail. This will reduce the amount of crooked voting, and will reduce the power of politicans and organizations that control the votes of feeble-minded voters that vote the way they are instructed to vote.

16. We demand that military training not be compulsory.

17. We demand that "Third-Degree-Methods" be abolished by all law enforcement officers in all states.

18. We demand that the control of motion picture studios, and motion picture theatres be taken away from the Jews. 97 per cent of the studios and motion picture theatres are controlled by Jews. 97 per cent of all actors and actresses are Jews. It's bad enough for one to have to be an employee of a Jew. And come in contact with them every day in retail stores, wholesale houses, etc. and when one wants to relax in a movie, we find that 97 per cent of the cast are Jews. (The Jews are not wanted in the entertainment field). We further demand that standard admission prices be fixed on motion picture theatres, and that advance admission prices be prohibited for evenings, saturdays, sundays and holidays.

19. We demand that religion be eliminated from motion pictures. In recent years much "Pagan Catholicism" and "Jewish Godism" has been injected into motion pictures against the will and approval of millions of people. We demand that motion pictures be made for the entertainment and education of the public and free from fictitious religious lies.

20. We demand that the President, State Governors, City Mayors, City Managers, and other executive officers discontinue the practice of issuing religious proclamations. These officials are appointed by the people to act in behalf of the people. Since they were not appointed by any God, and since they are not representatives of any God, this practice must be halted at once.

21. We demand that no person, state, city, or government be permitted to make a profit or make any charge for persons that are married, that no license fee will be charged, and that no charge will be made by any official performing a marriage ceremony.

22. We, the people, demand that this mandate of the people be obeyed, and that all demands in this petition be placed on the next national ballot prior to the year 1948.

Name.....Street.....City.....State....

Name.....Street.....City.....State....

Name.....Street.....City.....State....

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We recommend that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo be a candidate for President at the next National Election.

When you buy Victory Bonds you place yourself and your future generations deeper into bondage.
(BONDS MEAN BONDAGE)

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ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

Literature of an anti-Jewish nature.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 21, 1945

FROM : SAC, Jackson

SUBJECT: ANTI-JEWISH AND NEGRO PROPAGANDA

There is enclosed herewith certain literature furnished this office by Mr. GEORGE ARCHER, City Clerk, Greenville, Mississippi. This literature was forwarded to the City Council, Greenville, Mississippi from Los Angeles, California. There is no name attached to this material . The propaganda is of an anti-Jewish and racial nature.

The same is being forwarded to the Bureau with the thought in mind that undoubtedly material such as this has previously come to the attention of the Bureau.

There is no investigation to be conducted in this Field Division relative to this material at this time.

Enclosure
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AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Address of David Sher, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, at a joint meeting August 2, 1945 of the staff (professional and technical) on the question of union recognition.

I am glad to be here to meet with you this afternoon because I think you have a right to know - I think you have a right to hear at first-hand - the position of the American Jewish Committee, as expressed by its Administrative Committee, on a question of intimate interest to you - the question of union recognition. I want to say at the outset, and I want to say with all the sincerity at my command, that the American Jewish Committee believes in collective bargaining, the American Jewish Committee believes in unions, the American Jewish Committee believes in the labor movement. I say that not as a begrudging concession, I say it as a statement of fact and conviction - and as for myself, I say it with deep and genuine personal feeling.

I want to add that a publicly supported agency, such as the American Jewish Committee, is no exception to the propositions I have just stated. To the contrary, a publicly supported agency, such as the American Jewish Committee, has a social conscience and a social responsibility which makes it all the more important for it to recognize the basic validity of collective bargaining and of labor unions as a vital element in the whole democratic process. Even more than that, the American Jewish Committee in particular has a special responsibility in this connection. The American Jewish Committee looks upon the labor movement as the staunchest single ally in the fight against anti-Semitism, against group tension, against fascism and against all those forces which it is the very purpose of the American Jewish Committee to combat and which is its very reason for being alive.

On these issues no decent person can be on the fence. Incidentally, Harold Laski once remarked that Sir John Simon had been on the fence so long that the iron had gotten into his soul. These are propositions, I say, about which all people who really believe in and do not merely speak about the democratic process, can be on only one side.

The second preliminary point I wish to make is that the American Jewish Committee, and I am expressing its view here this afternoon, believes--with respect to its staff--in the highest standards,

in the most adequate salaries and in the best possible working conditions. I deliberately pronounce that to be the fixed and inflexible policy of the American Jewish Committee. And here again I must remark that a publicly supported agency has a special responsibility. I have no sympathy and no patience with the suggestion sometimes made that because people work for a publicly supported agency they are entitled to less liberality with respect to salary, working conditions and standards. I declare that any publicly supported agency that pays an employee one cent less than he or she earns, or has a lower standard of employment than the employee deserves, is extorting a concealed contribution from that employee and is a pious fraud. I make these statements to you because I think they are a necessary preliminary to what I want to say now.

There is one factor, and one factor alone, which militates against recognition of one of the unions which at present seeks recognition and seeks your membership--the United Office and Professional Workers of America--and that factor is that that Union is demonstrably--and we shall go over the demonstration together--that Union is demonstrably Communist Party dominated and controlled. The point here is that this Union, being Communist Party dominated and controlled, is not a free agent. It follows a line, a line which is determined outside the Union and outside the United States. It is a line which has in the past and may well in the future come into collision with the aims and objectives of the American Jewish Committee. In this respect the problem confronting this Committee is different from the problem confronting a social or philanthropic agency, where such collisions might not be likely to occur.

In the period between September 1939 and June 1941, the American Jewish Committee was devoting itself--was straining every muscle--to discredit the Nazi movement, to awaken Americans to the danger of ultimate Nazi victory and of Nazi domination. This Union, following Communist Party control, was at the very same time apologizing for Germany, apologizing for the Nazis. It branded as "imperialist war" the efforts of the democratic nations to check the mad Nazi rush for world domination.

In February 1941, the UOPWA local Social Service Employees' Union News carried a resolution condemning the War Powers Bill as a menace to our freedom. The Union opposed lend-lease, which was supported by Democratic and Republican leaders alike.

But in September 1941, at the first meeting of the Union held after the invasion of Russia, the Union endorsed United States aid.

What do you think of human beings and, if you please, of Jews, taking the position in 1939 and 1940 and the early part of 1941 that the effort to prevent the Nazis from dominating the world and from slaughtering the Jews of Europe was a mere imperialist war? What do you think of that line crossing what the American Jewish Committee stands for and is trying to do? Can anyone overlook the deadly conflict between these two drives?

The President of the Office and Professional Workers' Union sponsored a New Masses rally on April 22, 1942 and was listed in the Daily Worker as a member of the board of contributing editors of the New Masses. He has followed the Communist Party line on foreign policy through its every twist and turn. He has made every zigzag of the last six years and he has spoken as President of the Union.

This Union was a sponsor of the American Peace Mobilization and as such it was sponsor of a group which picketed the White House - in that period from 1939 to 1941 - picketed the White House as a protest against the measures that Franklin Roosevelt was so desperately trying to make America understand were necessary for her very life.

We resent that as Americans, of course, and as Jews, how do we react to the picketing of the White House against efforts to halt Nazi aggression when thousands of Jews were being hurled into the ovens of the concentration camps of Europe? Here again, think of what the American Jewish Committee stands for and think of the policy followed by this Union.

The Office Workers' Union, which was the previous name of the Office and Professional Workers' Union, was started and in its early life was kept going by the Trade Union Unity League, which was a branch, a part, of the Communist Party of America. Attorney General Biddle on May 28, 1942 declared, "In 1929 the Trade Union Educational League became the Trade Union Unity League which began a new program of organizing directly its revolutionary industrial unions controlled directly by the Communist Party".

The United Office and Professional Workers of America, a few years ago, sponsored the Communist candidate for governor of New York, Mr. Amter. At a closed convention held by the Communist Party a few days ago and in which only official delegates of the Communist Party were allowed, one of the newspapers reported that the President of the Office and Professional Workers' Union was admitted to the session, and he was referred to as the President of that Union. This Union is used and exploited for Communist Party purposes.

We find here the typical Communist Party technique - a technique which I want you to consider with me as entirely separate from any social or economic ideology - a technique the insidious nature of which has been proved again and again. Eleanor Roosevelt is certainly no red-baiter. Some of you may remember what she wrote only a few weeks ago. "What I object to", she says, "in the American Communists is not their open membership, nor even their published objectives. For years in this country they taught the philosophy of the lie. They taught that allegiance to the Party and acceptance of orders from the Party heads whose interests were not just those of the United States, were paramount. Because I have experienced the deception of the American Communists I will not trust them."

The American Civil Liberties Union, which many would think goes so far as to make a fetish of the rights of individual conscience and of freedom of expression, the American Civil Liberties Union bars Communists from its Board. In my judgment the reason it bars them from its Board is because they are not free agents. They do not sit across the table discussing and considering matters according to their effect upon the Civil Liberties Union. They sit there as instruments to carry out a line that is determined outside the organization and, as I said, outside the United States. I do not have to remind you that the recent sharp deviation in the Communist Party line in this country was first suggested in a French publication by a French Communist who had just returned from Moscow.

The American Jewish Committee deals day after day with agencies of the government of the United States, with the FBI, with Army and Navy Intelligence, with a number of government agencies, all in the pursuit of its endeavor to protect the rights of Jews. The American Jewish Committee deals with foreign governments. The State Department sanctions the making of representations by the Committee to foreign governments. It may today be dealing with the Soviet government; it may tomorrow be dealing with the Polish government; it may the next day be dealing with governments that may be hostile

to either or both of those governments. It deals with each government for only one reason--the reason for which it exists. It deals with governments to safeguard and protect the rights of Jews living in the domain of those governments.

Anything that would align the American Jewish Committee with any particular political line, and especially with one that operates as the Communist Party line operates, would conflict with and impair our efforts to protect the rights of Jews. That is what we are here for. That is what the Committee is organized for. That is what this organization survives for. That is what we must keep always before us. Anything which interferes with the attainment of that objective is something that renders less useful the work of the American Jewish Committee; that renders less effective the saving of lives. I think and I know you think that those lives have endured enough anguish and pushing around.

The American Jewish Committee just cannot have a Communist Party affiliation. The staff as an integral part of the American Jewish Committee just cannot, in the light of the facts, just cannot put the American Jewish Committee in that position. It would hurt the Committee and it would hurt the staff. More important than that, it would hurt the people the American Jewish Committee is trying to help. So I repeat and say again and again, this is the only reason the American Jewish Committee declines to recognize the United Office and Professional Workers of America. Any other Union, CIO, AF of L, or any other, which is free from this encumbrance, not only would be acceptable but so far as I may be concerned, will be encouraged. I began by saying that I not only believe in unions, but I feel deeply about that belief.

The Committee function is at stake and we would not be thinking, you and I, about the affairs of the American Jewish Committee as we should be thinking about them if we did not say what I am trying to say this afternoon.

I think the American Jewish Committee is finding itself. I think it has a magnificent role to play in protecting the rights of Jews and in building a decent democratic world. I think it is achieving something in that respect and I think it will continue to achieve more.

We are faced today in this country by a cunning, ruthless foe seeking to do to the Jews of the United States what that same type of foe did to the Jews of Europe. We are trying to meet that challenge; we are trying to meet it in America and we are trying to meet it all over the world. None of us, I know, wants to do anything that will interfere with the success of that effort.

BACK THE PALESTINE MOVEMENT!

All Citizens are urged to aid the Jewish people to return to Palestine.

The National Jewish Committee has issued a Call, that every Person of Jewish Birth now living in the United States, Be in Palestine no later than June 30, 1948.

It is agreed that the only way to eliminate sweat-shop conditions, low wage slavery and general unemployment, is for all Jewish people to have a Country of their own. This is a call to all Law Makers and Citizens to donate toward the Palestine Movement. Send in your vote and donation to—American Jewish Committee, 386 - 4th Ave., NewYork 16, NewYork.

In a recent National vote, 10 million American Negroes, has favored the Senator Bilbo Bill, to create a country in Africa for all Negroes, Or to establish one State in the United States seperate, for the Negroes Only.

The support of all Citizens are requested to send in a vote and free will donation, so the American Negroes may have full freedom in a Country or State of their own.

Write following statement on seperate sheet of paper I am in favor of the Bilbo Bill for Negro freedom—anl donate $..... to its cause.

Signed .....

Send to National Negro Congress, 717 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: March 14, 1946

FROM : SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York

Reverend LOUIS A. GALES, a contact of this office who supervises the publication of several Catholic newspapers and magazines in this city, has questioned the reliability of the American Jewish Committee, 386 - 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York.

He advised that he published an article entitled, "We Waged War on Hatred" which was described as "The Story of FRANCES SWEENEY, A Martyr of Our Own Time." This was published in "Catholic Youth" for January, 1946.

Father GALES advised that he received this article which he published practically verbatim from the American Jewish Committee, with the article having been written by NATHAN SCHACHNER. In "Catholic Youth" the article was credited to TERRENCE FOLEY.

Father GALES stated that subsequent to publishing the article he received numerous letters from people in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts which stated that FRANCES SWEENEY was in reality possibly a Communist and at least a dupe of the Communists in the Boston area, and that she was not the fine Catholic woman which the article claimed.

Father GALES advised that he had contacted clergy in the Boston area and determined that FRANCES SWEENEY was probably a Communist or a fellow traveler.

Father GALES also made available for inspection a book of the comic variety entitled, "3 Pals." The material for this book was received from NATHAN SCHACHNER, this time under the letterhead Community Service using the same address. This material which was supposedly based on reliable information, reported that three pals, one Catholic, one Jewish, and one Protestant, were mainstays of a champion high school football team, and despite differences in religion had maintained closest possible friendship, and had subsequently gone into the Armed Forces of the United States where they died heroes' deaths.

Subsequent to the publication of this book, Father GALES received a letter from a student at Notre Dame in which it was stated that the youth referred to as Catholic actually was not a Catholic, as the student's mother had attended memorial services for him in a non-Catholic church in his home town.

Memo, Sac, St. Paul & attachments
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Letter, Director
Re: THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

March 14, 1946

In view of the above occurrences, Father GALES believes that the American Jewish Committee is probably a propaganda outlet, possibly for the Communist Party.

The letterhead for the American Jewish Committee gives the following names:

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, President
JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Chairman Executive Committee
DAVID SHER, Chairman Administrative Committee
NATHAN M. OHRBACH, Treasurer
VICTOR S. RIESENFELD, Secretary
MORRIS D. WALDMAN, Vice-Chair. Exec. Com.
JACOB J. KAPLAN, Boston, V. Pres.
EDWARD LAZANSKY, Brooklyn, V. Pres.
FRED LAZARUS, Jr., Columbus, V. Pres.
M. C. SLOSS, San Francisco, V. Pres.
HORACE STERN, Philadelphia, V. Pres.
HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit, V. Pres.
IRVING LEHMAN, New York, ABRAM I. ELKUS, New York,
Honorary Vice-Presidents
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President

It is requested that the Bureau and the New York Field Division conduct a name index check regarding the American Jewish Committee, the Community Service, NATHAN SCHACHNER and the above-named members of the American Jewish Committee and the St. Paul Field Office be advised.

AJN:LMB// eb

cc - New York

The Committee Reporter

VOL. 2 No. 11 PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE NOVEMBER 1945

TRAGEDY OF JEWS UNDER NAZISM TO UNFOLD AT INTERNATIONAL WAR TRIAL IN NUREMBERG

First Time in History That Leaders of State Will Be Tried for Crimes Against Humanity

The trial of the twenty-four Nazi leaders which is scheduled to begin on November 20 at Nuremberg marks the first time in history that the heads of a state will be judged by an international tribunal for carrying out a program of relentless persecution of the civilian inhabitants of their own and other countries. The indictment states clearly that the foremost victims of the persecution were the Jews of Germany and other European nations.

The trial is as unprecedented as the crimes committed by the accused. Before the international military tribunal, consisting of the representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, will unfold the great tragedy of European Jewry since the rise of Hitlerism, a tragedy which culminated in the annihilation of more than five million Jews.

The 30,000 word indictment drawn against the major Nazi criminals, as individuals and as members of the Reich cabinet and various state and party organizations, deals in all of its four counts with the endless torture and misery inflicted by the Nazi leaders on the Jewish population of Europe. The indictment states that "of the 9,600,000 Jews who lived in the parts of Europe under Nazi domination, it is conservatively estimated that 5,700,000 have disappeared, most of them deliberately put to death by Nazi conspirators. Only remnants of the Jewish population of Europe remain."

The first count of the indictment which charges the Nazi leaders with the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, states:

> "Implementing their 'master race' policy, the conspirators joined in a program of relentless persecution of the Jews, designed to exterminate them. Annihilation of the Jews became an official state policy, carried out both by official action and by incitements to mob and individual violence. The conspirators openly avowed their purpose . . . The program of action against the Jews included disfranchisement, stigmatization, denial of civil rights, subjecting their persons and property to violence, deportation, enslavement, enforced labor, starvation, murder and mass extermination."

Count three of the indictment, which covers the crimes committed by the Nazis against the laws and customs of war, lists among these crimes "deliberate and systematic genocide" (extermination of racial and national groups). The indictment estimates the mass murders by the Germans at 9,381,988. It states that about 1,500,000 persons were exterminated in Maidanek and about 4,000,000 persons in Auschwitz, both of which are in Poland. In the ghetto of Lwow, from September 7, 1941 to July 6, 1943, over 133,000 persons were tortured and shot. These three centers of mass slaughter are only a few of the places listed in the indictment, where the Nazis committeed their iniquitous crimes.

The full extent of the Nazi crimes against the Jews is summarized in count four entitled "Crimes Against Humanity." The indictment states: "Jews were systematically persecuted since 1933; they were deprived of their liberty, thrown into concentration camps, where they were murdered and ill-treated. Their property was confiscated. Hundreds of thousands of Jews were so treated before 1 Sept. 1939. Since 1 Sept. 1939 the persecution of the Jews was redoubled; mil-

(Continued on Page 5)

Committee Urges Britain to Repudiate Winwood's Remark on Martyrs

Branding the remarks of the British defense counsel at the British military trial of war criminals in Lueneburg as "an unfeeling insult to the martyred dead and to their surviving tormented kin," the American Jewish Committee called upon the British Government to repudiate the statement made by Major Thomas C. Winwood, British defense attorney. In his attempts to mitigate the guilt of the Nazi war criminals, Major Winwood declared that the "concentration camps contained undesirable elements from the dregs of the ghettos of Europe."

Pointing out that Major Winwood's statement had impeded the reeducation of the German people, Jacob Blaustein, chairman of the Committee's executive committee, in a communication addressed to Lord Halifax, Britain's ambassador to the U. S., further asserted that the favorable reaction of world public opinion to the British prosecution of Kramer, former commandant of the Belsen camp, and his accomplices might suffer serious damage because of this statement. Governmental repudiation of this statement "in a conspicuous and exemplary fashion," Mr. Blaustein declared, will spare His Majesty's Government much embarrassment and remove an occasion of distrust among the Allied Powers.

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AJC Requests Truman's Support For Opening Gates of Palestine

Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Jacob Blaustein, chairman of the Committee's executive committee, recently called upon President Truman and urged him to extend his support in securing substantial Jewish immigration into Palestine for many of the unfortunate survivors of Nazism.

Basing their demands on recent reports of the tragic situation of Europe's Jews, the Committee representatives emphasized to the President that the question of substantial immigration into Palestine is not a matter of political ideology, but of life or death for large numbers of uprooted Jews in Germany and other European countries.

The President informed the Committee representatives of his "deep interest in the program to save human life by the securing of prompt issuance of a substantial number of certificates for Jewish immigration into Palestine" and assured them that he "was using the good offices of this country to effectuate that result."

Judge Proskauer and Mr. Blaustein expressed their full recognition of the earnest efforts that the President had already put forth toward securing increased Jewish immigration into Palestine and pledged their continued support of his efforts in this direction.

This action is in line with the stand taken by the American Jewish Committee over a long period—in favor of the abrogation of the White Paper and the prompt admission of the Jews to Palestine. The purpose of the Committee's representation to the President was to emphasize that their demand to open the gates of Palestine to large numbers of European Jewry is supported by all Jewish groups, Zionist and non-Zionist.

Archbishop Spellman Warns Americans Against Bigotry in Post-War Period

On two occasions during the past month, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York has stressed the oneness of purpose which unites all Americans and has warned his fellow countrymen against racial and religious bigotry.

Speaking at a patriotic and religious service held in New York for the purpose of honoring the war dead and the returning soldiers, he declared: "We must guard America and ourselves against hatreds, falsehoods, bigotry and intolerance, for they are the seeds from which sprung the curse of this world's worst war and which, sown again, will toll the end of civilization.

"Every true American and true Catholic must be the unequivocal opponent of every species of bigotry, the octopian monster that can destroy our cherished American inheritance and institutions. We must be on our guard lest hysteria following this war give rise to despotic bigotry, political, racial, occupational or religious."

At the Al Smith memorial dinner, he told the story of a Jewish boy from New York who was suffering from burns in a Manila hospital. Although the soldier was on the verge of death, he asked the Archbishop to inform his mother that he was in good health. The message could not be delivered, for the soldier died that night. "Yet," Archbishop Spellman declared, "that boy was the spirit and strength of America that fired through our fighting forces; he wanted to protect his mother at home from worry and fear. I was to him a minister of God and though not of his faith, he had faith in me. This is the Spirit of America . . . the spirit of a fighting, praying army—but a generous tolerant one."

"Don't just stand there. Get me some white, native-born, sixth-generation American stretcher-bearers."

Col. Schreiber to Plan AJC's Veterans Program

LT. COL. JULIUS SCHREIBER

Lt. Colonel Julius Schreiber, former Chief of the Program Section of the Army Orientation Branch of the War Department, has recently joined the staff of the American Jewish Committee, announced Dr. John Slawson, AJC executive vice-president. His work will be to plan a special educational program for the returning soldier and to prepare special programs for the use of labor, youth, church, business and women's groups in the various communities throughout the country.

During his service with the War Department, Col. Schreiber was in close and frequent contact with the troops, both in the continental United States and overseas, and prepared orientation materials, including Army talks, for general use and for specialized purposes. In his letter of commendation to Col. Schreiber, Major General F. H. Osborn, Director of the Information and Education Division of the Army Service Forces, declared: "These materials have combined a sound factual presentation with a high order of patriotism, and have contributed to the sense of personal mission so necessary to the soldier in his training for combat. . . . The effectiveness of your work deserves the highest commendation."

Colonel Schreiber has long attributed many of our social ills to the discrepancy which exists between our professed democratic credo and its application to our daily lives. In the belief that the lack of factual information at the "grass roots" level, the community, accounts in large part for this discrepancy, the American Jewish Committee, through Col. Schreiber, will attempt to bring to the men and women of the community the factual information which they need, in order that they may better understand their responsibilities as functioning American citizens.

Colonel Schreiber's home is in California, where, prior to the war, he was chief of research and shock therapy of the Stockton State Hospital.

Colonel Schreiber attended the University of Cincinnati as an undergraduate and, in 1932, received his M.D. degree there. He has done post-graduate work in neurology and psychiatry in San Francisco and New York.

O'Donnell Forced to Retract Vicious Anti-Semitic Attack

Public Pressure on *Daily News* Results in Grudging Denial of Charges

John O'Donnell, columnist of the New York *Daily News* and the Washington *Times-Herald*, has publicly apologized for the vicious and unfounded attack which he made against prominent public leaders of Jewish faith recently and which has aroused widespread indignation in the Jewish community and liberal non-Jewish circles.

In his syndicated column, "Capitol Stuff," of October 3, O'Donnell stated that the removal of General George S. Patton, Jr. from his post as commander of the Third Army in Germany illustrates "the secret and astoundingly effective might of this republic's foreign-born political leaders — such as Justice of the Supreme Court Felix Frankfurter, of Vienna, White House administrative assistant Dave (Devious Dave) Niles alias Neyhus and the Latvian ex-rabbinical student now known as Sidney Hillman." Asserting that the campaign to oust Patton began when the General slapped a soldier of Jewish descent and associated the words "yellow bellied" or "yellow streaked" with his "racial background," O'Donnell stated that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Associate Justice Frankfurter raised vigorous objections in the White House to Patton's use of the word "Jew."

Jewish Leaders Protest

Shocked into action by the false and obviously anti-Semitic character of O'Donnell's remarks, the leaders of six national Jewish organizations, including Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, lost no time in registering their disapproval with Captain Joseph Patterson and his cousin, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publishers of the New York *Daily News* and the Washington *Times-Herald*, respectively. In a letter of protest addressed to Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, the Jewish leaders demanded that, by way of retraction, their letter be published in as prominent a space as the one occupied by O'Donnell's attack. (The Chester, Pa. *Times*, the Lauderdale, Fla. *News and Sentinel*, and the Richmond, Cal. *Independent*, all of which are members of the syndicate purchasing O'Donnell's column, also published his anti-Semitic attack.)

The subsequent burial of the letter in the "Voice of the People" column of the *Daily News* was considered entirely insufficient as a repudiation of O'Donnell's anti-Semitic diatribes.

Times-Herald Version

"Capitol Stuff," as it appeared in an early edition of the *Times-Herald*, contained a passage which was omitted from the *Daily News*. The passage reads: "An honest birth record, spelling out the names of the paternal grandfathers of this triumvirate [Hillman, Niles and Frankfurter] would be interesting, even if the educated Christian American couldn't read it."

Mrs. Patterson found no space for the letter of the Jewish organizational heads in her paper. Instead she sent a wire, urging them to "read verses 41 and 42 of the gospel according to St. Luke." This passage from the *New Testament* reads: "But why dost thou see the speck in thy brother's eye, and yet dost not consider the beam in thy own eye? And how canst thou say to thy brother, 'Brother, let me cast out the speck from thy eye,' while thou thyself dost not see the beam in thy own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam from thy own eye, and then thou wilt see clearly to cast out the speck from thy brother's eye."

In the meantime, all of the public leaders mentioned in O'Donnell's column, with the exception of Justice Frankfurter, who

(*Continued on Page 7*)

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Please give name and address with your letter. We will withhold both on request.

O'DONNELL COLUMN DENIED

Manhattan: In the Daily News of Oct. 3 there appeared a column by John O'Donnell. The content of this column was as flagrantly anti-Semitic as anything which has ever appeared in a metropolitan newspaper.

Proceeding upon a totally false premise, Mr. O'Donnell attempts to trace a sinister pattern of events leading to the recent action on Gen. Patton by his superior, Gen. Eisenhower. Mr. O'Donnell attempts to demonstrate that this was the result of Jewish efforts provoked by the "slapping" by Gen. Patton of an American soldier in a hospital in Sicily. To lend plausibility to his fantastic conclusion, Mr. O'Donnell alleges that the victim of the slapping was of Jewish descent and that this was what prompted several prominent American Jews to work secretly toward the "disgracing" of Gen. Patton.

These are the facts:

CARL HERMAN KUHL, THE SLAPPED SOLDIER, IS NOT JEWISH.

HIS FAMILY BELONGS TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE IN MISHAWAKA, IND.

No other evidence of the irresponsibility of Mr. O'Donnell's statements should be required. You are undoubtedly aware that at the time of this writing Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Niles, mentioned by Mr. O'Donnell, have already issued public statements characterizing his charges as "wholly untrue." The entire content of Mr. O'Donnell's column is reminiscent of the bigotry which marked the propaganda of Hitler's Reich, an enemy whom the United Nations defeated and against whom all Americans were aligned in common purpose, regardless of race, creed, or color.

As the publisher of a newspaper with a circulation of more than 2,000,000, you are undoubtedly aware of the grave responsibility that is yours in respect to the formation of public attitudes.

We are informing you of the facts, which obviously you did not previously ascertain, in order that the public may be correctly informed. The necessity for the avoidance of false or sinister propaganda in order to preserve the foundation and the traditions of our democracy must be apparent to you.

We therefore request that you print this letter in the same prominent position in your newspaper in which you featured Mr. O'Donnell's column.

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, President American Jewish Committee; RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE, President American Jewish Congress; HENRY MONSKY, President B'Nai B'rith; ADOLPH HELD, Chairman Jewish Labor Committee; ARCHIE GREENBERG, National Commander Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.; FRANK L. WEIL, President National Jewish Welfare Board.

The above is a reproduction of the letter written by the leaders of six Jewish organizations as it was published in the N. Y. *Daily News*.

The Committee Reporter

Published by
The American Jewish Committee
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Equality and Peace

Recent international developments indicate that the principles of human rights and equality for all proclaimed by and incorporated into the United Nations charter are entering the stage of implementation and application to concrete cases. The leading powers which sponsored the human rights provisions are evidently determined to give them a prominent place in all arrangements now being made for a permanent peace.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, reporting to the American public on the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, stated that there was agreement among the Big Five on certain provisions of the peace treaty with Italy. One of them is that Italy "should undertake to maintain a bill of rights which will secure the freedoms of speech, religious worship, political belief and public meeting envisaged for Italy in the Moscow Declaration of November 1943, and which will confirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the charter of the United Nations."

John Foster Dulles, adviser to Byrnes at the meeting of the foreign ministers, in his report to the public, declared that one of the basic principles espoused by the American representative was that all peace treaties with former Axis and satellite countries "should realize the conception of an international bill of rights . . . We were determined that the treaties of peace should give reality to that goal and make a practical beginning in the great project of assuring to all the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The fact that the principle of human equality is unanimously accepted by the great nations as a cornerstone of life in former Axis-dominated countries is most encouraging. No less heartening is the fact that our own government is taking the lead in insisting that every peace treaty include the human rights provisions of the United Nations charter.

According to reports from London, one of the items on the agenda of the executive committee of the United Nations Organizations is a proposal for the establishment of a commission to draw up an international bill of rights; this proposal will probably be considered at the first meeting of the executive committee early in December.

It is also assumed that at this meeting there will be established the commission on human rights, whose particular subjects of inquiry would include the prevention of discrimination because of race, sex, language or religion and the protection of minorities.

During and after the San Francisco conference, there were many skeptics who belittled the human rights provisions by saying that they were mere words which will have no effect on the actual course of events. These same skeptics will not change their views because of the above facts. They will still say that incorporation of the principles of equality in peace treaties and promulgation of an international bill of rights will not change tradition and habit. This brand of skepticism, however, is so defeatist and destructive that it undermines every hope of building a more stable society after World War II. Of course, words by themselves will not abolish persecution, discrimination, injustice. There is evidence, however, that the words which proclaim equality have such a force of world public opinion behind them that, sooner or later, they will become part of reality itself.

It is the task of Jews and all liberal-minded people to keep pressing for the concrete realization of these principles; to encourage the statesmen who advocate their implementation; and to work relentlessly that these principles should be backed by the entire strength, moral and physical, of the United Nations Organization.

ACROSS THE DESK

Commentary

Rabbi Nahman ben Simha, a unique religious and poetical figure who lived in the small Ukrainian town of Bratzlav at the end of the eighteenth century once said to his disciples, "Every author should weigh his work to determine whether it has any connection with the 'Book of Humanity,' namely, whether humanity will receive any benefit from it."

This saying, although in a somewhat different sense, came to my mind while reading the first issue of *Commentary*, new monthly magazine sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and edited by Elliot E. Cohen. The impression I received from the editor's statement and from the nineteen contributions distributed over a hundred pages, was that one of the main drives behind this new venture is a striving to connect the Jew with the "Book of Humanity"; the desire to let the Jew look at himself and his problems through a world perspective and let the non-Jew look at the Jew, as a human being, whose problems, for all their distinctiveness, are also to a great extent, his own.

I, for one, find this a constructive attitude. It is an attitude of self-acceptance, of considering the Jewish person as one organic whole—a man of our Western civilization, an American, a Jew.

Next to Professor Salo Baron, leading Jewish historian who takes stock of the Jewish situation in post-Nazi Europe, there comes Professor Percy E. Corbett of Yale University, who discusses the principle of and the machinery for realizing an international bill of rights. Mordecai Grossman, with his critique of reconstructionism, a trend within the Jewish community, is a neighbor, in this issue, of James Rorty who draws a picture of the native Fascist demagogue. Randall Jarrell, the poet and perhaps the most stimulating writer on poetry in America today, deals with the poems of A. M. Klein who is deeply steeped in Jewish lore. Jarrell makes demands to Klein; he asks for a deeper and more unique poetic expression of Jewish experience in our time.

Here we have a Jewish publication of dignity, maturity—in the spirit of contemporary writing, a magazine which strives toward integrated and advanced thought and expression.

Z. S.

Morris D. Waldman's Retirement Announced

"With deep regret at the necessity of his retirement," Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Jacob Blaustein, chairman of its executive committee, announced that Morris D. Waldman, vice-chairman of the Committee's executive committee, has, at his own request, been relieved of all professional duties and responsibilities. Mr. Waldman's retirement at the age of sixty-six marks the termination of seventeen years of service with the American Jewish Committee; he will, however, continue his association with the Committee as a lay member of its executive committee.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

In making this announcement, Judge Proskauer and Mr. Blaustein declared: "Morris Waldman has made a great contribution to the cause of Jewry all over the world and to the success of the American Jewish Committee, first as its administrative head and, since 1944, as vice-chairman of its executive committee. We hope that we may have the benefit of his wisdom and counsel for many years to come."

When Mr. Waldman became the administrative head of the American Jewish Committee in 1928, the Committee was concerned mainly with safeguarding the civic and religious rights of Jews abroad. Under his administration, steps were taken to meet the threat of anti-Semitism in the United States and, in 1933, a comprehensive educational program was established aimed at familiarizing the American people with the situation in Germany and the plight of the Jews. At this time, a public relations department, originally called the "survey committee," was inaugurated by the Committee.

In the later years of Mr. Waldman's administration, the American Jewish Committee established a Research Institute for Peace and Post-War Problems. Mr. Waldman strongly advocated the promulgation of an international bill of rights to safeguard minorities throughout the world. A similar concept was subsequently incorporated into the charter of the United Nations Organization, through the stimulation and leadership of Judge Proskauer and Mr. Blaustein, American Jewish Committee consultants to the San Francisco conference.

Mr. Waldman resigned from the post of executive vice-president of the Committee in 1944 and became vice-chairman of the executive committee. He was succeeded by Dr. John Slawson.

Prior to assuming the position of administrative head of the American Jewish Committee in 1928, Mr. Waldman had spent over a quarter of a century in other fields of social work and community organization.

Increased Chapter Activity Forecast

Recent announcement of the programs to be pursued by many of the chapters of the American Jewish Committee during the coming year give indications of increased activity on the local level and considerable expansion of the chapters' former sphere of operations.

The New York chapter has adopted a heavy schedule of activities for the coming winter, declared Ralph E. Samuel, chairman of the chapter. Its recently-established business practices committee, which is under the chairmanship of Robert D. Steefel, is studying selected trades and expects to formulate a plan of action shortly, aimed at raising the ethics of business practices in local industry.

To work with the Mayor's Committee on Unity, the New York chapter has established a subcommittee under the direction of Dr. Sidney S. Tedesche. Concerned with the betterment of community inter-relations, this committee will shortly announce its plan for chapter activity.

Practical support for the Ives-Quinn anti-job discrimination law of New York State and the elimination of duplicate effort among organizations concerned with employment discrimination are the two major tasks of the committee on discrimination in employment, according to Irving Engel, committee chairman. A meeting called in September by the National Community Relations Advisory Council, at the suggestion of this N. Y. chapter committee, was the first step toward the realization of the latter aim.

Four open meetings on questions of current Jewish interest will be held this year, announced Robert J. Misch, chairman of the membership and program committee.

At a recent meeting, the Wilkes-Barre chapter elected the following permanent officers: Jacob Silverblatt, chairman; Reuben Levy, vice-chairman; Edwin Lichtig, secretary-treasurer.

The membership committee of the Philadelphia chapter, which is under the chairmanship of Justice Horace Stern, added almost 100 new members to this chapter during the summer. Mr. Julius Klein alone brought in over 40 of the new members.

Mr. Klein was recently appointed chairman of the chapter committee on program and special activities. Serving with him on that committee are Meyer Feinstein, Arthur A. Fleisher, Bernard Segal, Simon J. Shaltz, Maxwell Smolens and Philip Sterling.

On Tuesday evening, October 30, 1945, the Philadelphia chapter held its first meeting of the 1945-46 season. Mr. James G. McDonald, former League of Nations High Commissioner for German Refugees and chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, addressed the meeting.

The Trenton chapter held its opening meeting of the current season at the Stacy Trent Hotel on Monday evening, October 29, 1945.

Commentary Begins Symposium

The December issue of *Commentary*, the new monthly magazine sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and edited by Elliot E. Cohen, inaugurates a series of articles on one of the basic problems of our time—"The Crisis of the Individual." The first contribution is by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and is entitled "Can Human Rights Survive Technics?" Future contributors to the series will include John Dewey, Martin Buber, Ralph Barton Perry, Pearl S. Buck and Sidney Hook.

The December issue also contains a critical analysis of the "exodus" philosophy by Zachariah Shuster in his article "Are the Jews Finished in Europe?" Other articles include "Nobel's Prizes and the Atom Bomb" by Hertha Pauli, "Encounter in Edinburgh" by Alfred Kazin, "The Moyne Case: A Tragic History" by Gerold Frank, "George Gershwin's Music" by Kurt List, "The Truth About Reconstructionism" by Mordecai M. Kaplan, "Pillar of Salt" a story by Louis Berg and "Portrait of a Labor Leader" by Ben B. Seligman.

TO READ— and hand on

(The American Jewish Committee reprints and distributes leaflets, pamphlets and articles which deserve wide circulation. THE COMMITTEE REPORTER here calls attention to some of these. Copies may be obtained without charge by letter or postcard request to the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.)

I Strike for Liberty

(A reprint of an article by Howard Fast which appeared in *Coronet*, June, 1945.)

The thrilling tale of Johnny Ordronaux, a French Jew, who came to America in 1812 in time for the war with the English, and of the bloody battle between Johnny's clipper and a British warship off the coast of Nantucket. As a result of this encounter, the clipper put into port in Baltimore with eight survivors from a crew of thirty-six. But, as Johnny declared in the synagogue, "The price of liberty is in the blood of brave men, and it—was—never—bought—otherwise. That should be written down by the scribe in the record-book of the synagogue."

The Workshop

(A Summary of Principles and Practices of the Workshop Movement by Paul B. Diederich of the University of Chicago and William Van Til of the Bureau for Intercultural Education and Ohio State University. Published by Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc., New York, 1945.)

A discussion of one of the most effective devices in intercultural education, the workshop, this pamphlet contains a thorough analysis of the Columbia University Workshop in intercultural education, which was held in the summer of 1944 and sponsored in cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Bureau for Intercultural Education.

(*Continued from Page* 1)

lions of Jews from Germany and from occupied Western countries were sent to the Eastern countries for extermination."

The historic significance of the forthcoming trial at Nuremberg cannot be overestimated. It constitutes a novel departure in international law. The verdict will affect not only the fate of the twenty-four miserable individuals responsible for the agony and suffering of millions of human beings but will, it is hoped, represent the beginning of a new morality, which says that no state or power may commit crimes against its citizens and go unpunished, and that it is the duty of civilized society as a whole, to take action against criminals who wear the cloak of state authority.

GEORGE Z. MEDALIE

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM

LEWIS L. STRAUSS

Medalie Appointed to High Judicial Post

George Z. Medalie, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the American Jewish Committee and prominent figure in New York philanthropic and communal affairs, has recently been appointed associate judge of the New York State Court of Appeals by Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

One of the outstanding leaders of American Jewry, Mr. Medalie, as chairman of the AJC's foreign affairs committee, has made an important contribution to the development of the Committee's program aimed at the rehabilitation and resettlement of the surviving Jews of Europe. As associate chairman of the AJC's committee on peace problems, he helped formulate the Committee's recommendations to the delegates at the San Francisco conference.

A well-known figure in Jewish philanthropic circles, George Z. Medalie was formerly president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, and, in 1940, acted as chairman of its annual fund-raising appeal. He is past president of the Jewish Board of Guardians, leading New York social service agency for the prevention and treatment of behavior difficulties among juveniles. Since February 1944, he has been a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

Mr. Medalie's appointment to the Court of Appeals climaxes a long career in public service beginning in 1910, when he was an assistant District Attorney of New York County, and continuing through to his appointment in 1931 by former President Herbert Hoover, as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

He will succeed Judge John T. Loughran, who was appointed chief judge to fill the post left vacant by the death of Judge Irving Lehman.

War Honors Conferred On Greenbaum, Strauss

Recognition of their distinguished service performed in the armed forces of the United States was afforded two prominent members of the American Jewish Committee by the War and Navy Departments. Brig. Gen. Edward S. Greenbaum was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" in the office of the Under Secretary of War, and Commodore Lewis L. Strauss, special assistant to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, was nominated by President Truman to be a Rear Admiral in the Naval Reserve.

A lawyer in civilian life and former United States assistant attorney, General Greenbaum served in the office of the Under Secretary of War first as acting chief of the Tax Amortization Section, and subsequently as executive assistant and executive officer. In a citation which praised his legal and administrative abilities, it was stated: "Without the skill which he displayed in this assignment the progress of the defense program would have been seriously retarded and our national security might have been gravely endangered."

Prior to his service in the United States Army, General Greenbaum was active in Jewish philanthropic and communal affairs. Director of the Federation Settlement, he was also a member of the American Jewish Committee's survey committee.

Commodore Lewis L. Strauss served in the last war as secretary to Herbert Hoover, when the latter was food administrator for Europe, and was decorated by six nations for relief work in Belgium and other European countries. President of the Jewish Agricultural Society for fifteen years, Commodore Strauss is a member of the American Jewish Committee's executive committee.

Educational Consultant Joins Committee Staff

ISRAEL B. RAPPOPORT

Israel B. Rappoport has joined the staff of the American Jewish Committee as educational consultant, announced Dr. John Slawson, Committee's executive vice-president.

In making this announcement, Dr. Slawson declared: "The establishment of a Jewish educational service within the American Jewish Committee is, in part, a response to the growing desire on the part of Jews throughout the country for an intellectual, cultural and spiritual program within the Jewish community itself. By striking a balance between the expenditure of effort in combatting anti-Semitism and the positive strengthening of Jewish life, the American Jewish Committee will seek to achieve equilibrium between integration into American life and Jewish distinctiveness."

Since 1922, when he obtained his Ph.B. degree from the University of Chicago, Israel B. Rappoport has played an active role in Jewish education and community life. He was the Supervisor of Schools of the Chicago Board of Jewish Education and director of the Committee on New Studies of the Jewish Education Committee of New York. Last year, he conducted a survey of the Jewish community of Detroit.

Author of five textbooks in Hebrew, Mr. Rappoport has contributed many articles on Jewish education, youth problems, and community organization to such magazines as *Jewish Education, Opinion, Reconstructionist* and the *Contemporary Jewish Record,* among others.

Message to Labor

In commemoration of Labor Day, the National Labor Service issued a message to the American worker in the form of a full-page advertisement, which praised his contribution to the defeat of the Axis powers and warned him to beware the enemies of democracy at home who still seek to divide the various racial and religious groups of the United States. Complete with a cartoon by Eric Godal depicting the American worker using a fly-swatter on a group of flies labeled anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish, among others, this advertisement was designed for use either by unions or businessmen who might wish to finance its printing in the special Labor Day edition of union newspapers as well as the general press. Entitled "Swat Them All!" the message declares: "No hate bug is going to bite Joe Worker . . . He knows that all Americans together, fighting and working side by side, brought the not-so-supermen to their knees. Only with all of us together, working and building side by side, can we make a peace that will last."

SWAT THEM ALL!

FEPC Conference Held

The National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission recently held a special meeting in Washington to determine the ways and means of securing the enactment of legislation which would create a permanent FEPC. The conference, which was attended by representatives of labor, religious and other organizations, among them the American Jewish Committee, decided to push for action in both houses of Congress in order to force the proposed legislation out of House and Senate committees.

The American Jewish Committee has previously gone on record in favor of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission and has actively supported the adoption of anti-discrimination laws in both national and state legislatures. At this conference, the Committee was represented by David Sigman, director of the National Labor Service, who outlined the most effective methods of approaching members of the Senate and the House to urge passage of the FEPC bill, in one of the many panel discussions held during the course of the meeting.

Lauterpacht Appointment

H. Lauterpacht, eminent professor of law at the University of Cambridge in England, has been appointed to the British War Crimes Executive. Professor Lauterpacht is the author of *An International Bill of the Rights of Man,* a treatise presenting the arguments in favor of an international bill of rights. The American Jewish Committee cooperated closely with Prof. Lauterpacht and facilitated the publication of this study.

(*Continued from Page* 3)

has made no public utterance since joining the Supreme Court of the United States, have flatly denied any connection with the Patton incident. Conclusive proof of the falsity of O'Donnell's report was forthcoming from the soldier in question, Carl Herman Kuhl, whose family belongs to the Christian Church of the Nazarene of Mishawaka, Ind. He has stated that, when Patton slapped him, he did not call him a Jew or even imply that he was.

About ten days after the anti-Semitic column first appeared, the *Daily News* ran an editorial on "Newspapers and Columnists." Pointing out that "columnists are given wide leeway in expressing their own views," the editorial explains that freedom of the press would be jeopardized, if columnists submitted their copy to the home office before publication. (The fact that one obnoxious passage which appeared in an early edition of the *Times-Herald* was deleted from O'Donnell's attack as it was published in the *News,* contradicts the *News's* statement implying that copy submitted by columnists is not edited.)

Remarking that O'Donnell's column "was construed as anti-Semitic," the editorial continues with a statement of the *Daily News's* position on the subject of anti-Semitism, to wit:

"*The News* is neither anti-Semitic nor pro-Semitic; neither anti-Catholic nor pro-Catholic; neither anti-Protestant nor pro-Protestant. One of the foundation stones of this country is freedom of religion—that each American should be allowed to worship God in the way he believes best."

On October 19, after the *News* was deluged with letters of protest from many individuals and organizations, John O'Donnell stated in his column that "after careful investigation," he has determined that the soldier whom Patton slapped is not a Jew and that the statements made against the four public leaders of Jewish faith "were untrue. We regret having made them."

The same retraction appeared in the Washington *Times-Herald.*

Attempt to Revive Christian Front Meetings in N.Y. Fails

Agitators Maertz, Elmhurst and Mertig Land in Jail

The opening shot in the campaign to revive anti-Semitic street meetings in New York City turned out to be less successful than its initiators had anticipated. For several weeks circulars were distributed throughout Long Island announcing that an outdoor meeting of the Christian Front would be held in Queens Village on Saturday night, October 6. The announcement stated that former Senator Reynolds and other distinguished speakers would be present.

The meeting was called by a man who calls himself C. Daniel Kurtz but whose real name is Casimir Kudelsky. Senator Reynolds, it should be mentioned, discreetly remained away. Kurtz had been convicted on September 26, 1945 for disorderly conduct committed while addressing a similar meeting. At that time he was sent to Kings County Hospital for observation, and, after being pronounced sane, was sent back to court where he received a sentence of thirty days in the workhouse. Although the Christian Front had publicly announced that it was going out of existence, Kurtz now claims that it is functioning, and that he is Queens County leader of the organization!

The meeting began shortly after 8 o'clock. There were about 250 people in the audience, including many policemen in uniform, and a number of plainclothesmen who circulated in the audience. Of the others in the crowd, there were a number of Jews but the audience seemed to be predominantly non-Jewish. It has been estimated by observers of the meeting that Kurtz and his followers numbered less than fifty. The Gentiles in the audience, other than Kurtz and his gang, were outspoken in their disapproval of the meeting and the sentiments expressed by the speakers.

Servicemen Object

At the beginning of the meeting there were a number of oblique references to Jews, but the speakers apparently had been instructed to refrain from direct references. The first speaker of the evening was Fred Kister of Chicago, who calls himself the Commander of the Christian War Veterans. This organization is a Gerald Smith subsidiary, and Kister was imported from Chicago by Kurtz and his crowd for the express purpose of spreading the Smith line of bigotry in New York. Kister's claim to be a military leader is based upon obscure service in the army in this country.

The next speaker, and the star attraction of the evening, was Homer Maertz of Chicago who has a criminal record as well as a long history of vicious anti-Semitic activity. Maertz has been closely

LET HIM EAT HIS BRAINS OUT!

identified with Nazi organizations, and was one of the founders of the German-American National Alliance, an organization raided by the Dies Committee and declared by it to be subversive.

Maertz is a fairly effective speaker, and as he warmed up to his talk, he put aside the caution of the other speakers, and began to attack the Jews openly and by name. It was during his speech that two young marines wearing overseas ribbons raised their arms mockingly and exclaimed "Heil Hitler!" Another marine called out "What the hell do you think we have been fighting for!" They were calmed down by the police and Maertz went ahead with his attack on the Jews. Anti-Semitic literature was being distributed to the crowd.

AJC on Scene

At this point, representatives of the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish War Veterans who were present in the audience concluded that a violation of the law had been committed, and decided that Maertz should be arrested. Together with Isadore Ginsberg, State Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, they approached Police Inspector Corell and demanded that he arrest Maertz as soon as he concluded his speech. The Inspector said that he had heard or seen nothing to justify a complaint, whereupon Ginsberg declared that he would make the arrest himself and demanded that the police sustain him in the arrest. A representative of the American Jewish Committee convinced the Inspector that this was the proper legal procedure, so when Maertz descended from the platform he was led away and arrested by Mr. Ginsberg with the assistance of the police officers present. The arrest was handled quietly to prevent any possible disorder and most of the people in the audience were unaware that it had occurred.

Meeting a Fizzle

The other speakers were Ernest F. Elmhurst, one of the defendants in the Washington sedition trial, whose real name is Hermann Fleischkopf and who has been identified with a number of German organizations; Kurt Mertig who is known as an anti-Semitic agitator; and Mrs. Catherine Veronica Brown of Philadelphia, president of the Crusading Mothers of Pennsylvania and the National Blue Star Mothers, both of which are anti-Semitic organizations.

The meeting broke up at about 10:30 and the consensus was that it had been a complete fizzle. In the meantime Maertz was taken to the station house in Jamaica where he was held on $500 bail. Since he was unable to raise it that night, he remained in jail.

Held for Trial

The following morning he was arraigned before Magistrate D'Andrea who, after reading the inflammatory literature that was distributed at the meeting, directed that a complaint be drawn against Maertz, Elmhurst and Mertig, charging them with unlawful assembly, which is a misdemeanor.

Bail was thereupon fixed in the sum of $5,000 for Maertz and at $2,000 apiece for Mertig and Elmhurst. The defendants were held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

They remained in jail for several days until they were bailed out by their friends. They were represented in Court by William Barr who at one time was Assistant District Attorney in Queens County.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK b,a

March 29, 1946

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - Summary

This organization is described as being founded in 1906, and reportedly incorporated in the year 1911. Its fundamental purpose is said to be dedicated to safeguarding the civil and religious rights of Jewish people throughout the world and to combating discrimination and prejudice. The American Jewish Committee allegedly has a propaganda bureau in which it employs several investigators allegedly under the leadership of George J. Mintzer.

Reports received in 1943 and 1944 discussed the relationships between the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Conference, a pro-Zionist roof organization, organized in 1943, and composed of forty to fifty Jewish-American organizations. It was said that the American Jewish Committee was approached to join the Conference in February, 1943, but that the Committee objected initially on the basis that it did not agree with the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, feeling that Jews in the Western World where they are legally regarded as a religious group, rather than as a separate nationality, as in Eastern Europe might find their citizenship status impaired by the existence of a Jewish national state. However, a compromise was reached under which the American Jewish Committee reportedly agreed to declare itself in favor of a Jewish government of Palestine when the Jewish population of that country became a majority. In exchange the Zionists were to renounce the portion of their program which pledged them "to foster Jewish nationalism in all countries throughout the world."

Although anti-Zionist members of the American Jewish Committee refused to endorse such an agreement, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer who succeeded Maurice Wertheim as president of the American Jewish Committee, stimulated the acceptance and made the desired public announcement.

The membership of the American Jewish Committee in the American Jewish Conference continued until the fall of 1944, at which time it withdrew from the Conference along with the Jewish Labor Committee in view of the admission to membership of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, a Communist dominated group affiliated with the International Workers Order. At this time, the subject organization attacked the American Jewish Congress by stating that it was not a representative body of Jewish groups and that it was packed completely with "Zionists."

The following statement has been supplied by a confidential source as representing the attitude of the president of the American Jewish Committee, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, with regard to his evaluation of the Committee's stand with respect to Palestine:

"The American Jewish Committee is pro-Palestine. It wants to help in the ultimate objective of securing a real homeland in Palestine, as distinguished from securing a Commonwealth in Palestine. As you all know, there are very few Zionists who do not believe exactly what we believe,

Tolson
A. H. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Harnes
Harbo
Mendon
Pennington
Mohr Tamm
Quinn
Sizoo
Sandy

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namely, that out of the present turmoil must come some form of trusteeship or protectorate for Palestine for the present. I spent an hour talking with Stephen Wise (of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress) yesterday, and while he cannot commit himself publicly by reason of his inter-Zionist relationship, that is what he really believes and that is what he wants. Confidentially, his hope is that there will be an American British protectorate for Palestine. That, of course, is a project which we could unqualifiedly endorse as the American Jewish Committee. The one essential, as I see it, that the Steering Committee did not impose on my course of conduct that I cannot in good conscience follow, namely, to act as though I were not President of the American Jewish Committee; if the Steering Committee persists in this determination there will have to be found some other method of handling it. I will not personally embark on a project which puts me personally in what I regard as an impossible and assailable position, and incidentally one which I think means ruin in its public relations for the American Jewish Committee."

It is also to be observed that in recent months the American Jewish Committee has been attacked by the "Daily Worker," official East Coast Communist organ, for its anti-Communist assertions. An example of this was seen in the October 1, 1945 issue of the "Daily Worker," wherein an article appeared entitled "Hits A.J.C.'s Labor-Baiting." This article indicated that Judge Justine Wise Polier on the day previous condemned the refusal of the American Jewish Committee to recognize the CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America. The A.J.C., Judge Polier said, seeks "through a Red-baiting technique somewhat reminiscent of Mrs. Dilling to injure the leaders of the Union and it seeks despite disclaimer, to interfere, through threats and emotional appeals, with the rights of workers to act independently in the selection of the Union representatives." Judge Polier was further quoted as stating that she deeply regretted the position taken by the American Jewish Committee "because I believe it thus aligns itself with the Red-baiting anti-labor groups in this country who are now engaged in building or creating evidence to discredit the CIO as the first step in a general attack on organized labor." The article concluded by stating that Lewis Merrill, UOPWA president, had recently filed a libel suit against the Committee.

The views of the American Jewish Committee with regard to the United Office and Professional Workers of America as well as to Communism in general, were elucidated by an address made by David Shor, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, at a joint meeting of the American Jewish Committee on August 2, 1945. Photostatic copies of this address are attached hereto.

Attachments

(100-316012-40)
(94-33432)

COPY: FC

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:nbm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 3, 1946

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-84 BY 9145 mw
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I have reviewed the invitations for the month of April which were declined by the Director on the grounds that he would be on the West Coast. The following are the ones on which some question might arise:

April 3, 1946 - The Director was invited to present Gold Medal of the Boys' Club of Madison Square to Davis Armstrong. The Director expressed his regret as he would be in a travel status.

Director's notation: "No. H."

April 5, 1946 - The Director several weeks ago agreed to appear on the FBI program, "This Is Your FBI," to make a statement on the Boy's Clubs. Jerry Devine was subsequently advised the Director would be in a travel status and could not do this, and arrangements were made for the narrator to deliver the Director's message.

Director's notation: "No. H."

The New York County Grand Jury Association wanted to present the Director a medal. LaGuardia called, and subsequently we wrote a letter stating the Director would be on the Coast and that this could not be done during the month of April.

Director's notation: "No. H."

April 14, 1946 - David K. Niles called the Director on the phone inviting him to attend the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee in Pittsburgh on Sunday, April 14. The Director explained he would be on the West Coast.

Director's notation: "No. H."

April 25, 1946 - The Judge Baker Foundation is having a dinner meeting in Boston for the purpose of stimulating interest in the Judge Baker Foundation. The Director indicated he would like to do this for Dr. William Healy but could not make it. Accordingly, Mr. Clegg was designated.

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EX-16

These are the only commitments, as I have indicated, on which I see any possible question that might arise on the occasion of the Director's not going on his trip; other than the American Newspaper Editors Association dinner and the desire of the Michigan editors to see the Director, and the Gridiron Club Dinner, which have been covered in a separate memorandum.

APR 1 1946

APR 6 1955

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

SAC, St. Paul March 29, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 - 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York

RECORDED

62-102104-8

Reference is made to your letter of March 14, 1946, requesting that information with regard to the captioned organization and its leading functionaries be submitted to your office, along with data with regard to the Community Service and Nathan Schachner.

For your information concerning the American Jewish Committee, there are attached summaries of the information contained in the Bureau's files with regard to this organization. You will observe that the American Jewish Committee is a non-Zionist organization and that it has been anti-Communist in its views. You will also note that the American Jewish Committee along with the Jewish Labor Committee, withdrew from membership in the American Jewish Conference in the fall of 1944, because the Conference admitted to membership the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, a Communist dominated group affiliated with the International Workers Order.

In view of the above and inasmuch as it appears that no useful purpose will be served by so doing, a check of the Bureau's files is not being made with regard to the several names which you submitted as being officials of the American Jewish Committee.

A search of the Bureau's files was made on the basis of the identifying data available with regard to the Community Service and Nathan Schachner and no information was disclosed.

Your office is to conduct no inquiry with regard to the American Jewish Committee or any of its members, but you are instructed to furnish the Bureau with any pertinent data which come to your attention relating to its activities and functions.

ttachments

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DATE 5-9-79 BY TEK/bja

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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APR 1 - 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 6 1955

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2/27/96 sp-4 bja/HW
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~~50 APR 25 1946~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 11, 1946

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York;
SECURITY MATTER

Reference is made to the letter to the Director from the St. Paul Field Division, dated March 14, 1946, a carbon copy of which was forwarded to the New York Field Division and in which a request was made of this office to conduct a name index check regarding the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, the COMMUNITY SERVICE, NATHAN SCHACHNER and the listed members of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE set forth in the referenced letter.

The referenced letter reflected that Rev. LOUIS A. GALES, a contact of the St. Paul Field Division, was of the belief that the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE might possibly be a propaganda outlet for the Communist Party.

The indices of the New York Field Division failed to reflect that an investigation has ever been made regarding the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, the COMMUNITY SERVICE, NATHAN SCHACHNER or any of the members of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. However, a report was received by this office in October of 1944 from the Office of Strategic Services which reads, in part, as follows:

"NON-ZIONIST PUBLICATIONS"

"In sharp opposition to the American Jewish Congress stands the American Jewish Committee, whose leadership comprises the upper stratum of assimilated American Jews and is opposed to Jewish nationalism. The American Jewish Committee, whose headquarters are in New York, publishes a bi-monthly magazine, the 'Contemporary Jewish Record.' Present editorial board consists of Morris D. Waldman, John Slawson, Harry Schneiderman, and Julius B. Maller. Circulation is estimated to be about 5,000.

Although the 'Contemporary Jewish Record' reflects the assimilationist and non-Zionist flavor of the American Jewish Committee, which supports the Jewish settlement in Palestine as a haven of refuge but not as a nationalist political venture, the magazine attempts to present objectively all important events of Jewish life, opening its columns upon occasion to Zionists. Since withdrawing from the American Jewish Conference in October 1943 over the issue of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, the American Jewish Committee has also been distributing to its members a monthly orga bulletin, 'The Committee Reporter', outlining the Committee's program activities."

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Letter to Director
NY 100-79301

April 11, 1946

In connection with the reported withdrawal of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE from the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE, an article in the "Daily Mirror", dated October 25, 1943, reads as follows:

"Withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference, which is dedicated to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, was voted yesterday by the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee.

"The Committee, asserting that the Conference is not wholly representative of American Jewry, resolved to continue its fight for abrogation of the British White Paper that halts Jewish immigration in Palestine, but declared its major activity to be combating anti-Semitism in the U. S. Framers of the resolution included former Justice Proskauer, Chief Justice Irving Lehman and Justice Horace Stern of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court."

Further information contained in the New York files reflected that one JACOB LANDAU, who was investigated by this office under the character INTERNAL SECURITY - R, in connection with the LYDIA ALTSHULER case, founded the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY in the Hague, Holland in 1917. The JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY is stated to be supported largely by wealthy and influential Jews of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE and the original purpose of this organization was to report, for the attention of American Jews and others here in the United States, the persecution and ill treatment of Jews in all parts of the world.

LANDAU was born in Sadagar, Austria, on July 2, 1892, his parents being reportedly Russian by birth. His newspaper career started with the founding of the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY in 1917 and in 1921 he came to the United States and started the JEWISH CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City, which was incorporated into the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY on March 7, 1921.

It is understood that LANDAU has often boasted of his connections with the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE and also of his high contacts in governmental circles, particularly of his contact with Mr. ADOLF A. BERLE.

A review of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN JEWRY, 1938 and 1939 edition, reflects that all of the following members of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE have their names listed in this volume:

April 11, 1946

1. JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER
2. JACOB BLAUSTEIN
3. NATHAN M. OHRBACH
4. MORRIS D. WALDMAN
5. EDWARD LAZANSKY
6. FRED LAZARUS, JR.
7. M. C. SLASS
8. HORACE STERN
9. IRVING LEHMAN
10. HENRY WINEMAN
11. ABRAM I. ELKUS
12. JOHN SLAWSON

From the information set forth under the name of MORRIS D. WALDMAN, it was ascertained that he has been connected with the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE since 1928. However, from the information set forth above it appears that the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE must have been an organization since 1921 when the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY was first incorporated.

In view of the above information no further investigation is being conducted by this office regarding the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.

cc St. Paul

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: August 13, 1946

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

On August 13, 1946 Bob Bannerman, Security Officer, State Department, telephoned and advised that an ad under "International Affairs" had appeared in the "Evening Star" for August 12, 1946 for "a man who is familiar with State Department and foreign embassy operations, write to box 182-Z." Mr. Bannerman stated that this was not the exact wording of the ad but that it was to this effect.

Mr. Bannerman stated that the State Department inquired into this matter and ascertained that the ad was placed in the paper by the American Jewish Committee, 1420 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Bannerman said that he had also ascertained that ONI had checked into this matter. Mr. Bannerman stated that he believed Maurice Halperin was connected with the American Jewish Committee.

ACTION:

David R. Wahl is Wash. representative. American Jewish Conference

It is suggested that this be routed to the Internal Security Section for their information and any action deemed necessary.

62-102104-12

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8 AUG 21 1946

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SAC - New York
62-102104-12
Director - FBI

November 19, 1946

RECORDED

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Internal Security - Jewish
~~94-33432-8~~

There is being submitted herewith a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated October 24, 1946, concerning the National Labor Service, which is a branch organization of the American Jewish Committee.

This memorandum was furnished to the Bureau by an unknown outside source and if the information contained herein is incorporated in an investigative report or disseminated in any manner, it should be appropriately paraphrased.

Enclosure

HOB:mpd

G. I. R. -5

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Clavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hornea
Harbo
Gordon
Cunningham
Quinn Tamm
Mease
Mandy

APR 6 1955

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CA 237047

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THE NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

New York, N. Y.,

October 24, 1946.

No. 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City is a 19 story office building. The National Labor Service is in part of Room 1815. It was ascertained that the Natio[redacted] Labor Service is a branch organization of the American Jewish Committee. The Ameri[redacted] Jewish Committee has been in being during the past 40 years, and its aims and activ ties are generally well known.

The National Labor Service has been in being during the past two years. According to Mr. David Sigman, director of the National Labor Service, its ac are intended to reduce racial and religious discrimination by preparing and di buting printed matter. Distribution is for the most part made by contributing the printed matter to C.I.O. and A.F.L. union locals throughout the United States. Financing of the National Labor Service's activities is for the most part by contributions to the American Jewish Committee although in some cases unions pay an amount equivalent to the cost of preparing the printed matter they receive.

Mr. Sigman stated that the National Labor Service is a non-profit or- ization.

62-102104-

~~94-33432~~

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COPY: FBI

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Jan. 28, 1947

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

I am attaching hereto a report issued by Ohrbach's Incorporated covering the 1945 campaign sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee, which outlines the need for raising four million dollars and describes the program activities of this group.

Attachment

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

February 10, 1947

62-102104-14

Mr. Austin Nicholas
21301 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland 22, Ohio
~~94-23432-16~~

RECORDED

EX-11

Dear Mr. Nicholas:

Your letter postmarked February 4, 1947, with enclosure, has been received. I appreciate your making this material available to me and want you to feel free to advise me whenever information comes to your attention indicating a possible violation of any Federal law within the investigative jursidiction of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

G.I.R.-5

FRY:hmm

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APR 11 1947

Mr Hoover J. E. Hoover
F.B.I
Washington D.C.

Ien from York Pa

My Wife and I are here In
cleveland ohio. Booth of hous
is Woking in a hom here
Wee wear goining in to town
on the street care and I
found this. home front
and I thout it Mite Bee
a good thing to send it too
you. It Mite Bee Bade and then
again it Mite Bee Mo Good 14
Ien Pemena duck and [illegible]
Werry good so Please [illegible]

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My Riting I dont like
truBle here in this cirrutory
and I dont like aney Botey
ho helpe to mak truBle

I hope you Will mo Bee
crose at mee Becose I sent
you this 4 Peace Of Paper
hoping to Renaine you
frend at all times from
austin Nicholas
21301, Shaker Blvd
Shaker Heights, 22 OHIO

Austin Nicholas
21301 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights,
Cleveland 22, Ohio

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The Home Front

A SEMI-MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

181

Vol. III, No. 2, January 15, 1947

ANTI-SEMITISM IN HARLEM

The Universal African Nationalist Movement, a pan-African Negro organization, is presently conducting extensive anti-Semitic propaganda activities among the Negro population of New York City.

Presided over by Benjamin D. Gibbons, its president, a meeting was held at the quarters of the organization in Harlem on December 22, 1946, at which Gibbons, Carlos Cook, UANM organizer, and others made violently anti-Semitic speeches. The speeches dealt mainly with the "exploitation" of the Negroes by Jewish merchants in Harlem and other colored sections.

The headquarters of the Universal African Nationalist Movement are filled nightly with members and visitors. Hostesses are always on hand to distribute the organization's literature. The UANM has spread its activities to Brooklyn, where it holds a weekly meeting.

Coincidentally with this activity, anti-Semitic street meetings have been reported in Harlem, some of them using loud speakers.

Active in the UANM is the Rev. Charles Greene, who boasts that he was one of the charter members of Marcus Garvey's Pan-African movement, The Universal Negro Improvement Association, which flourished in the '20's.

The UANM bears a strong resemblance to the long defunct Garvey movement. Garvey, who propagandized a scheme to recolonize all the Negroes of the world in the "African homeland," and who proclaimed himself "Emperor of the Kingdom of Africa" or "Provisional President of the Republic of Africa," had organized the Black Star Steamship Line to provide transportation for the followers of his movement. In connection with his promotion of the steamship line, Garvey in 1925 was convicted of mail-fraud by the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, and sentenced to a term in Atlanta penitentiary. He died in 1940.

* * * * * *

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BROOKLYN MEETING OF WOMEN FOR U.S.A.

Largely attended by Christian Front and Coughlinite adherents, Women for U.S.A. held a "mass meeting" in Brooklyn's Academy of Music on the night of January 3rd. Approximately 350 persons were present in the auditorium, which seats 3,000.

In addition to Catherine P. Baldwin, president of the group, the principal speakers of the occasion were former Senator Rush Holt, Father Edward Lodge Curran and John Henihan, Christian Front orator.

To the obvious disappointment of the audience, Holt's address consisted of a listlessly delivered anti-New Deal diatribe, with the usual recitation of "alphabetical agencies."

Father Curran, after a standing ovation from the audience, launched into an impassioned defense of Franco, and attacked the United Nations.

Henihan went into a familiar "international banker" routine, interspersed with such expressions as "more gelt."

During the course of the meeting, Mrs. Baldwin's announcement that John Roy Carlson was present, brought forth boos and cat-calls from the audience. After the meeting, Carlson, while on his way to the subway station, was struck by hoodlums.

The literature distributed at the meeting included a leaflet advertising a pamphlet defending Tyler Kent.

* * * * * * * * *

JOHN HENIHAN

Now in his thirties, John Henihan (one of the speakers at the Brooklyn meeting) at one time was known as the "boy-orator of the Christian Front" in the New York City area. Always very active in that group, he ran his own Christian Front meetings.

In 1941, he left his job as a hotel employee to work as an assistant circulation manager and "trouble-shooter" for Father Coughlin's Social Justice in the Eastern area, under the direction of Bernard D'Arcy, official distributor of that publication.

Henihan has been a constant supporter and worker for meetings sponsored by Father Edward L. Curran. In May 1942, he made all arrangements for Father Curran's "I Am An American Day" rally at Knights of Columbus Hall in Brooklyn. On December 2, 1945, Henihan sold tickets and read resolutions passed at a meeting of the Save America Committee in Brooklyn, at which Father Curran was one of the principal speakers.

On November 10, 1945, under the auspices of the American Citizens' Committee, he spoke at a Father Coughlin birthday celebration, which was held in the auditorium of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, of which Father Curran is the pastor. CHARLES E.

Henihan was the main speaker at a meeting held in New York City on July 12, 1942 by the Post-War Amity League, largely composed of Christian Front elements, where he exhorted for the election of an exclusively "Christian-American" Congress.

He shared the platform with former Congressman Hamilton Fish and Miss May A. Quinn at an "anti-Communist meeting" in Brooklyn on October 1, 1946. Miss Quinn in 1946 was involved in charges before the New York City Board of Education, arising out of her use of bigoted source-material in her class-work, receiving a fine and a reprimand.

Henihan has appeared with Mrs. Baldwin as far back as March 27, 1941, when both addressed a meeting at Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * *

NEW HATE PAMPHLET

An eighty-page pamphlet Judaic Communism Versus Christian-Americanism has been published and is now being distributed by Marilyn R. Allen of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Allen is one of the leaders of the Pro-American Vigilantes, which among other works publishes The Jewish Protocols and Their Application to Present Times.

* * * * * * * * *

UPTON CLOSE

In his column which appeared in the New York Journal-American of January 9th, Upton Close attacks the President's appointment of Lewis E. Strauss to the Atomic Energy Board in the following language:

> Associated with Lilienthal...is Lewis E. Strauss, also a New Dealer and a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, international bankers.
>
> Americans traditionally distrust international bankers, remembering how many of them have figured in world power politics and exploitation.

Rear Admiral Strauss, USNR, a member of the American Jewish Committee, served with distinction in both World Wars.

* * * * * * * * *

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SHORT NOTES

The United Sons of America, Klan-like Detroit Group, is planning more extensive activity for 1947. George Mathis and the Rev. E. Hicks were elected president and vice-president, respectively.

Larry Asman, Gerald L. K. Smith stooge and leader of the Christian Veterans' Intelligence Bureau, is now studying for the ministry in Florida.

Ken Weber, Detroit activist, is preparing to issue a new monthly paper in an effort to secure a religious youth following.

Gothic Ripples, scurrilous bulletin of Arnold Leese, British anti-Semite, which is widely circulated among bigots here, advises that "the strongest weapon you have against Bolshevik Russia is anti-Jewish propaganda."

oOo

April 30, 1947

INDEXED 62-102104-15
94-33432-11
RECORDED

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSANGER

Honorable David K. Niles
Administrative Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dave:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28, 1947, with which you attached a confidential memorandum on Communism which is to be used as a basis for discussion by the American Jewish Committee. I have read this memorandum with interest and your courtesy in directing it to my attention is appreciated. Along the line of this matter, I stated when I appeared before the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, "I confess to a real apprehension so long as Communists are able to secure ministers of the gospel to promote their evil work and espouse a cause that is alien to the religion of Christ and Judaism."

In accordance with your request, the memorandum referred to is being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/96 BY SP4 bja/tdw #38784

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 TCK ON 8-7-79 bja

DECLASSIFIED BY 9115 AW ON 1/14/84

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
APR 30 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

By Special Messenger

APR 6 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Neas
Miss Gandy

APR 30 1 36 PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

April 28, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER:

Dear Ed:

You will be interested in this confidential background memo on communism, which is going to be a basis of a discussion to be held by the American Jewish Committee at their Executive Board meeting on the weekend of May 10. Will you please return this as it is my only copy?

Dave

DAVID K. NILES
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Endorsement has been photostated for Bur. files.
Ack 4-29-47

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DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 NO

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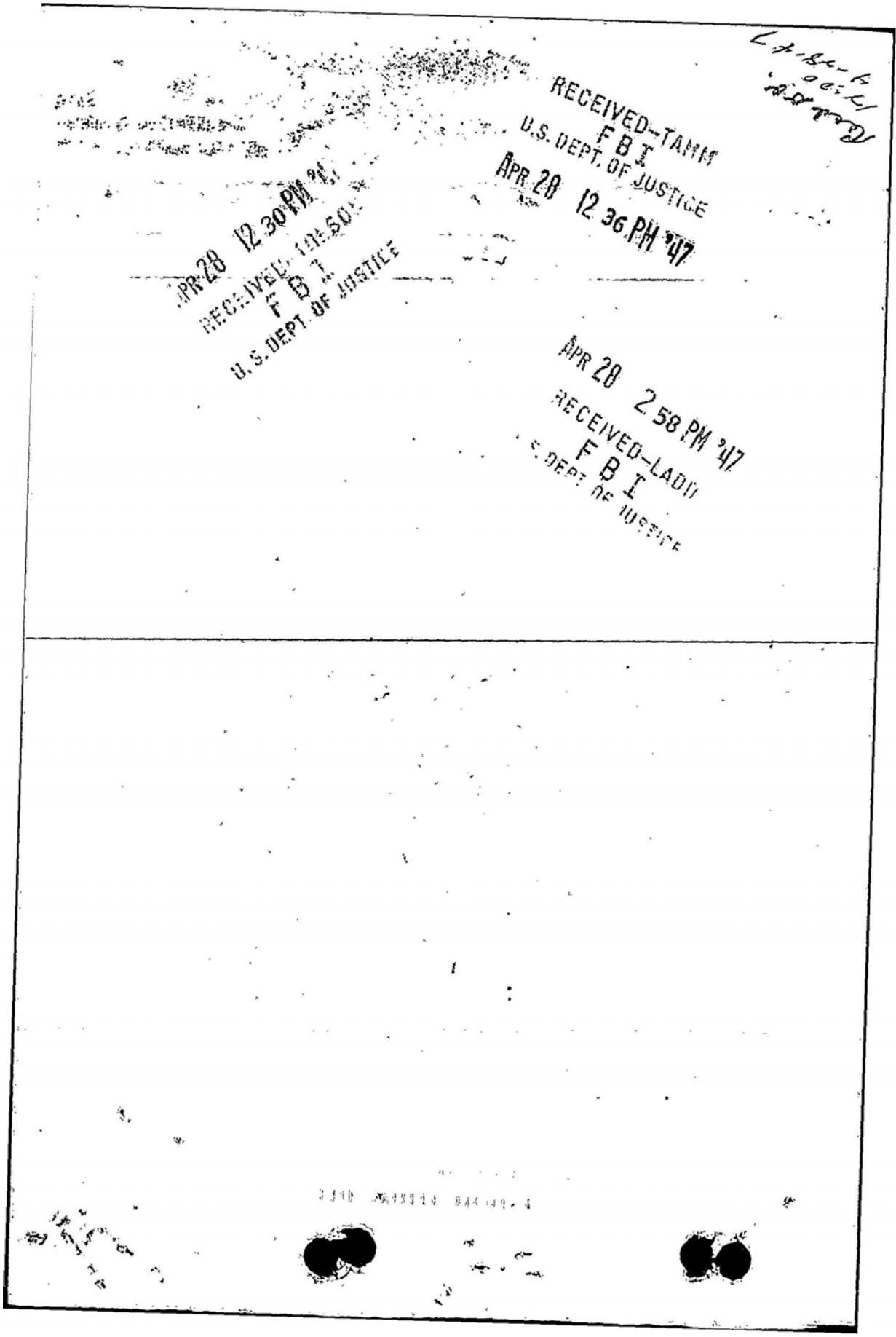
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER:

Dear Ed:

You will be interested in this confidential background memo on communism, which is going to be a basis of a discussion to be held by the American Jewish Committee at their Executive Board meeting on the week-end of May 10. Will you please return this as it is my only copy?

DAVID K. NILES
Administrative Assistant
to the President

April 29, 1947

[redacted]

THE DIRECTOR

FROM: MR. LADD

RE: JEWISH OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.
7/8/47 G.F.

A communication dated April 28, 1947 has been received from Mr. David K. Niles, Administrative Assistant to the President, transmitting a confidential memorandum on Communism, which is to be used as a basis for discussion by the American Jewish Committee at its Executive Board meeting to be held on the weekend of May 10, 1947. Generally speaking, this memorandum discusses the necessity for Jewish elements to combat this ideology and to openly refute the attempt of Communist forces to link anti-Semitism and anti-Communism, thus identifying Jews with the Communist movement.

The Bureau's files contain numerous reference with regard to the American Jewish Committee, which was founded in 1906 and incorporated in New York in 1911 as an organization dedicating itself to safeguarding the civil and religious rights of Jewish people throughout the world, and to combatting discrimination and prejudice.

This organization has continually been anti-Communist in expression and in the latter part of 1944 it withdrew from the American Jewish Conference, a Zionist roof organization, when the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a Communist-dominated group, affiliated with the International Workers Order, was admitted to membership. Also, it is observed that the Daily Worker has on several occasions attacked the American Jewish Committee and labeled it a "Red-baiting" organization.

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EX-57

To be more specific with regard to the memorandum in question, there is set forth hereinafter a few of the passages which epitomize its contents. It starts off with the statement that:

EX-57 17

"For many years the charges have been repeatedly made that most Jews are Communists, that Communism is a Jewish movement, and that the Communist Party is dominated by Jews. These lies are growing in intensity and are being more widely believed. In the past the accusations were made, for the most part, by anti-semites. Today the

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Arbo
Mr. Condon
Mr. Donnington
Miss Gandy
Miss Gann Tamm
Miss Room
Miss Wiase

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2/27/96 SP-4 bja/Hw

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Communists, for their own sinister purposes, are also seeking to identify Jewish interests with Communist interests.....The spreading of these lies is a potent breeder of anti-semitism. It is urgent that we expose these lies and dissociate in the public mind the identification of Jews with Communism."

The memorandum then goes on to say that "We must expose Communism for what it is, a conspiratorial movement that is seeking to undermine and destory our Democracy." It states that the AJC has a twofold purpose for engaging in this fight: (1) Communism is a danger to Jewish security. "The fact is that it is constantly attacking us in a most insidious fashion, by exposing us to its unwanted embraces and giving widespread currency to the lie that there is any identity of interest..." (2) Jewish welfare is bound up with the preservation of democratic principles and ideals. "Jews have been traditionally in the forefront of every liberal movement. Communism is the negation of liberalism...."

The memorandum further points out that the American Jewish Committee must be careful to not only fight Communism and thereby acquire a number of unsavory allies, such as Father Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith, and others, who have waged war against Communism for years, but that it also must be hostile to all phases of Fascism. "We should unequivocally state that our fight is against both brands of totalitarianism."

It is further stated that it is possible to demonstrate conclusively that Communism is a conspiracy threatening the welfare of our country and in support of this contention statements of the Director, former Attorney General Francis Biddle and U. S. Supreme Court Judges in the Bridges and Schneiderman cases are set forth.

The memorandum also points out that it is undoubtedly true that there are Jews in the Communist movement just as there are Jews in almost every other sort of movement in the U. S. and that it is equally true that the top leadership in the Communist Party is non-Jewish.

The concluding section of the memorandum deals with illustrations of the previous anti-Communist position of the American Jewish Committee, wherein it is stated, "The proposal now under consideration contemplates giving wider publicity to our position and augmenting it by additional activities. Our experience has convinced us that lies such as the Jewish-Communist lie cannot be overcome merely by contradiction or by presentation of the facts. It will not be enough, therefore, for us to refute the charge that Communism is a Jewish movement. Our program, to be effective, will require that we take an aggressive, affirmative position.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Background Memorandum on Communism

Introduction

For many years the charges have been repeatedly made that most Jews are Communists, that Communism is a Jewish movement, and that the Communist Party is dominated by Jews. These lies are growing in intensity and are being more widely believed. In the past the accusations were made, for the most part, by anti-semites. To-day the Communists, for their own sinister purposes, are also seeking to identify Jewish interests with Communist interests.

The spreading of these lies is a potent breeder of anti-semitism. It is urgent that we expose these lies and dissociate in the public mind the identification of Jews with Communism.

To do this we must expose Communism for what it is, a conspiratorial movement that is seeking to undermine and destroy our democracy. To those liberals who express fear that such a campaign might endanger liberalism we must make it completely clear that Communism is liberalism's greatest enemy.

This should be the keynote of our campaign. Democracy means free speech, a free press, religious liberty, trial by jury, and the right of citizens to choose their representatives in a free election. It means the dignity of the individual. Communism means the antithesis of all these things. Moreover

the Communist party in the United States has been proven to be a conspiratorial movement in which its members hide under aliases, forge passports and other public documents, and give their primary allegiance to a foreign power. A casual reading of the Daily Worker will convince the most skeptical that the Communist line in this country shifts with every fluctuation of policy in Moscow.

We have a twofold purpose for engaging in this fight. The first is that Communism is a danger to Jewish security. It has been suggested that we should not attack it because it does not attack us. The fact is that it is constantly attacking us in a most insidious fashion, by exposing us to its unwanted embraces and giving widespread currency to the lie that there is any identity of interest. Communism is attacking us by increasing anti-semitism.

But we have a broader and more cogent purpose. Jewish welfare is bound up with the preservation of democratic principles and ideals. Jews have been traditionally in the forefront of every liberal movement. Communism is the negation of liberalism. We should fight it because it imperils those values that we deem essential to a good life.

One of the devices used by the Communists in this country has been to infiltrate into liberal movements and organizations, and frequently they have succeeded in achieving

domination. They have thus cast discredit upon many worthwhile causes. This has created confusion in the minds of a number of well-meaning persons to whom the description "red-baiter" has become a term of opprobrium. It must be made clear that we are not abating one iota our devotion to liberalism and the defence of civil liberties. We must sharply differentiate between the realistic and the neurotic aspects of anti-Communism.

We will find that we have acquired a number of unsavory allies in this fight. Father Coughlin, Gerald Smith and others have waged war against Communism for years. We are not joining forces with them. Our hostility to fascism, which they represent, is undiminished. We should unequivocally state that our fight is against both brands of totalitarianism.

Communism is a Subversive Conspiratorial Movement

It is possible to demonstrate conclusively that Communism is a conspiracy that threatens the welfare of our country, but this would require a treatise that would exceed the limits of this memorandum. We will, for the present, content ourselves with the considered statements of responsible public officials, based upon accumulated evidence, and upon the judicial declarations of the highest court in the land.

Former Attorney General Francis Biddle, well-known as a liberal, and certainly no red-baiter, declared while he

was Attorney General that "Communism is a criminal conspiracy." J. Edgar Hoover testified before a Congressional committee that "the American Communist Party is a fifth column if ever there was one." Hoover has repeatedly branded the Communist movement in this country as subversive.

An even more impressive authority, none other than the Supreme Court of the United States, has declared that Communism is subversive. In the Harry Bridges Case (Bridges v. Wixon, 326 U.S. 135) proceedings were instituted to deport Bridges on the ground that he was a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States. This proceeding was instituted under a statute which authorized the deportation of any alien who is a member of or affiliated with an organization that believes in, advises, advocates or teaches "the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States."

In the deportation proceedings hearings were held before the Honorable Charles B. Sears, former Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Judge Sears held lengthy hearings; the record in the case is more than 7500 pages. He found that the Communist Party was an organization of the character described in the statute, and that the Marine Workers Industrial Union, a Communist front union, was an organization of the same character, and that Harry Bridges had been affiliated with these organizations and had been a

member of the Communist Party. He therefore recommended that Bridges be deported.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus was obtained, and the case eventually reached the Supreme Court which reversed the deportation order, not because the Communist Party was not the type of organization proscribed by the statute, but because Bridges' membership and affiliation had not been proven.

It is significant that the judges who voted to reverse the deportation order and the three judges who voted for its affirmance appeared to agree that the Communist Party is the type of organization described in the statute, namely that it advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Judge Douglas who wrote the majority opinion, in speaking of the Marine Workers Industrial Union which was proven to be Communistic said - page 147:

> It must be remembered that the Marine Workers Industrial Union was not a sham or pretense. It was a genuine union. It was found to have, and we assume it did have, the illegitimate objective of overthrowing the government by force.

Chief Justice Stone who wrote the minority opinion in which Justice Roberts and Justice Frankfurter concurred, said:

> At the conclusion of the hearings, Judge Sears made his memorandum decision, in which he found that the Communist Party of the United States and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union were, at all relevant times, each an organization which believed in and advocated the overthrow by force

> and violence of the Government of the United States, and that the Communist Party also wrote, circulated, distributed, printed, published and displayed printed matter advising, advocating or teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States. These findings are not challenged.

In the case of Schneiderman v. The United States (320 U.S. 118), decided in 1942, proceedings were brought to revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman on the ground that he was a Communist at the time he was naturalized. The Court refused to revoke the naturalization on the ground that the proof was insufficient to warrant such a drastic penalty against one who had been a citizen for many years.

However, Mr. Justice Murphy, writing the prevailing opinion said, p. 153:

> We do not say that a reasonable man could not possibly have found, as the district court did, that the Communist Party in 1927 actively urged the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. But that is not the issue here.

The Court considered a vast amount of evidence including writings and speeches of Communist leaders, and official publications and documents of the Communists here and abroad. From this evidence Chief Justice Stone, in a minority opinion which was concurred in by Justices Roberts and Frankfurter, distilled the essential facts and presented a picture of Communism as a subversive, criminal conspiracy designed to bring about the dictatorship of the proletariat. We quote from the Chief Justice's opinion at p. 187:

Attachment to such dictatorship can hardly be thought to indicate attachment to the principles of an instrument of government which forbids dictatorship and precludes the rule of the minority or the suppression of minority rights by dictatorial government. Methods repeatedly and systematically advocated, in the Communist Party literature to which I have referred, include first a softening up process by which the breakdown and disintegration of capitalistic governments was to be achieved by systematic and general resort to violation of the laws, and second, the overthrow of capitalistic governments by force and violence.

- - - - - -

It was proclaimed that the period has arrived, when it has become absolutely necessary for every Communist party to join systematically lawful and unlawful work, lawful and unlawful organization....The class struggle in almost every country of Europe and America is entering the phase of civil war. Under such conditions the Communists can have no confidence in bourgeois laws. They should create everywhere a parallel illegal apparatus, which at the decisive moment should do its duty by the party, and in every way possible assist the revolution. "Opposition in principle to underground (illegal) work and an unwillingness to understand the absolute necessity for a Communist Party of combining legal with illegal work" was in fact one ground for expulsion from the Party of a minority faction. The Party was instructed to arouse workers to "mass violation of an injunction 'whenever and wherever an injunction is issued by courts against strikers.'" In the literature of the period now in question unlawful tactics were particularly to be directed toward government armed forces. In addition to "systematic unlawful work", "it is especially necessary to carry on unlawful work in the army, navy, and police." Refusal to participate in "persistent and systematic propaganda and agitation" in the army was "equal to treason to the revolutionary cause, and incompatible with affiliation with the Third International," and this because "it is necessary above all things, to undermine and destroy the army in order to overcome the bourgeoisie."

> There is abundant documentary evidence of the character already described to support the court's finding that the Communist Party organizations, of which petitioner was a member, diligently circulated printed matter which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. From the beginning, and during all times relevant the Communist Party organizations advocated the overthrow of capitalistic governments by revolution to be accomplished, if need be, by force of arms.

The President of the United States recently officially acknowledged the existence of a Communist threat. In an executive order dated March 22, 1947, President Truman directed that disloyal persons should be eliminated from government employment. Part 5 subdivision F of the Executive Order declares that among other standards to determine disloyalty are "membership, any affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, group or combination of persons designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, Communist or subversive..."

Anti-Semites and Communists are Identifying Jews with Communism

For many years anti-semitic organizations and individuals have been charging that most Communists are Jews, and that Communism is a Jewish dominated movement. This, it will be recalled, was the spearhead of Hitler's drive for power. Up to the end of the war anti-semitic propaganda included other accusations, but many of these charges have lost their potency, and at the present time the main reliance

of the anti-semites as to establish this identification of Jews with Communism.

We all remember that Father Coughlin was the most active disseminator of this lie, and that one of his principal alleged authorities was Father Fahey of Dublin. Recently a pamphlet was published by Upton Close which started out as an attack upon the Anti-Defamation League, but which was devoted principally to an attempt to establish this identification of Jews with Communism. In it Close relies upon the discredited Father Fahey as one of his principal "authorities". An anti-semitic propagandist of Salt Lake City, Jeremiah Stokes, is distributing an eighty page pamphlet entitled "Judaic Communism versus Christian Americanism." Nearly every issue of Gerald Smith's Cross and the Flag has some reference to Jewish Communists. It hardly seems necessary to multiply examples.

At the same time the current line of the Communists is also attempting to identify Jews with Communism. In their speeches and publications they repeatedly declare that an attack upon Communism is an attack upon Jews, and that anti-Communism and anti-semitism are identical. Instead of listing numerous examples we will quote from a Yiddish Communist newspaper, Freiheit. This publication has an English language supplement, and our quotation is from an article which appeared in February of this year:

> A principle that needs to be finally impressed upon the people and especially upon Jews-- is that anti-Communism is merely the reverse side of anti-semitism; that the two go together inevitably and that they are deliberately made interchangeable. This is no accident, or chance occurrence. It is part of a plan, a gigantic plan in which both Jew and Communist are branded as a cancer in the life-stream of the country--and therefore to be eliminated. Jew, and communist, and Jewish communist--Big business has found the perfect scapegoat upon which it can place all the blame for the entire social misery. Upheaval and conflict for which Big Business alone is responsible. By the miracle of reactionary hocus-pocus, the Jew who is the "International banker" responsible for the plight of the impoverished worker, is also the "International Communist" responsible for the woes of the declassed middle class. Big Business, by constantly interchanging Jew and Communist, has found the common symbol upon which he can try to divert the wrath of the entire people from itself. That is the great plan that will save Big Business and maintain its exploitation of the people--Jews and non-Jews.
>
> * * *
>
> Certainly it is not necessary to pay once again with six million Jews and with countless millions of other people to learn this lesson once more -- <u>that anti-communism and anti-semitism lead only to the disaster of all people. Jews must not only not indulge in red-baiting, which can only inevitably lead to anti-semitism. They must positively reject anti-communism</u>. They must fight sharply against it wherever attempts are made to inject it. They must precisely offset the efforts of reactionary Jews who by peddling anti-communism seek to win "safe passage" by playing fascism's game.

It is quite apparent that Jews in America are caught between the upper and nether mill-stones of Communism and anti-semitism. Belief in these charges is increasing, and it constitutes a growing menace to our security. It is

undoubtedly true that there are Jews in the Communist movement just as there are Jews in almost every other sort of movement in the United States. It is equally true that the top leadership in the Communist Party is non-Jewish. If there should be a crusade resulting in arrests and prosecutions, and the present temper of Congress and the public makes this likely, it is inevitable that some Jewish names will appear. We know from past experience how this can be distorted and exaggerated to feed the flames of anti-semitism.

The American Jewish Committee Has Been Traditionally Opposed to Communism

The opposition of the American Jewish Committee to Communism is nothing new. In engaging in this campaign we will merely be reaffirming the traditional position that we have adhered to for more than a quarter of a century. In February 1919 testimony was given before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee by Dr. George S. Simons who stated that the Jews were active in the Russian Bolshevist movement. On February 15, 1919 the New York Times printed a lengthy statement by Louis Marshal, President of the American Jewish Committee in which he repudiated Dr. Simons' statement. We quote one paragraph:

> Everything that real Bolshevism stands for is to the Jew detestable. His traditions wed him to law and order, make of him a legalist. The Bolshevists are the enemies of law and order. The Jew makes the very centre of his life and of

> his existence the home and the family. The Bolshevists decry marriage and morality. The Jew is justly noted for being thrifty and economical, and with recognizing as necessary the institution of property. The Bolshevist is seeking the destruction of the very concept of property. The great mass of the Jews are faithful to their ancient religion, and are ever ready to help their brethren in distress. The club of the Bolshevist knows no brother and he despises religion.

In a speech delivered on Armistice Day, 1936, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer said:

> ...A more tragically false statement has never been uttered in the whole history of religious intolerance...
>
> ...Any man, be he Jew or Christian, that seeks to impinge upon this American form of Government is traitor not only to his country but to the finest flower of civilization itself. I care not whether the headstrong intruder preaches the blasphemous creed of dictatorship, where man becomes the puppet of the State; or Nazism, where man becomes the slave of the State; or Communism, where man is stripped of the very attributes of humanity itself; if he preaches any one of these things, he is foe to Judaism...

Judge Proskauer at that time was not speaking for the American Jewish Committee but the statement undoubtedly represents his views today and those of the membership of the Committee.

On the 2nd day of August 1945, David Sher, Chairman of the Administrative Committee spoke before the Professional Staff of the American Jewish Committee. Mr. Sher said:

> We find here the typical Communist Party technique- a technique which I want you to consider with me as entirely separate from any social or economic

ideology - a technique the insidious nature of which has been proved again and again. Eleanor Roosevelt is certainly no red-baiter. Some of you may remember what she wrote only a few weeks ago. "What I object to", she says, "in the American Communists is not their open membership, nor even their published objectives. For years in this country they taught the philosophy of the lie. They taught that allegiance to the Party and acceptance of orders from the Party heads whose interests were not just those of the United States, were paramount. Because I have experienced the deception of the American Communists I will not trust them."

The American Civil Liberties Union, which many would think goes so far as to make a fetish of the rights of individual conscience and of freedom of expression, the American Civil Liberties Union bars Communists from its Board. In my judgment the reason it bars them from its Board is because they are not free agents. They do not sit across the table discussing and considering matters according to their effect upon the Civil Liberties Union. They sit there as instruments to carry out a line that is determined outside the organization and, as I said, outside the United States. I do not have to remind you that the recent sharp deviation in the Communist Party line in this country was first suggested in a French publication by a French Communist who had just returned from Moscow.

These quotations indicate that our opposition to Communism has been unequivocal and undeviating over a long period of time. The proposal now under consideration contemplates giving wider publicity to our position and augmenting it by additional activities. Our experience has convinced us that lies such as the Jewish-Communist lie cannot be overcome merely by contradiction or by presentation of the facts. It will not be enough, therefore, for us to refute the charge that Communism is a Jewish movement. Our program, to be effective, will require that we take an aggressive, affirmative position.

W

November 30, 1949

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/b,a

Mr. Marcus Cohn
1420 New York Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cohn:

Your letter dated November 28, 1949, has been received and I appreciate your generosity in making available to me the books "Rehearsal for Destruction" by Paul Massing and "Prophets of Deceit" by Leo Lowenthal and Norbert Guterman.

While I am grateful for the invitation which you extended on behalf of the American Jewish Committee to join in a series of discussions of the two volumes, the pressure of my official schedule for the coming months is such that I frankly do not see how it will be possible for me to indicate an acceptance. For the same reason it will not be possible for me to make a guest appearance on the two radio programs which you mentioned.

I know that you will understand my reluctance to accept these invitations, even tentatively, and then find that intervening matters of an urgent nature will not permit me to fill the engagements.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. Edgar Hoover

G.I.R.

DEC 1 1949
COMM - FBI

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ARA:jms

NOTE: A summary on Marcus Cohn, Washington, D. C. radio lawyer [illegible] the American Jewish Committee, is contained in file [illegible] 365058. Cohn applied for the position of Special Agent [illegible] in the Bureau in 1940 and then dropped his application in [illegible] order to take a position on the General Counsel's Staff of

APR 6 1955
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Books detached and sent to Mr. [illegible]

MR. MARCUS [redacted] November 30, 1949

the Federal Communications Commission. He was one of the speakers at a FEPC meeting sponsored by the D.C. Branch of the NAACP. Among Cohn's contacts is David K. Niles, Presidential Aide. The American Jewish Committee has been attacked by the Daily Worker as being anti-Communist and Cohn is the Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee. The summary reflects that Cohn has numerous pro-Communist and pro-Soviet contacts.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *President*
IRVING M. ENGEL, *Chairman Executive Committee*
VICTOR S. RIESENFELD, *Chairman Administrative Committee*
ALBERT H. LIEBERMAN, *Treasurer*
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Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Washington Counsel
MARCUS COHN
1420 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.
Tel.: District 6229

November 28, 1949

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK

Dear Mr. Hoover

Several years ago the American Jewish Committee called a conference of the leading psychiatrists, sociologists and political scientists in America to discuss the problem of anti-Semitism. As an outgrowth of that conference, the Committee sponsored a series of investigations and studies. These studies have now terminated in the publication by Harper and Brothers of five volumes entitled, "Studies in Prejudice Series." Two of these -- "Rehearsal for Destruction" and "Prophets of Deceit" -- have now been published. The latter is a study of the techniques used by American agitators. I am enclosing herewith copies of both volumes.

~~DEFERRED IN CORDING~~

The Committee is arranging for a series of discussions of these volumes and would very much like to have you participate.

Betty Crocker, who has a morning program on the American Broadcasting Company network, and Martha Deana, who has a morning program on WOR, New York City, have both indicated an extreme desire to have you make a guest appearance on their programs and be interviewed in connection with "Prophets of Deceit." They will arrange the day of your appearance in order to meet your convenience. In the case of Miss Deana, she will be happy to make a recording of an interview with you at any time which will meet your convenience, and then play the recording on a subsequent program.

After you have read this letter and had a chance to glance through the books, I would appreciate it greatly if I had an opportunity of talking to you further about this matter. I will be in town and available any time this week.

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#14-33432-14

Sincerely

Marcus Cohn

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INDEXED - 10

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enclosures (2)

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Encl. to Bureau

Re: THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
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INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

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[redacted] long a volunteer informant of this office and one who is not always considered reliable, advised that she had on that date contacted SIDNEY LAWRENCE, Director of the Jewish Community Relations Bureau, 425 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri. LAWRENCE gave her a copy of the publication put out by the captioned organization entitled "Communist Approach to Jews", and informant made this publication available to the Kansas City Office by mail received 8-2-51. b7D

Inasmuch as the material set out in this publication, which is marked for restricted circulation, may be of interest to the Bureau, two photostatic copies thereof are being forwarded herewith for the Bureau's information.

For the further information of the Bureau, SIDNEY LAWRENCE, who furnished this publication to the informant, was the subject of investigation entitled "SIDNEY LAWRENCE, SECURITY MATTER - C", Bureau file no. 61-9828.

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JEWS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

December 1, 1949

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Reports About Mass Deportations of Jews in the USSR

In the summer and fall of 1949, the Jewish and general press outside the Soviet Union published a number of reports about mass deportations of the Jewish population from the Western border regions of the USSR, especially from White Russia, the Ukraine, Eastern Galicia, Bukovina, and Bessarabia. According to a report quoted by the JTA on September 8th, the deportations affected mainly those Jewish citizens who had relatives in America or Western Europe; other sources maintained that the entire Jewish population of some territories were being deported. Many of these reports give detailed accounts of secret police rounding up Jews and forcibly moving them to deportation trains on which they are dispatched to unknown destinations, presumably Siberia or the Arctic regions of European Russia.

A report published in the Jewish Morning Journal on October 6th, asserted that 30,000 Jews had been deported from Lwow (Lemberg) and other cities of former Polish Eastern Galicia, and that the whole region was now free of Jews. Similarly, a dispatch alleges that all Jews have been ejected from an Ukrainian city. Some journalists have cited, as evidence of the authenticity of these reports, the fact that Polish Jews, who had maintained correspondence with their relatives in the Ukraine and White Russia, had their letters returned, stamped: "Return to sender, addressee has left." According to JTA release, the American embassy in Moscow has received reports of deportations but has not been able to check them since the movement of foreign dipolomats in Russia is severely restricted.

Mass deportations were not limited to Jews. Reports published throughout Europe and America indicate that mass deportations were conducted of Estonians, Lettonians, and Lithuanians from the Baltic countries, and Greeks, Turks, and Armenians from the Black Sea Coast. The deportation of Greeks, among them Greek citizens as well as Soviet citizens of Greek ancestry was protested by the Greek government. The US State Department declared officially that it had received confirming reports of the deportation of 17,000 persons from the Black Sea Coast to Kazakhstan in Central Asia. The deportation took place "in circumstances of extreme hardship" in June 1949.

These reports were categorically denied by the Communist press in countries outside Russia but the Soviet government has not issued any official denial.

Soviet Scientists Attack the Idea of a Jewish Nation.

On April 4-6, the Learned Council of the Pacific Institute and the Moscow group of the Oriental Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences held a joint meeting in Moscow, for the purpose of combatting "manifestations of bourgeois cosmopolitanism in scientific Oriental studies." A report on this meeting is contained in the journal Voprosy istorii, no. 3, March 1949, published in June in Moscow. Many orientalists were castigated because of their "cosmopolitan deviations." One of these deviations was an alleged conciliatory attitude towards Zionism. This is what the meeting had to say about the struggle against Zionism (the English translation quoted from the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, vol. I, no. 39, October 25, 1949, p. 14):

> V. B. Lutsky devoted part of his report to the tasks of the Eastern research front in the struggle against Zionism - the reactionary ideology of Jewish bourgeois nationalism. The speaker pointed out that the tasks of this struggle always

existed but that now they have become especially urgent insofar as Zionism is one of the active weapons of American and English imperialist policy in the Near East. Besides, at the present time, Anglo-American war-mongers are utilizing Zionism as a disruptive weapon in other countries of the world. The immediate task of Soviet orientalists studying the Near East consists in exposing and smashing the cosmopolitan ideology of the "united Jewish nation" - an ideology subjected to devastating criticism by both Lenin and Stalin.

New Laws About Church and State in Czechoslovakia.

Two new laws about church-state relations were adopted by the Czechoslovak parliament and went into effect on November 1, 1949.

The major provisions of these bills are:

The state will pay clergymen their basic salaries, higher than those received before; the state will also grant bonuses for meritorious work, educational grants for further study, and pensions. The state will assume the financial administration of all churches, charities, institutions, and other properties of religious communities. Only clergymen who have sworn allegiance to the Communist state will be allowed to perform their duties. All churches and religious communities must submit an inventory of their property within three months. They also must submit budget estimates to get appropriations. The state will operate all seminaries. Violations of the law will be punished by fines and prison terms up to six months.

These laws were adopted only after a long and sharp struggle between the Communist regime and the Catholic Church. The Catholics attacked the proposed laws as a means of effectually ending the autonomy of the church. They protested that under such laws they were utterly dependent on Communist-dominated state authorities, they charged that the inventories were designed for the purpose of ultimately expropriating religious properties, and that the operation by the state of seminaries could only mean an introduction of anti-religious ideologies into religious education. In sum, the Catholics held that the new laws constituted an attempt to dominate, control, and level all ideological and organizational aspects of religious life. Catholic priests declared that they were ready to reaffirm their oath of allegiance to the Czechoslovak Republic but that they could not swear allegiance to the specific regime in power. Finally, they declared that they would rather renounce the promised increase in salaries than surrender their spiritual independence from the state authority.

During the controversy which lasted several months, the Prague Archbishop Josef Beran was confined to his palace and his offices were taken over by the police. The dissemination of pastoral letters was prohibited and many priests were arrested. In some places, especially in Slovakia, riots broke out when Catholics defended their priests against the state police. The Communists founded a pro-government Catholic organization for which they used the name of Catholic Action but only a small minority of priests and laymen joined it.

Finally, when the parliament passed the laws, the Catholic bishops

decided to submit. They allowed the priests to accept the increased salaries (although they still refused them for themselves) and to take the oath of allegiance, with the reservation that the government "will never ask anything which would be contrary to the laws of God or to human rights." The government in turn granted a "little amnesty," releasing from prison Catholics sentenced for or accused of minor offenses committed during the church-state struggle.

However, this situation did not continue for long. The executive orders issued to enforce the new laws placed all religious publications, religious education and all financial and charitable activities of religious communities under the full control of the New Ministry of Church Affairs. The Ministry now decides what can be taught in seminaries, what textbooks can be used and how much can be spent for churches and religious institutions. The Minister of Interior declared that the state will not tolerate any amendments to the churchmen's loyalty oath. If some priests should dare to put the authority of the Vatican above state authority, they will be severely punished.

On November 17th, Catholic bishops issued a new declaration, which stated that they had tried to meet the government half-way by issuing conciliatory directives but that the government had replied with new decrees which "endangered religious life in the country." They complained of state interference in religious teaching, of state appointments to church offices without regard to the rights of bishops and of government commissars in church offices. They warned that a religious struggle would arise, if the government continues this policy. Premier Zapotocky bluntly rejected this declaration and threatened legal reprisals.

On December 7th, the parliament adopted a law, according to which church weddings would not be recognized after January 1st, and only marriages, concluded before civil officials would be considered valid. Priests will be prosecuted if they perform church weddings before civil ceremonies. In the debate, Minister Čepička strongly attacked three bishops because they refused to sign birthday greetings to Premier Stalin.

The opposition against the new church laws was by no means confined to the Catholic Church. As a matter of fact, only the Czechoslovak State Catholic Church, a very small Unitarian group, and a Polish Lutheran group in Silesia approved the laws before their enactment, and one Jewish community was quoted as sending a letter of thanks to President Gottwald after their adoption. On the other hand, the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, the Lutheran Church of Slovakia, the Reformed Protestant Church of Slovakia, and several Jewish religious communities raised objections. (See Neue Zuericher Zeitung, 11/15 49.)

The Law on Freedom of Religion In Poland.

The Polish Council of Ministers adopted, on August 5, 1949, a decree "safeguarding freedom of conscience and religion." The decree makes it a criminal offense to infringe on the rights of a citizen because of his creed or absence of religious affiliations; to force a person to participate in religious worship or to prevent a person from participating in such worship; to refuse to let a person participate in a religious ceremony because of his political, social, or scientific activities; to outrage religious feelings by publicly desecrating religious objects or places of worship; to foment religious conflicts or to sanction them; to insult or humiliate a group or an individual because of his religious affiliations or convictions or because of their absence; to commit physical

violance against a person because of his religious convictions or their absence.

The penalty for violation of the quoted provisions is imprisonment up to five years. However, if the offense results in either death, serious injury, disturbance of peace and order, or jeopardy to public safety, imprisonment up to a life term or even the death penalty may be imposed.

The paragraphs protecting religious freedom are followed by provisions against the "misuse" of religious freedom. Imprisonment for not less than three years (nothing is said about the maximum penalty) is provided for those who "misuse religious freedom and freedom of conscience to pursue aims hostile to the form of government of the Polish Republic" or who "misuse religious freedom for personal gains, take advantage of human credulity by spreading false rumors, or by misleading others through deception or overt acts." Thus the sections protecting religious freedom are offset by provisions against its "misuse"; such terms as "aims hostile to the form of government", "taking advantage of human credulity", and "misleading others through deception" are so broad and elastic that the degree of actual religious freedom that will be obtained will depend on their interpretation by the Communist-dominated regime.

Zionism One of the Charges Against the Defendants in the Rajk Treason Trial in Hungary.

In September 1949, a spectacular treason trial took place in Budapest. The former Minister of the Interior, and later Minister of Foreign Affairs, Laszlo Rajk, was accused of having conspired to overthrow the Hungarian government and to assassinate its leaders, and of having spied for America, England, and Yugoslavia. He was alleged to have acted on instructions from Marshall Tito's Belgrade government and the American and British intelligence services. Seven other persons were indicted with him on similar charges. All the defendants were held incommunicado for several weeks before the trial, and then confessed their guilt. The Yugoslav government and the American and British citizens implicated in the accusations and confessions, indignantly denied all these charges. The entire democratic press as well as the Communist press of Yugoslavia denounced the trial as a monstrous frame-up.

All defendants were found guilty. Three of them, Laszlo Rajk, Dr. Tibor Szoeńyi, and Andras Szalai were sentenced to death by the civil court; two others, Lieutenant-General Gyoergyi Palffy and Police Major Bela Korondy received the same sentence from a military court to which they were transferred. All five were executed when their appeals were rejected by the Supreme Court. Of the three remaining defendants, Pal Justus and Lazar Brankov were sentenced to prison for life, Milan Ognienovics to nine years in jail.

Before the trial, it was expected that Rajk would also be charged with anti-Semitism. It was well known in Hungary that several brothers of Rajk had been connected with the fascist and anti-Semitic Arrow Cross movement, and that their Communist brother had protected them when he came to power. It was also known that Rajk as Minister of the Interior, had been instrumental in delaying and obstructing the proceedings against the instigators of the postwar pogroms in Miskolcz and Kun-St. Madaras. There is ample evidence to the effect that these pogroms had been encouraged primarily by Communist propaganda conducted against "black marketeering usurers," meaning the whole of private commerce.

This propaganda which had served as a prelude to the program of wholesale nationalizations, had an unmistakable and consistent anti-Semitic tinge, and the active support of the entire Communist leadership and press. There can be no doubt that Rajk, as Minister of the Interior (meaning police minister), had been acting in accordance with the tactics and objectives of official Communist policy.

Nevertheless, it was believed that he might yet be prosecuted on these charges. At the eve of the trial, a "highly placed Yugoslav source" informed the New York Times correspondent in Belgrade: "Mr. Rajk had lived in Hungary during the occupation and had worked against the Germans despite the allegations in the indictment. He...had a strong following...and it is possible that he might have succumbed to the anti-Semitic atmosphere that successive prewar reactionary governments and then the Germans had succeeded in intensifying."

But contrary to such expectations, the charge of anti-Semitism was not employed either in the indictment or trial. Instead of that, Zionism figured in the trials. It was denounced as one of the counter-revolutionary forces in the services of imperialism, and the alleged Zionist pasts of some of the defendants were held against them.

There were three Jews among the defendants: Dr. Tibor Szoenyi, the former head of the Communist Party cadre section, Andras Szalai, his deputy, and Pal Justus, a former member of the Parliament and a leader of the pro-Communist wing of the Social Democrats before their merger with the Communist Party.

All three Jewish defendants were asked by the court whether they were or had been Zionists. Pal Justus answered that he had never been one; Dr. Tibor Szoenyi testified that he had not been a Zionist himself but that two other members of the war-time "spy-ring" in Switzerland organized by the American intelligence service, had been Zionists; he added that the Zionist groups in Switzerland were all in "close contact" with American spies. Andras Szallai confessed that he had been, before 1933, a member of a "Trotskyite Zionist movement." Both these defendants maintained that world Zionism was plotting against the Communist regimes all over the world. Rajk himself was accused of having helped to smuggle "Zionist imperialist agents" out of Hungary to Israel.

After the trial, the Communist-controlled Hungarian radio launched vitriolic attacks against "reactionary, chauvinistic" Zionism, maintaining that the defendants in Rajk's trial were Zionist agents in the service of world imperialism.

Unirea, the only officially allowed Rumanian-Jewish periodical, in a front-page editorial, characterized the testimony of the two ex-Zionist defendants as "highly significant", and added that the Budapest trial proved "Zionism to be one of the main points of support of international reaction." "The Budapest trial", it also observed, "unmasked the poisoned character of Zionism as a branch of war-mongering big finance. The trial teaches the Jewish working people to continue their fight against Zionism as a condition of insuring a lasting peace."

A significant change in attitude was marked by these denunciations of Zionism. Heretofore, Zionism in itself was not treated, at least overtly, as evidence of criminal guilt.

The seven Hungarian Zionist leaders who had been sentenced to prison terms for aiding illegal emigration to Israel, were still in jail pending their appeal to a higher court. So were also the three defendants of this trial who had been acquitted by the lower court. At their trial in June 1949, it was implied that they were tried only for specific illegal actions, and not for their Zionist convictions or for their membership in Zionist organizations. (See our Bulletin of July 1, pp. 13-14.) During the Rajk trial and in the subsequent press and radio campaign against Zionism, the mere membership in a Zionist organization was already considered as a prima facie evidence of "counter-revolutionary", i.e. treasonable activities.

A Typical Communist Comment on the Rajk Trial and the Zionist Role

The following is a condensation of an article "The Budapest Trial and the Zionist Movement" in the Evreiski Vesti, Sofia, Bulgaria, vol. 5, no. 251, October 1, 1949. Evreiski Vesti, published by the Minority Commission at the National Council of the Fatherland Front, is the only Jewish periodical permitted in Bulgaria. The article comments:

"In the Budapest trial the spies Tibor Szoenyi and Andras Szallai revealed that the world Zionist movement has close ties with the American intelligence service. This can be a sensational revelation only for people who do not know the history of the Zionist movement. Striving for an alliance with the imperialists characterized the Zionist movement from its very birth. The founder of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, enjoyed the benevolent support of the bloodthirsty Sultan Abdul Hamid II, of the British Minister of Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, of the German emperor Wilhelm II, and of the Czarist Minister von Plehve, the organizer of anti-Jewish pogroms. Wherever, in the past, Jewish workers in Europe and America took an active part in the fight of the working class for democracy and socialism, the Zionist movement fought them.....

"After the Balfour Declaration in 1917, the ties between Zionism and imperialism became still closer. The leaders of Zionism consciously conducted a policy of alliance with imperialist England which made it possible to use the Zionist movement as an instrument against the striving of the Arabs for national independence. For decades, England...administered Palestine as a colony, using the Zionist movement against the Arab national movement..... For decades, Zionism worked to deepen the abyss between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine, and used its "labor union" Histadruth for this purpose. Histadruth followed a policy of denying Arabs work in Jewish enterprises, and worked so against an alliance of anti-imperialistically-minded Arab and Jewish workers.. Thus it was allied, through the bourgeois Zionist leadership, with the imperialists.

"During the period of World War II, Zionism became politically bankrupt. It capitulated to Hitlerism. Only individual groups of the working-class wing of Zionism took part in some countries in the resistance movement. After the war, Zionism began a new orientation towards American imperialism; it was forced by the masses in Palestine, to fight for the abolition of the British mandate. The founding of Israel was the fruit of the support given by the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy, and all progressive people of the world to the masses in Palestine.

"Today the Zionist movement continues to work against the anti-

imperialist camp, hiding behind the pretext of neutrality...This mask of neutrality is used to hold the Jewish masses back from the fight for peace in which they have a vital interest...The main leaders of Zionism use the Zionist movement to support the plans for a war against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

"At first glance, it is, of course, terrible that a Jew can work against the savior of European Jewry, the Soviet Union. But in fact, the real leaders of the Zionist movement, the monopolistic Jewish bourgeois in London and in the United States do not care for the life or future of the Jews.... Therefore, the fact that two Zionists took part in the plot of Anglo-American imperialists against the Soviet Union and the people's democracy, is no revelation to us, the Jews of the countries of people's democracy..... The Jewish working people in the people's democracies will learn from the Budapest trial that they have to increase their revolutionary vigilance, and that they have to beat the enemy under whichever mask he hides, and also under the mask of Zionism."

Poland Permits Mass Emigration to Israel.

Since the early months of 1949, the emigration of Polish Jews had been extremely limited. An average of only 200 persons has been permitted to leave monthly since January. This policy has now been radically changed.

In August, the Minister of Public Administration, Wladislaw Wolski, announced that all Polish Jews who wished to settle in Israel, would be allowed to leave Poland on condition that they renounce their Polish citizenship before leaving the country. Wolski gave two reasons for this provision: first, that some emigrants, possessing Polish passports, kept returning to Poland on business trips and requested extensions of their Polish papers; the other, that some emigrants applied to Polish consulates in Israel for return to Poland at government expense. Now, prospective emigrants will have to renounce Polish citizenship, and will receive instead of a Polish passport, a special identification card. To obtain this card, the emigrant will have to submit, in addition to all other papers required for a passport, a certificate by the Central Committee of Jews in Poland, confirming the fact that he is a Jew.

The emigrants will be transported either directly from Polish ports or travel overland to Italy where they will board Israel-bound ships. They will be allowed to take with them their personal properties provided they prove their ownership of each item. The Polish Central Exchange Office is already receiving applications for transfer of Polish money to Israel. Each application is being considered individually, and a maximum of $1000 is permitted for applicants who can produce valid exit permits. The amounts obtained will not be transferred to Israel in money, but in the form of export goods; upon the arrival in Israel, the emigrant will receive the equivalent minus 25 percent which will go into Israeli treasury.

These special emigration regulations are supposed to be in force for a year. The number of prospective emigrants is not limited. It was promised that practically every Jew would be allowed to leave and that applications would be processed quickly. Exceptions will be made only in cases where Jewish doctors, engineers, factory managers, etc. have to be replaced by persons with similar skills. Thus far, only two exit permits have been refused; one case involved a

prominent engineer, in the other, a Polish Jew was accused of having collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation.

According to reports from Warsaw, at the end of September, 60 Jews were receiving exit identification cards daily. Eliahu Dobkin, the Jewish Agency immigration chief, estimated that 15,000 - 20,000 Jews will leave Poland under these regulations. Private reports maintain that the Israeli consulate is being flooded with applications for visas; at the end of October, 32,000 applicants have already registered and private sources estimated the number of prospective emigrants at 45,000. Among the thousands of applicants, there are even many nominal Jewish Communists. A delegation of the Jewish Workers' Party, the Polish counterpart of the Mapam, which went to thank Premier Cyrankiewicz for the new emigration policy, declared that the members of that organization would take advantage of its benefits.

The leaders of the Jewish Communist groups still oppose emigration and have sent special agents to Lower Silesia to convince the members of this large Jewish community, not to become "deserters" from socialist Poland. They publicized widely the case of forty Jewish families which have recently returned from Israel, allegedly because of the growing unemployment in that country. They also violently attacked Zionist organizations, especially Mapam, as well as individual Jews who decided to emigrate, as "traitors" and "deserters". But this propaganda seems to have met with little success.

The motivation for the change in the Polish government's attitude toward emigration has been given in several dispatches by correspondents of the New York Times, the London Times, and other newspapers in virtually identical terms. To summarize these conclusions:

The government circles in Warsaw have felt that a policy of preventing Jews from leaving the country would be unwise. Most of the Polish Jews have suffered terribly, their nerves are shattered, they have a most demonstrative sense of grievance, and with their pronounced middle-class background they continue to serve as an additional source of dissatisfaction and ferment. By refusing to yield to assimilation, the Jews with Orthodox and nationalistic tendencies are exercising a strong and detrimental influence on Jews who are anxious to be assimilated. Their speedy departure would hasten the assimilation of those thousands of Polish Jews, chiefly Communists, who decided to remain in Poland. The expected mass emigration and the assimilation of the rest of the community will result in a complete disappearance of Polish Jewry. This will relieve the government of a bothersome minority problem and of difficulties, connected with the existence of latent, but still strong anti-Semitism.

The AJDC Ordered to Stop Relief Activities in Poland.

The American Jewish Distribution Committee was ordered to cease its relief and rehabilitation activities in Poland. The order was issued by Wladislaw Wolski, the Minister of Public Administration. Mr. Wolski informed the head of the Warsaw office of the agency that the time for emergency aid has passed, and that Polish Jews enjoyed the same rights and benefits as other Polish citizens from schools, hospitals and welfare institutions. Consequently, the government ordered the AJDC to submit a plan for winding up its affairs. It is expected that the liquidation will be accomplished by the end of the year. At the same time, it was announced that the HIAS would soon end its work in Poland.

The AJDC had worked in Poland for thirty years. Since the end of the war, it has spent about $20,000,000 for aid in that country. The organization has just made its preparations for aiding the exodus of Polish Jews to Israel under the recently adopted liberalized emigration policy of the government.

The AJDC has already wound up its activities in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia where a large majority of Jews had left the countries. It was ousted from Rumania in the spring of this year. Of the Iron Curtain countries, only Czechoslovakia and Hungary retain branches of the AJDC.

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"COMMUNIST APPROACH TO JEWS"

A Study of Communist Periodicals
of July to October, 1950,
Relating to Jews.

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THE COMMUNIST APPROACH TO JEWS
(July-October, 1950)

The most important task in which the Communist Parties throughout the world are now involved is the so-called "peace" campaign. In this undertaking, the Communist Party of the United States of America plays its role. Intensively involved in the "peace" campaign for the last six months and longer, spokesmen for the Communist Party have constantly and continuously emphasized the importance of this activity. Gus Hall, chairman of the Communist Party in Ohio and one of the eleven communist leaders indicted for conspiracy, speaking at a meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party (May 17, 1950), declared:

> The peace forces of America today face one, common central task that is to mobilize for the campaign around the world peace appeal initiated at Stockholm by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to ban the atom bomb. This is one worldwide campaign. . . . This is one central campaign. . . . This must become the central task of the Party. There will be no exception to this. (Gus Hall, "Raise the Struggle for Peace to New Heights," Political Affairs, July 1950)

The directive as applied to work among Jews was expressed in similar form by John Williamson, national labor secretary of the Communist Party and one of the indicted communist leaders, in behalf of the National Committee of the party at a conference engaged in activity among the Jews:

> The building of . . . a united peace movement among the Jewish masses, and the involving of the Jewish workers and the people's organizations in the general peace camp, remain the central tasks of our Party in the Jewish field. Regardless of the specific forms of organization of the Jewish people in the struggle for peace, . . .it is clear that the prohibition of the atom bomb must be the central issue. (John Williamson, "For a United-Front Policy Among the Jewish People," Political Affairs, July 1950)

It is our intention to examine the various appeals made by the communists to Jews in order to enlist their support for the "peace" campaign.

1. The cardinal appeal is that the Jews as a group have an especial desire for peace beyond the natural interest of all people. The reasoning is that, as World War II showed, the Jews are the first victims in any war. To this basic

premise, there are several corollary arguments that are further elaborated upon in appealing to Jews for support of the "peace" campaign. These may be summarized as follows:

2. The Soviet Union has, in the past and present, revealed its "positive" attitude towards Jews and the "Jewish question."

3. Anti-Semitism and discrimination in the United States (and elsewhere) are the pattern of "fascist reaction" which can lead only to war and the destruction of the Jews.

4. Western Germany, Nazi-controlled, follows a policy of anti-Semitism, in which the American, British, and French occupying powers cooperate, thus endangering the peace and the security of Jews throughout the world.

5. The State of Israel needs peace and the people of Israel desire peace, but the Ben-Gurion government, in serving the Anglo-American business interests, is making Israel a potential Anglo-American military base in a war against the Soviet Union, the result of which can mean only the ruin of Israel.

It is obvious that these appeals addressed to Jews are designed, as are all the communist appeals to any and all groups, to influence Jews to support the Soviet Union. This, of course, is the underlying motivation of all communist activity throughout the world. Each of the points listed above strive to strengthen various Soviet positions throughout the world, particularly by undermining support of the United States and other governments that adhere to the Western anti-communist bloc. This will be more readily discernible following individual discussion of each of these appeals to Jews and how they are presented in the communist press.

1. Jews Need Peace

The constant reiteration in the communist press that Jews must ally themselves with the "pro-peace" forces to avoid annihilation as Jews gives the appearance of a continuous threat against Jews. An editorial in Jewish Life, published

monthly by the Morning Freiheit Association, writes:

> . . .wherever people are fighting for liberation, wherever people are struggling against fascism, there is the side that the Jewish people must support. This is obviously no light matter for the Jewish people. If we have learned anything in the past 20 years, it has been that the Jewish people are doomed unless the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, pro-peace forces defeat the policy of saving the fascist, colonial remnants of the old, pre-World War II world. ("New Year Thoughts," Jewish Life, September 1950)

Another editorial declares:

> The impact of the last few decades has left its mark on the Jewish masses. They cannot easily forget what war and fascism mean to the Jewish people. Even the most confused do not relish the thought of an atomic war and fascism. ("The Truth about Korea," Jewish Life, August 1950)

The Morning Freiheit writes even more directly. An editorial commenting on the resolution passed at the last Hadassah convention which condemned North Korean agression and pledged support to the U.N. action in Korea asserts that a great many Hadassah members have participated in the "struggle for peace" for both personal reasons (as mothers of sons and wives of husbands) and for "national" reasons,

> . . .because they know that such a war as is taking place in Korea can start a world conflagration which can place the Jewish people on the threshhold of ultimate extinction. ("Hadassah and the War in Korea," Morning Freiheit, August 24, 1950)

The communist reaction to the NCRAC condemnation of the Stockholm Peace Petition has largely consisted of "disclosing" that these organizations do not truly represent the interests of the Jews.

> The statement of the council of Jewish organizations /NCRAC/ does not express the desires or the sentiments of the Jewish masses. Jews know what war is, and for the Jewish people, more than for any other peoples, it is a question of life and death to combat the danger of a new world war.

> Here, too, in our country, Jews are terrified by the very thought of an atomic war. The leaders of the above-mentioned Jewish organizations /members of NCRAC/ know this and still they try, by their misleading propaganda and arguments borrowed from the camp of anti-Semitism and racism, to demoralize the Jewish masses and harness them to the war-program of Washington and Wall Street, which can bring only misfortune upon the Jewish people. Such campaigns are welcomed by the enemies of peace and of the Jewish people, and the Jewish organizations have, through their unfortunate statement, played into the hands of those elements. ("Jews and the Stockholm Appeal," Morning Freiheit, August 19, 1950)

A Freiheit writer, discussing editorials in the three Yiddish dailies which supported U.N. action in Korea, says the position taken there is "not only meaningless, but also criminal, and actually jeopardizes the interests of the Jewish people." He goes on to state:

> Is it in the interests of Jewish survival to tie its fate with the pirates of Wall Street, who helped bring Hitler to power and who will be ready at any time to set up new Hitlers in order to maintain control over the masses?
>
> It is not necessary to be a communist to perceive that the policy of supporting the imperialist invaders /in Korea/ is catastrophic and jeopardizes the future of the Jewish people. (Abraham Yudin, "What Does It Mean for Jews?" Morning Freiheit, August 2, 1950)

Abraham Bick, official rabbinic spokesman for the Freiheit, writes in the same vein:

> The recent actions of the war-mongering camp are tragic evidence of the aims and ambitions of the anti-Semites regarding Jews. Wherever the power of the war-setters extends, there the Nazis regain control. Wherever the influence of imperialism reaches, there pours human blood and there are woven the meanest intrigues against the Jewish people everywhere, including the young State of Israel.
>
> The only weapon of the Jewish people, as of all oppressed peoples, is the fight for peace, against the ruling powers who threaten to set fire to the world from all four sides! (Abraham Bick, "The People That Were Left of the Sword," Morning Freiheit, September 11, 1950)

Another editorial in the Freiheit threatens Jews with annihilation unless they participate in the "peace" campaign:

> . . .always and almost everywhere, where the security and the peace in the world are threatened, Jews are very frequently the first victims of the catastrophe.
>
> The conclusion can and must be only the one -- the Jews must stand at the head of the determined struggles against the war-mongers. Only in complete unity with those forces in the world which fight for peace, for the prohibition of the atom bomb, and for American-Soviet friendship -- only in this struggle lies the possibility of rescuing the Jews from the terror of the Maidaneks, Buchenwalds, and Oswiecims, which were the fearful price Jews paid in the second world war. ("'Jews--The First Victims,'" Morning Freiheit, July 24, 1950)

(The quotation in the title of the editorial and mention thereafter in the text refer to a press statement issued July 20, 1950 by Dr. Israel Goldstein, chairman of the American section of the World Jewish Congress, in which he declared: "The Jewish people know from bitter experience that whenever and wherever world stability and peace are shattered. Jews are often the first victims of catastrophe.")

The Freiheit has even coined a Yiddish slogan to drive home this point that Jews must be in the forefront in the "struggle for peace." In a call for "peace" greetings to the November 7 issue of the Freiheit, to be devoted to the 33rd anniversary of the Soviet Union, it is declared that "atomchik rhymes with pogromchik."

> Jews well know the meaning of pogromchiks /those who incite to or make pogroms/. But now a new word has been added to the Yiddish language. Supporters of an atomic war are called atomchiks. The supporters of war, the war-mongers are usually, like all imperialists and fascists, also anti-Semites. Atomchik, therefore, rhymes with pogromchik.
>
> That is why Jews must be the first to fight against the war-mongers, against the crusaders for a war against the Soviet Union. They have paid with six million sacrifices in the second world war, and the lives of all remaining Jews are in jeopardy in case of a third world war. (Morning Freiheit, October 10, 1950)

In order to dramatize the role of the Jews in the "peace" campaign and to stimulate American Jewry which has apparently not rallied with enthusiasm to the "peace" call, the communists time and again emphasize the part some Jewish groups have played in behalf of "peace." On the American scene, the pickings have been quite slim. Besides the Jewish communist and communist-front groups, there has been no organized Jewish activity in the United States on behalf of the Stockholm peace appeal. On the contrary, most major Jewish organizations have publicly condemned the appeal. In rebuttal, Jewish Life published a series of "vignettes" entitled "Pictures of Peace Petitioners," in which the reporter covered the lower East Side, Brownsville, Washington Heights, and the fur district. These are all predominantly Jewish areas, and though there is a smattering of interviews with Negroes, Irish, and some unidentified non-Jews, the general impression is given that most of the signers were Jews, (Jay Verty, "Pictures of Peace Petitioners," Jewish Life, August 1950. - This article was later reprinted in the Daily Worker; there is a general policy of reprinting the same items in the various communist organs). This is about the most the communists have been able to do on the American scene to identify Jews as supporters of the "peace" campaign.

There is more exploitable material about Jews overseas. This material is limited to two areas - France and Israel, since the news about Jews in the Soviet Satellite countries is quite scarce. In France, the chief nub is that the "Rabbis of France" and some eighteen prominent French Jews signed the petition. The item about the statement issued by the French rabbis is most frequently reprinted in all the communist publications and the quotation cited concerns a convention of French rabbis who declared that the Stockholm Peace Appeal "constitutes a most courageous initiative in behalf of peace" (Daily Worker, July 30, 1950; also, Jewish Life, September 1950). As far as Israel is concerned, it is emphasized that 300,000 Israelis have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal. In order to underline the

importance of the support of the French Jews and the Israelis, the argument generally presented is that these Jews, with the personal experience of the last war, know better than American Jews the present dangers to peace.

> The rabbis of France have signed the Stockholm appeal. Also many of the rabbis in Israel. Jews in Europe, in Israel, know what war is, and among them -- those who speak in the name of religious Jews. And though American Jews have not had the same experience with war, it is nevertheless clear that religious Jews here in this country, and also many rabbis, will take as an example the actions of the religious leaders in Europe and Israel and not the example of those who execute the order of Washington -- the order of those who accept Franco as a partner and press Jew-murderers to their bosoms. ("In Whose Name," Morning Freiheit, August 4, 1950)

2. Jews and the Soviet Union

Since the communists must identify the Soviet Union with the cause of "peace," a subsidiary part of the "peace" campaign among Jews has consisted of identifying the Soviet Union as a protector of Jews and Jewish life. The argument most frequently used is that the Soviet Union and its Red Army liberated the Jews from the Nazis and, therefore, surviving Jews have the Soviet Union to thank for their existence.

An editorial in the Freiheit declares:

> The Jewish people swore with joy never to forget Stalingrad, and the heroes and sacrifices of the Soviet army and people, who saved the world and our Jewish people from Nazi enslavement and annihilation.
>
> Now the reaction is conducting a terrible campaign against the Soviet Union and is seeking to drive America into war against our great partner in the anti-Hitler war. ("5711 -- A Year of Decision," Morning Freiheit, September 11, 1950)

An article by Abraham Yudin, quoted above, develops this point in considerable detail, mentioning prayers in synagogues on behalf of Stalin and the Red Army, tributes by Jewish writers and artists to the fighters of Stalingrad. The reasoning is that present leaders of American Jews have forgotten the role the Soviet Union played in destroying Nazism. This article also underscores the "stubborn struggles"

by Gromyko and Tsarapkin in the United Nations in the interests of the Jewish state.

3. Anti-Semitism and Discrimination --Weapons of War-Mongers

Apart from the "peace" campaign, the communists have always exploited any and every manifestation of discrimination or anti-Semitism. This is part of communist strategy in seeking to undermine the security of individuals or groups in question, of raising doubts about the hospitality of America, and inculcating fear and hysteria among various religious or ethic groups. The communist appeal to these groups on issues of discrimination has generally hinted at some appalling catastrophe that may befall these groups. Now with the "peace" crusade at its high pitch of intensity, any expressions of discrimination and anti-Semitism are linked to the fight against "peace," even though these may seem to the reader to have been arbitrarily related.

An editorial in the Freiheit on the report of the alumni of City College on the cases of William E. Knickerbocker and William C. Davis, accused the publishers of the report of "appeasing" the anti-Semites and Negro-haters. The editorial concludes:

> Every deferment to anti-Semitism and race hatred is especially dangerous at this very moment, when the reaction is pushing this country into a new world war. Public opinion in New York must decisively condemn the whitewashing of anti-Semites and Negro-haters in educational institutions, because the poisonous seeds which they sow among the youth can quite soon develop into a crop of such actions against Jews, Negroes, and other minorities, about which it is horrible to think. ("Anti-Semites and Race-Haters Must Not Be Appeased," Morning Freiheit, July 23, 1950)

An article by P. Novik, one of the Freiheit's chief editorial writers, declares, after some original thinking, that the Jew who is anti-communist increases anti-Semitism, because he shows the non-Jews that he is interested in fomenting a war against the Soviet Union. Novik goes on to write:

> And just now the Anti-Nazi League in New York has announced that the various anti-Semitic organizations and newspapers in America have stepped up their pogrom-crusades. This very same league seeks to conceal its desire /sic/ with a shout of hurrah for the war in Korea and with an anti-communist statement, -- while the rise of anti-Semitism is linked with this very war, with the anti-communist hysteria, and with the entire policy which frees Jew-murderers. ("Jews: In America and Israel," Morning Freiheit, August 18, 1950)

Jewish Life published an article about the Walter Trohan column in the Chicago Tribune and the resultant Jewish "appeasement," which declares:

> The Col. McCormick papers are the heartbeat of fascist reaction in America. . . . They believe that red-baiting has so weakened American democracy, so divided American Jewry and its friends, that Jew-baiting can go unchallenged.
>
> And once this position is established, the pogrom might then be institutionalized.

Elsewhere in the same article, the author warns of more terrors to come:

> How much longer can treachery like this /the action of the Jewish agencies/ continue in the camp of a people whose heads have already been bloodied by fascist resurgence?
>
> There are deep stirrings in the Jewish community of Chicago. . . . There is conviction that only disaster can result from any failure to bring into operative leadership among the Jewish people those who stand for a militant and unified defense.
>
> The Tribune has flung a warning and a challenge to the Jewish masses of Chicago. The wind across the city carries the stench of Dachau and the ashes of six million Jews. It carries their anguished cry, "Remember -- and act before it is too late!" (Carl Hirsch, "Racist Menace in Chicago," Jewish Life, August 1950)

In this connection it is important to point out that communists have consistently identified the cause of religious, ethnic, and racial groups as their cause. By the logic of inversion, then, the cause of the communists becomes the cause of any given group. Thus, any criticism of communists or any action taken against communists is identified by them as criticism or attack against a minority. We may examine some types of this reasoning in connection with Jews.

In this approach, too, the same warnings about the security, even the physical security, of the Jews in America are expressed.

According to the communists, the arrest of Eugene Dennis for contempt of Congress, is of particular significance to the Jewish people.

> If you are a Jew, no matter whether you endorse or dispute the political opinions of Eugene Dennis, the enforced denial of his right to voice these opinions, endangers you. The silencing of opposition is a prelude to fascism.
>
> Have we Jews forgotten our losses of the last two decades? Has the Warsaw ghetto become part of the unremembered past? And shall we now countenance with our silence a repition of the events which led to that immeasurable havoc and agony?
>
> I have three sons. It is for them and other children like them that I appeal to every Jew my words can reach. For the sake of all that you hold dear in life, and in memory of our murdered dead, do not at this crucial instant sit idly by or hold your tongue! Take action now -- before it is too late!
> . . .
>
> The fight to secure Dennis' freedom is a fight to protect our children's lives. (Albert E. Kahn, "What the Jailing of Eugene Dennis Means to the Jewish People," Jewish Life, July 1950 -- The entire "guest editorial" is published in bold-face type, italics in the original)

The most recent identification made by the communists of Jewish and communist interests has revolved upon the hearings of the eight New York city public school teachers suspected of being communists. The Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit have, in almost every news story covering the hearings and in every editorial, emphasized that these teachers are being "persecuted" only because they are all Jewish. The defense of the teachers argued this point quite vociferously upon many occasions. Thus, it was reported when the appointment of Theodore W. Kiendl as trial examiner was made, Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union and one of the eight teachers, raised the question of anti-Semitism, pointing out that all of the eight teachers were Jewish, adding:

> We cannot have confidence in an objective evaluation of our case by the member of the firm which throughout its long history, is reputed to have excluded Jews as partners. (New York Times, Harold Faber, June 13, 1950)

On several other occasions during these hearings, Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, accused the Board of Education of employing a "double standard" based on religion in determining disciplinary cases among the teachers, declaring that the charges against these eight teachers, all of whom were Jewish, was motivated by "anti-Semitism." (Murray Illson, New York Times, May 5, 1950)

The Morning Freiheit, in an editorial "The 'Trial'" of the Teacher Friedman, stated:

> The reaction has attacked eight teachers in New York and is trying to oust them from the public schools. It is necessary to emphasize that the victims selected were eight Jewish teachers. The anti-Semitic wrinkle is quite obvious here. Through these teachers, an attempt is being made to scare all progressive teachers and give their union a death-blow.

In attempting to identify more clearly the communist cause here with the Jewish, the editorial continues:

> Only in the atmosphere of war-hysteria is possible such cynicism which affects not only the eight teachers, but everyone. These trials are in step with the police-state laws which have been passed in a number of cities to force communists to register. . . . A mighty protest against the reaction. . .is the only way to stop this harmful farce of "trials," which is being conducted, -- and again recall, that it is only against Jews -- and the crime which is being committed in an attempt to transform teachers into robots who will not dare to think and who will repeat in the classroom . . .that war is inevitable and that there must be poverty and that no one can ask any questions. (October 16, 1950)

The Daily Worker has several times declared that

> The campaign against the teachers, all of whom are Jewish, is part of a drive by the Catholic hierarchy against academic freedom and the Teachers Union. (September 21, 1950)

In this anti-Catholic campaign, the May Quinn case is usually brought in to prove the alleged Catholic bias in the Board of Education.

The Daily Compass, too, takes the same position. A lengthy editorial by Ted O. Thackrey has as its title "Sinister School Pogrom," and begins:

> That's right: pogrom, not program.
>
> That's what has happened already to eight public school teachers, all of them with long and faultless records in the school system.
>
> There are indications that this is just the beginning; if superintendent Jansen gets away with the suspension of these eight teachers without adequate public protest, anti-Semitism will have been established as a guiding rule for the tax-paid educational system of the community which includes the largest number of Jews in the world. (May 7, 1950)

Some Jewish communists, trying to point up Jewish identification with the communist teachers, organized a committee which came into life only to protest publicly to the Board of Education on this issue. These people, calling themselves the Council of Jewish Organizations in Brownsville (there is no such bona-fide group, according to Dr. Arthur Rosenbaum, director of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council), told the Board of Education that the suspension of these teachers was "a manifestation of anti-Semitism," and that "instead of persecuting teachers for their opinions, the Board should take action against proven anti-Semites and bigots like May Quinn." (Daily Compass, June 7, 1950)

As to representative Jewish groups, the communists seek to discredit them in the eyes of the Jewish community if these groups have taken a stand against communism. As an example, we may quote from the Freiheit about an editorial in the Jewish Daily Forward which praised the American Jewish Committee for its statement against communism issued at the last executive committee meeting.

> Let these Jewish bankers and their Forward lackeys remember: they once tried these methods in Hitler-Germany. And what was the result? They helped in the annihilation of six million Jews and the destruction of Germany, and many of them were themselves murdered.
>
> If these misleaders cannot learn from history, the Jewish masses must do so themselves. It is the duty of every honest, thinking, progressive person to clarify this for the broadest masses of the people. ("Jewish Bureaucrats Try to Frighten the Jewish Masses," Morning Freiheit, October 18, 1950)

4. West Germany -- Home of Nazis; East Germany -- Free from Anti-Semitism

The American communist position on Germany has been to discredit completely the efforts made by the American government to help effect a return of democracy to Germany. There are two motivations. The first, obviously, is to compare Western Germany unfavorably with Eastern Germany, so that it should be ultimately concluded that only the Soviet Union has known how to handle the Germans. The second is part of the general pattern of undermining confidence in the American government.

The specific appeal to Jews on Germany is based on the abhorrence many Jews feel for Germany and Germans since the annihilation of six million European Jews. By seeking to identify American occupation authorities specifically with Nazis and dissociated from "progressive" Germans, the communists try to create the impression that the American government is supporting a completely dominated Nazi state in Western Germany. Any incident of anti-Semitism, neo-Nazism, vandalism is blown up far beyond its true proportion. Since the communists fan Jewish hatred for Germans, they become embarrassed about the Eastern Germans and so the communist Jewish press infrequently writes about Eastern Germany. But when such articles do appear, it is pointed out that anti-Semitism in Eastern Germany is of no consequence and that former Nazis have been dealt with energetically.

An editorial in the Freiheit compares trials of Rumanian war criminals with paroles of German war criminals:

> Why are the war criminals being freed? Is it because they have promised to be good boys in the future?
>
> Of course not. The contrary may be said: They have been freed from their punishment just because they have remained what they were: conscienceless, brutal militarists who will not stop at any crime in the war service of imperialism. . . .
>
> In Rumania even "petty" war criminals are given stiff prison sentences -- In Japan and West Germany the worst war criminals are freed for "good behavior." The comparison and the conclusion speak for themselves. ("Where They Are Punished -- And Where They Are Freed," Morning Freiheit, October 17, 1950)

Regarding Eastern Germany, the Freiheit says:

> In Eastern Germany there is no such danger /revival of neo-nationalism/, because only there where there is a policy of imperialism, as is the policy of the Western countries,--only there could it happen that the Nazis should again lift their heads, because their help is needed in the war preparations, because there they have trodden with their feet all agreements about building a democratic order in Germany and the responsibility to guarantee that Germany will never again be a threat to the peace of the world. ("'Jews -- The First Victims,'" Morning Freiheit, July 24, 1950)

An article in Jewish Life, written as a "Letter from Abroad," discusses Jews in Eastern Germany. On the question of anti-Semitism, the writer relates:

> I asked about anti-Semitism in the Democratic Republic. "Out of the question," "It would not be allowed," were the replies I received.
>
> Such outreges as the Hedler case, instances of public persons guilty of anti-Semitic incitement being acquitted, retaining their party and parliamentary posts, etc., familiar from the West zones of Germany, are utterly impossible. One of the leading people's judges in Eastern Berlin is Jewish and actually the chairman of the Gemeinde.
>
> But surely, I asked, after the years of indoctrination, anti-Semitic feelings must remain widespread, however strongly they may be discouraged officially? What is the general attitude of neighbors in the Republic to those few Jews who now survive? The whole atmosphere is entirely different, I was told firmly. There is nothing one cannot take in one's stride. (Ivor Montagu, "Jews in Eastern Germany," Jewish Life, August 1950)

The attacks against "renazification" of Western Germany fit tidily in the "peace" campaign. For example:

> . . .renazification is itself a product of the cold war. For the Truman administration has been working to convert Western Germany into a war base against the Soviet Union and this can be accomplished only by promoting anti-democratic elements in Germany. For democratic /read communist/ Germans, like men of good will of varying political convictions all over the world, are demanding the breaking up of cartels and an end of the hysterical, impoverishing, war-inciting preparations for an anti-Soviet war. Denazification and the cold war policies are therefore in position to each other. (Louis Harap, "Renazification versus the People," Jewish Life, July 1950)

5. Israel Needs Peace

The interest in and concern for the welfare of Israel manifested by most American Jews during the past two-and-a-half years penetrated also into the Jewish section of the communist party. One reason was that the Jewish communists were

themselves apparently infected with the enthusiasm among Jews generally. Another reason and one that is probably more significant is that during 1948 and perhaps even the early part of 1949, the Soviet Union followed a policy in the United Nations favorable to the new state. Since 1949, however, until the present writing, the position of the Soviet Union with regard to Israel and some of its problems as they affect the international scene has changed several times as, for example, concerning the internationalization of Jerusalem. In fact, the situation has been so unclear that John Williamson, in his address quoted earlier, said:

> We must warn against all of these tendencies to interpret events according to one's own fancy. Let us stick to the facts. The Soviet Union said it was withdrawing support of the U.N. resolution for the internationalization of Jerusalem because "it does not satisfy the Arab or Jewish population of either Jerusalem or Palestine as a whole." What is clear is that the old proposals for solving this problem are out and that new ones can be expected. (Our italics -- L.S.D.)

As a result, instead of having a clear position with regard to Israel, the communists must resort to strategical approaches not well-established in theory. Williamson continues:

> Instead of speculation as to how to interpret the Soviet Union's moves in the U.N., let us popularize the basic policies of the Soviet Union in behalf of the national independence of Israel and for the maintenance of world peace, both of which are threatened by U.S. imperialism. The tasks on which we should concentrate are:
>
> 1. exposing the machinations of U.S.-British imperialism to use Israel, Jerusalem, Transjordan as war bases;
>
> 2. exposing the Ben Gurion government's policies of surrender to U.S. imperialism, which can only mean aiding Wall Street's drive to unleash a Third World War;
>
> 3. developing a broad movement for peace among the Jewish people in the United States that will link up with the promotion of their interests, while learning how to connect such a peace movement among the Jewish masses with defense of the national interests of the people of Israel. . . . (Our italics -- L.S.D.)

The difficulty expressed in the last paragraph arises from the "Soviet Union's Leninist policy on the national question," which:

> . . .runs counter to the widespread bourgeois nationalist ideas of a "world Jewish nation," of the "oneness" of Jews internationally irrespective of the country of which they are a part, of a distinct 'world Jewish culture.'"

Because the communists realize that American Jews are concerned with Israel, they are forced, if they desire to succeed in their propaganda efforts, to include questions concerning Israel in their campaign for Jewish support. But obviously the communists find themselves in a dilemma because American Jewish interest in Israel does bespeak some form of what communists call "bourgeois nationalism."

In practice, the treatment accorded to Israel by the communists is not much different from that given the United States. The communists seek in both countries to undermine confidence in both the domestic and foreign policies of the governments, declaring that it is either the "fascist" or "social-democratic" forces that are operating against the interests of the "masses." The communists rejoice in any disturbance or catastrophe that may occur in either country. An example of this approach may be found in a Freiheit editorial regarding Israel's plans for a billion dollar bond drive:

> Ben-Gurion is seeking to solve the /economic/ question by increasing the contributions from Jews abroad -- a billion dollars in three years. . . .it does not occur to him that the Jewish masses abroad who want to help Israel -- and want a truly independent, truly democratic Israel -- cannot wax enthusiastic over a regime which is tied to Washington's wagon and conducts a policy which is dangerous to Israel. . . .
>
> Ben-Gurion's speech indicates that neither the masses in Israel nor the Jewish masses abroad can have any confidence in his government. They cannot consider it the instrument to strengthen Israel. On the contrary! ("Ben-Gurion's Speech," Morning Freiheit, August 21, 1950)

Specifically on the question of peace, the communists write:

> . . .this outright alignment of Israel with the imperialistic bloc /endorsement of the U.N. action in Korea/ is a profound disservice to Israel and the Jews. For this is the camp of the warmongers which imperils the peace of the whole world. The people of Israel and Jews all over the world are in the greatest danger from the atomic war which has been brought so close by intervention in Korea. A new world war would place Israel in danger of annihilation not only because it is a prospective front line of that war, but also because the fascist accompaniments of that war would mean the threat of new Maidaneks and Buchenwalds for the Jewish people. ("Israel and Korea," Jewish Life, August 1950)

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In this editorial we find the same appeal that has been made to Jews in America, the same threats that unless they align themselves with the Soviet bloc, Jews everywhere throughout the world are doomed to extinction.

Another communist editorial, commenting on Henry Morgenthau's presence in Israel, declares:

> The Wall Street banker Henry Morgenthau, who is now dictating Ben-Gurion's reactionary policies in the country and abroad, is really interested not in the security of Israel, but in exploiting Israel as an Anglo-American base for a future war against the Soviet Union. Such a perspective would mean terrible destruction for the young Israel state, and must arouse the strongest protests. ("Shall Israel Become a 'Korea'?" Morning Freiheit, October 13, 1950

Conclusion

We have endeavored to show how the communists try to win support among Jews for their views which are now concentrated under the generally admirable concept of "peace." As the words "democracy" and "progressive" have long been subverted by the communists, so, too, the word "peace" has become part of their jargon. "Peace," as we have seen, when applied to Jews, means:

1. Jews must support the Soviet Union, otherwise there will be no "peace";

2. The United States (its leaders, not its "masses") fosters a policy of anti-Semitism and war, which can culminate only in the extermination of the Jews, unless this policy is opposed;

3. The United States is building up a Nazi Germany to fight against the Soviet Union in a war in which the Jews will be the first to suffer;

4. Israel is conducting an imperialist war policy against the interest of its people and in behalf of the United States; such a war will spell destruction for the Israelis.

Even this summary may be further concentrated: only if Jews anywhere in the world fight against the policies of the United States and support those of the Soviet Union, will they be rescued from the horrible fate of mass annihilation.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 23, 1950

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau is a booklet entitled "Jews Behind The Iron Curtain," published by the Library of Jewish Information of the American Jewish Committee, and furnished to the Boston Office as a matter of information by Mr. ISADORE ZACK, Boston representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.

No copy of this booklet is being retained in the Boston Office.

Enclosure

PMB:rol
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INDEXED - 32

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 RD

STANDARD FORM NO. 6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-6-51

FROM : SAC, Kansas City

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, LIBRARY OF JEWISH INFORMATION INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

[redacted] long a volunteer informant of this office and one who is not always considered reliable, advised that she had on that date contacted SIDNEY LAWRENCE, Director of the Jewish Community Relations Bureau, 425 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri. LAWRENCE gave her a copy of the publication put out by the captioned organization entitled "Communist Approach to Jews", and informant made this publication available to the Kansas City Office by mail received 8-2-51.

b7D

Inasmuch as the material set out in this publication, which is marked for restricted circulation, may be of interest to the Bureau, two photostatic copies thereof are being forwarded herewith for the Bureau's information.

For the further information of the Bureau, SIDNEY LAWRENCE, who furnished this publication to the informant, was the subject of investigation entitled "SIDNEY LAWRENCE, SECURITY MATTER - C", Bureau file no. 61-9828.

CYR/ekr

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cc: 62-1875

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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RECORDED - 58

AUG 1951

INDEXED - 58

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APR 6 1955

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#237047

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 18, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bia

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Mr. Joseph J. Woolfson, Director of Veterans Affairs of the American-Jewish Committee, 386 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York, telephone Murray Hill 5-0181, stopped in my office, advising Mr. McGuire, during my absence, that he had been discussing with Jerry Cahill (Mr. Gerard M. Cahill) of the Motion Picture Association of America, Incorporated, 1600 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., an idea he had in mind of having the Director read a script before the newsreel cameras so that a message could be given to movie audiences and television audiences alike, admonishing Americans not to engage in the Communist technique of name-calling.

By way of explanation, Mr. Woolfson advised that what he had in mind is to prevent any of our citizens from being tricked into attacking each other by smearing people just because they are friends of civil liberties, and calling persons Communists when there is no evidence of Communist connection, as he felt that our people ought to be united in defending our basic freedom and not be tricked into doing just what the Communists want.

Woolfson drew up a one-page outline of his idea and left it together with his correspondence with Mr. Cahill for our perusal and it is attached hereto.

8/22/51 Enclosure returned

Woolfson stated that he had not reached any definite decision with the Motion Picture Association representative and did not know whether it would be best to have the Director do this type of project for the movie people or as a project of the All-American Conference. He asked that we think over the idea and at our convenience let him know what we thought of it. He indicated that if the Director could not do it it might be something that the Attorney General would be interested in doing; however, he preferred the Director because of the universal respect had for Mr. Hoover.

Woolfson formerly was with Stuart Symington and War Assets and I met him at the All-American Conference meeting in Philadelphia earlier this year.

It would be my suggestion that we advise Woolfson his idea is good but that the Director just cannot work this into his already overcrowded schedule at the present time.

CC - Mr. Jones

JJM:mrh

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 CW

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SEP 6 1951

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18

September 28, 1953

62-102104-22

~~94-33432-18~~

RECORDED-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bja

Mr. Edwin J. Lukas
Director
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Lukas:

I am appreciative of the concern which prompted your letter of September 23, 1953.

As you are aware, inquiries which we conduct are specifically limited in scope to determine the suitability of an individual for government employment. We must ascertain his character, reliability and general reputation. It is our primary responsibility to find out if the applicant or employee is loyal to the United States. Obviously, the question as to whether an individual is a Zionist does not enter into these considerations.

If you have received any specific information indicating that one of our representatives has pursued such a line of inquiry, I would like to receive the complete details immediately in order that corrective action can be taken. If no basis for such allegations can be found, I, of course, want the record set straight.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - New York, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: Bufile 62-81107-9 shows Lukas is a New York lawyer. In April, 1946, he was critical of the Director and said the Director's position in calling for severity in punishment as a crime detriment was an archaic stand. In 1946, his name appeared on a "Win The Peace" committee which outfit was described as Communist inspired.

HPL:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/84 BY

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Rushing Room 4637

Subj: Milton Himmelfarb

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Mail File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial LLL
Date 10-18-43

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/84 BY 9145 DIS
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Initialed

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CIVIL RIGHTS DEPARTMENT • EDWIN J. LUKAS, *Director*

September 23, 1953

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Our attention has several times been drawn, in the past year or so, to the fact that some of your agents--in the course of their investigations concerning the loyalty or other suitability of individuals for government posts--on occasion ask whether the job candidates, if Jewish, are "Zionists".

We are curious about the significance of this question because, though the American Jewish Committee is a non-Zionist group, we fail to perceive its relevance to the nature and object of the investigation.

Could you enlighten us further on this subject?

Sincerely,

Edwin J. Lukas

ejl/bwl

Edwin J. Lukas

nail this promptly

62-102104-22
94-33432-16

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DATE 8-9-29 BY TEK/bja

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DATE 11/15/84 BY 9045 RW
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RECORDED - 1 ~~94-33432-19~~ October 12, 1953
INDEXED - 1 62-102104-23

Mr. Edwin J. Lukas
Director, Civil Rights Department
American Jewish Committee
386 4th Avenue
New York 16, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bia

Dear Sir:

Since receipt of your letter dated October 2, 1953, I have inquired into the applicant-type investigation which was conducted pertaining to Mr. Jerome Rothstein.

The Special Agent who conducted the investigation in New York City has assured me that he did not inquire of Mr. Himmelfarb as to whether Mr. Rothstein was a Zionist. According to the Agent, the inquiry directed to Mr. Himmelfarb pertained to Mr. Rothstein's loyalty to the United States. During this interview Mr. Himmelfarb volunteered information as to Mr. Rothstein's activities and included the mention of Mr. Rothstein's interest in the study of physics and in Zionism.

A review of the detailed reports which were submitted in connection with the investigation confirms the statement of the Special Agent who conducted the investigation. The reports do not indicate that a line of questioning was pursued among the persons interviewed as to whether Mr. Rothstein was a Zionist.

As I have previously advised you, such investigations as the one pertaining to Mr. Rothstein are conducted primarily to determine whether the applicant or employee is loyal to the United States and such questions as whether a person is a Zionist do not enter into these considerations. Our Special Agents are instructed to that effect.

cc: Mr. Glavin

PR 6 1955
NOV 9 1953

Send copies of comes to my office

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 RD

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I appreciate your interest and concern, and am glad of the opportunity to set the record straight in this instance. I trust that you have now been reassured as to the objectives of these investigations.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 2, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEH/[illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am grateful to you for your letter of September 28 and for the promptness and understanding nature of your response to my inquiry of September 23.

You asked for specific information, and I will try to be helpful. During the late Spring or early Summer of this year one of your agents visited Mr. Milton Himmelfarb of this organization in the course of an investigation of the suitability of one Jerome Rothstein, a physicist, who was then being considered for a scientific post in government employment. (Mr. Himmelfarb does not remember the name of the agent, but it is my hope that this identification will suffice to aid you, in turn, identify the agent who conducted that investigation). It was in the course of the interview of Mr. Himmelfarb concerning Mr. Rothstein that the question was asked as to whether he (Rothstein) was a Zionist. We have no desire that that agent be in any way disciplined on account of this episode, for I am sure he was motivated in all good faith, however misguidedly.

During the past year I have heard from a few other sources -- unfortunately I cannot now recall them -- of similar questions having been asked in the course of other investigations of suitability for government employment. I dismissed them from my mind at that time as perhaps isolated instances, not necessarily revealing any design or pattern; and, therefore, I did not retain in my recollection the identity of the people who revealed those circumstances to me. But when my attention was drawn to the Rothstein episode, above described, I felt that I owed you the obligation of making this inquiry, to which your most satisfactory response was made.

Again my thanks, and my warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Edwin J. Lukas

EJL:ZL

Edwin J. Lukas

RECORDED - 11 94-33432-19

INDEXED - 7

NOV 3 1953

EX-125

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 RW

Super. Manpai NY office requested to submit details of interview with Himmelfarb and SAC's recommendation expedite 2 20 pm 10/6/53

Mail this down promptly.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

PENS. FILES

Memo Rosen to Ladd 10/7/53

318

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Mr. Gavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 15, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am indebted to you for your letter of October 12, and for the promptness and effectiveness of your attention to the matter I referred to you.

Apparently there seems to be some disagreement between your special agent and Mr. Himmelfarb as to who introduced the subject of "Zionism" into the interview. Mr. Himmelfarb, with whom I have discussed the matter since receipt of your letter, still seems to insist that your agent--not he--did so.

However, at the moment, that fact becomes relatively unimportant. We are heartened by your reassurance that "whether a person is a Zionist /does/ not enter into these considerations", and that your agents are instructed to that effect.

So far as we are concerned, your reassurance closes the incident, and I am grateful to you for your efforts in the matter.

Sincerely,

Edwin J. Lukas

ejl/bwl

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/84 BY SP4 JAS/RW

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62-102104-25 April 20, 1954

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EX-107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/b,a

Mr. Harvey Burstein
c/o Bebchick
71 Walnut Park
Roxbury 19, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Burstein:

Your letter dated April 15, 1954, has been received, and I deeply appreciate your offer to be of assistance in the future.

In accordance with your request, it is a real pleasure to send to Mr. Philip Jacobson some information which I hope will be of interest to him. I am writing him to enclose several items on religious training and juvenile delinquency.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Burstein, EOD as clerk 8-25-41. Resigned 6-22-44. EOD as clerk 7-26-48; as SA 10-25-48. Resigned 8-14-53. Last assignment WFO GS-11, service satisfactory. He has more recently been Chief of Investigations at the State Department. He called the Director's Office on 2-17-54 but the Director could not talk to him.

MLL:dep

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

APR 6 1955

68 MAY 14 1954

MAILED 16
APR 21 1954
COMM-FBI

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RECEIVED-RECORDING ROOM
F B I
APR 20 4 ... '54

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C#237047

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

April 15, 1954

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Shortly before leaving the Washington scene, I attempted to contact you and advise you that I had voluntarily resigned my position with the Department of State. However, you were busy and in order to avoid becoming a nuisance, I made no further attempts in that direction. To date I have not succeeded in relocating, but there are some matters under consideration. Once I have established myself I shall take the liberty of advising you so that, should the circumstances permit, you may know to what extent I may be able to assist the Bureau in its efforts.

At the present time I am in Boston, and since my arrival I have become rather interested in the activities of the American Jewish Committee, an organization with which you are familiar, I am sure.

The other evening we attended a meeting at which time the question of religion and education was discussed by Mr. Philip Jacobson, the National American Jewish Committee Staff Specialist in that field. As was to be expected, the discussion ultimately got around to the point of religious training and juvenile delinquency.

After the meeting, Mr. Jacobson and I went into a more detailed discussion of this and he expressed an interest in obtaining some information on this subject from the Bureau, if possible. Our discussion related to the statistics on juvenile delinquency which are set forth in the Uniform Crime Reports, and to information contained in statements by yourself on the relationship between religious training and delinquency.

Consequently, I would appreciate it if the Bureau could possibly furnish Mr. Jacobson with some data along this line. His address is as follows: c/o The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

May I again restate my standing offer to be of assistance to you or the Bureau at any time that I can, or in any manner.

With kindest personal regards, and with every good wish for the Easter season, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Harvey Burstein

Harvey Burstein 62-102104-25

c/o Bebchick
71 Walnut Park
Roxbury 19, Massachusetts

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Let to Burstein and Let to Jacobson Mml 4-20-54 MLL

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INDEXED-53

EX. - 107

APR 30 1954

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-24225-35

May 20, 1954

RECORDED-33 ~~94-334-32~~

EX.-107 62-102104-2

Mr. Kenneth Krakauer
Chairman
Greater Kansas City Chapter
American Jewish Committee
1208 Main Street
Kansas City 6, Missouri

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEN/bla

Dear Mr. Krakauer:

It was most thoughtful of you to write me on May 13, 1954, commending the FBI for its work in solving the recent extortion case in Dallas, Texas.

Your generous comments are indeed a source of encouragement, and I very much hope that our efforts will justify your future confidence.

In the event you desire a film regarding this Bureau's work, you should feel free to get in touch with Mr. J. C. Ellsworth, Special Agent in Charge of our Kansas City Office. He will consider it a pleasure, I know, to be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Kansas City, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable references to Krakauer.

MAY 20 5 31 PM '54
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAY 20 8 04 PM '54
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FBI
U S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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MAY 23 1954
COMM-FBI

APR 6 1954
JUN 3 1954

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NR Kansas City
Mo Journal 5-18-54

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES SOL SATINSKY, *Chairman* • NATHAN WEISMAN, *Director*

May 13, 1954

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RAYMOND STARR
EDGAR STERN
RALPH ZARR
AND THE
OFFICERS

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

(41)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to take this opportunity to commend you, and your entire organization, for the job you have done in capturing the Dallas extortionists.

It is gratifying to know that the F.B.I. can be relied upon to move swiftly and effectively in such cases. Please rest assured that you will always have the support of thoughtful citizens of all groups in your protection of American citizens from subversion, extortion, and all other illegal acts. You may be confident that your thirty years with the Bureau has earned you the respect of all Americans.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Krakauer

KK:br

Kenneth Krakauer
KK KRAKAUER

P.S. There is one small case which you, apparently, have not been able to solve, as yet. I called our Public Library today to order a film on the F.B.I. for a showing to employees of my firm, but I was unable to get it. Reason: It was stolen last year.

K.K.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY SP4 16/a

mnl arch. 8-2054

62-102104-26

RECORDED-33

INDEXED-33

13 MAY 25 1954

EX. - 107

62-237047
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 2, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Victor Riesel called. He stated that for some time he has been talking to George Kellam of the American Jewish Committee, who formerly was an assistant to George Mintzner, a prominent Jewish leader. Riesel stated the American Jewish Committee was in many respects similar to the Anti-Defamation League, but is a very wealthy and influential group. He stated he has been seeking to stir the American Jewish Committee up to take a vigorous stand against renegades with Jewish backgrounds who have joined the Communist Party; that he has talked to Kellam on several occasions about the Bureau and Kellam is very favorably disposed toward the Bureau and sometime wants to come to the Bureau. I told Riesel we, of course, would be glad to see him.

Riesel then stated that Kellam had asked if he could find out how many of the seven Communist Party leaders who were arrested in Connecticut and New York on Saturday were Jews. He pointed out they had reasoned that five out of the seven were Jews but just wanted to be certain. I told Riesel he was asking a very difficult question as to single out an individual because of race or religion was something that was repulsive and I would appreciate his not even asking this. He stated he thoroughly understood.

As a matter of fact, out of the seven arrested, one was a Negro, one was married to a Jewish girl, although he had turned away from the Christian faith, and five were Jews.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

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INDEXED - 36

JUN 4

APR 6 1955

JUN 15 1954

EX-129

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 12/15/54

FROM : L. H. MARTIN

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. James Marlow of Associated Press called at 10:05 PM, 12/15/54, and inquired whether the American Jewish Committee has been cited or whether it is on any list. He stated that this Committee had just issued a pamphlet concerning the progress made in civil rights in the past seven years. It is noted that the American Jewish Committee has not been cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450 nor is it listed in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations" prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities nor has a thumbnail sketch on it been prepared by the Bureau. It was ascertained, however, that there is a main file (94-33432) and a number of other references to this organization. Since Mr. Marlow desired an immediate reply, no further check was made.

ACTION:

Pursuant to Mr. Nichols' instructions, Mr. Marlow was requested to call Mr. Nichols at his home.

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LHM:bmm
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62-102104-28

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Martin

RECORDED-92 ~~94-33432-24~~
INDEXED-92

13 DEC 21 1954

EX. - 107

ADDENDUM:

Bureau files reflect the American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 and is dedicated to safeguarding civil and religious rights of Jewish people. It has been continually anti-Communist and in 1944 withdrew from the American Jewish Conference, a Zionist organization, when the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a Communist-dominated group, was admitted to membership. The "Daily Worker" has attacked the American Jewish Committee (94-33432-12).

APR 6 1955

~~60 JAN 6 1955~~

December 29, 1954

62-102104-29

~~94-33432-25~~

RECORDED - 3

EX-110

Mr. Nathaniel H. Goodrich
1625 Eye Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodrich:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 21, 1954, with enclosure.

It was indeed kind of you to send me a copy of the current edition of the pamphlet "The People Take the Lead" which is published by the American Jewish Committee. Your thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Tolson
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Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman

ELT:jsm

APR 6 1955

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

IRVING M. ENGEL, *President*
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, *Chairman, Executive Committee*
SIMON H. RIFKIND, *Chairman, Administrative Committee*
MAURICE GLINERT, *Treasurer*
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Washington Counsel
NATHANIEL H. GOODRICH
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Tel.: District 7-3204

December 21, 1954

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: PAMPHLET

Enclosed is the new edition of THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD, a record of nationwide civil rights progress published annually by the American Jewish Committee to commemorate Bill of Rights Day (December 15).

The current report is a survey of advances in education, employment, housing, public accommodations and other important areas of American life, from October 1947, when the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued its historic report on the condition of American freedom, to the present day. It is a heartwarming record of progress in every field, and one of which all Americans can be proud.

I hope you will find this pamphlet interesting and useful.

Sincerely yours,

1 ENCL 3 ENCLO. ATTACHED

Nathaniel H Goodrich

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Jones - Nichols memo 12-29-54
Ades, 12-29-54 memo
EX-110

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ENCLOSURE

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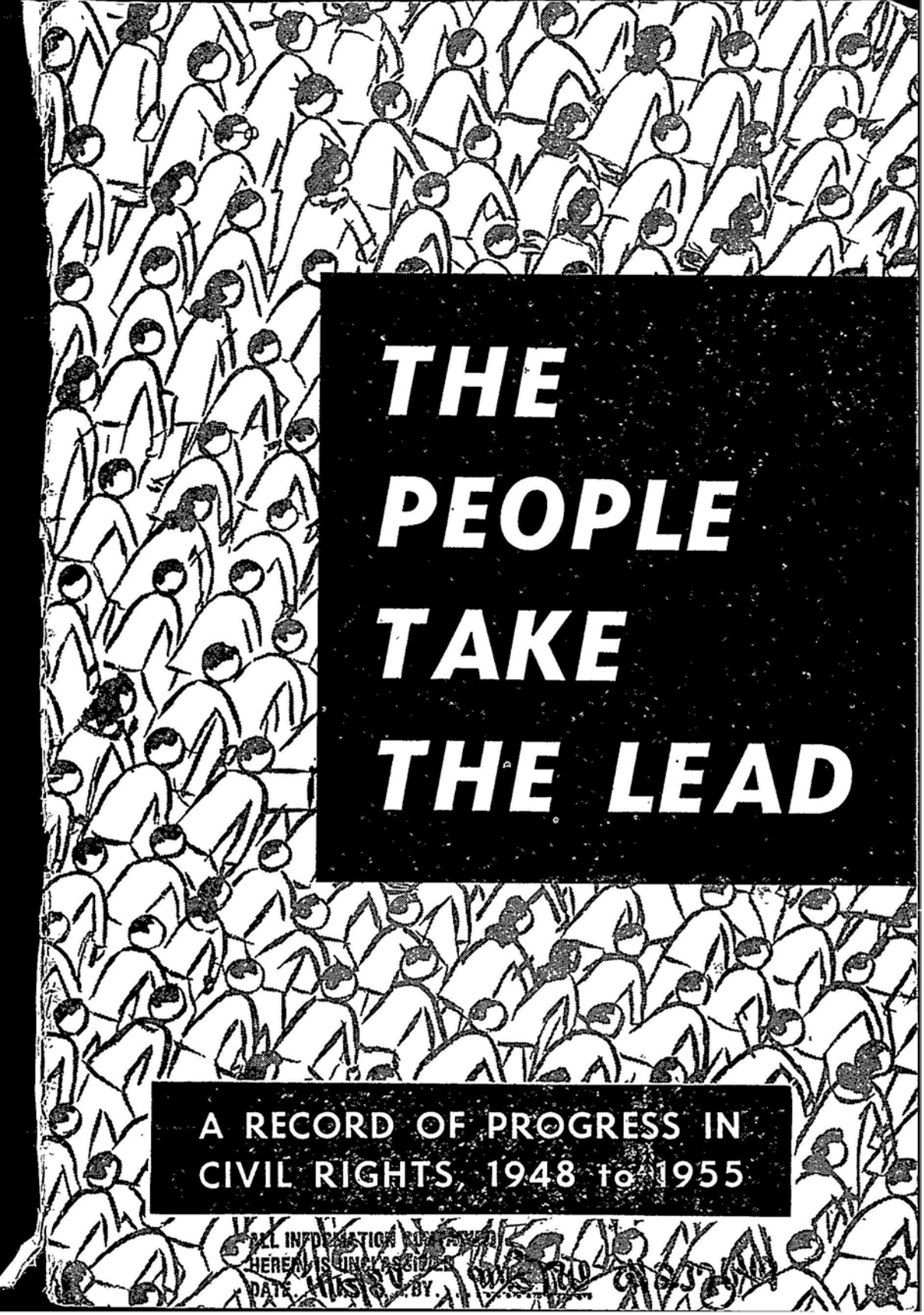

THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD

A RECORD OF PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS, 1948 to 1955

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THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD

This edition of THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD marks seven years of nation-wide civil rights progress. Since 1947, when the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued its historic report, new gains have repeatedly overshadowed events regarded as epochal when they occurred.

Five years ago, the first edition of this report listed few fair practice laws. Today, twelve states and thirty-two cities have fair employment laws. Three states have fair education laws. Five states have public accommodation laws with administrative enforcement.

Five years ago, this report listed the first Negro college professor appointed; the first Negro office-holder in the South; the first Negro doctor on the staff of a general hospital. Today, such "firsts" could probably fill this entire book.

Five years ago, the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital scored widespread discrimination in Washington. Today, segregation in public facilities in the Capital is the exception, rather than the rule.

Five years ago, Negro students were rarely admitted to Southern State universities. Today, some 2,000 Negro students attend integrated college classrooms in the South.

And the most far-reaching advance of all — the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision on May 17, 1954, banning segregation in the nation's public schools — was only a far-off dream, five years ago.

In every area of American life, the gap between ideals and practices is closing — slowly, to be sure, but steadily. Our courts, our state and municipal legislatures, our civic leaders are continuing the forward march towards equal justice and opportunity for all.

There are still set-backs, of course; and much progress remains to be made. But those who look to this country for proof that democracy can fulfill its promise have reason to be heartened by the advances highlighted in these pages.

January 1955.

62-102104-293

94-33432-25

ARMED SERVICES

Administrative Measures

Washington, July 1948: President's Executive Order #9981 forbids discrimination in armed forces; creates Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

U. S. A. 1949-1950: Governors' Proclamations in Minnesota, Michigan and Washington end segregation in National Guard. (See Legislation.)

Washington, 1950-1954: Army drops quotas for Negro enlistments; Selective Service drops questions on race for draft registrants; Navy, Marines, Air Force and Army report segregation entirely eliminated.

Washington, April 1954: Army promises end to segregation at West Point.

Washington, October 1954: Veterans Administration announces end of segregation in all VA hospitals.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1947-1949: New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California and Illinois forbid discrimination in the National Guard.

ATHLETICS

Administrative Measures

Birmingham, Ala. January 1954: City Commission lifts ban on Negro-white football games.

Court Action

Chicago, Ill. 1950: Illinois Superior Court fines American Bowling Congress $2,500 for limiting membership to white males; ABC Convention deletes "white males only" clause from charter.

Austin, Tex. October 1954: Court of Civil Appeals rules state ban on Negro-white prize fights unconstitutional.

Voluntary Action

New York, N. Y. March 1948: U. S. Lawn Tennis Association admits first non-white player to national tournament.

New York, N. Y. September 1949: Greater N. Y. Bridge Association admits Negro players to tournaments.

New York, N. Y. November 1949: Amateur Fencers League of America admits qualified applicants regardless of color.

Houston, Tex. October 1950: University of Texas permits Texas Western College to play football against teams with Negro players.

Atlantic City, N. J. November 1950: Eastern Amateur League signs first Negro in organized hockey.

San Diego, Cal. January 1952: Professional Golfers Association admits Negro players to PGA-sponsored events.

Boston, Mass. March 1953: Harvard track team withdraws from Birmingham, Ala. relay carnival because Negro member is barred.

Nashville, Tenn. October 1954: Fisk University plays Taylor University in state's first Negro-white football game.

CITIZENSHIP

Administrative Measures

Mobile, Ala. November 1948: Federal officers invoke rarely-used civil rights statutes; arrest sheriff and deputy for inflicting physical punishment on Negro prisoners.

New Orleans, La. December 1949: Two policemen are dismissed for depriving two Negro youths of their civil rights.

Trenton, N. J. September 1952: State Banking and Insurance Commissioner orders auto insurance companies to remove questions on race from application forms and to stop charging Negroes higher insurance rates.

Chicago, Ill. March 1953: Illinois Commission on Human Relations reports that 13 states no longer require designations of race or color on drivers' license application forms.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1949-1951: Texas and South Carolina adopt anti-lynch laws.

U. S. A. 1949-1953: Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia forbid wearing of masks and burning of crosses.

U. S. A. 1950-1953: Tennessee and South Carolina abolish poll tax; Alabama reduces cumulative tax from 24 years to two years.

U. S. A. Spring 1953: Florida and North Carolina regulate sale of explosives to prevent hate bombings.

Washington, August 1953: Congress repeals Federal prohibition against sale of liquor and firearms to Indians.

U. S. A. 1953-1954: New Mexico, Montana, California and Arizona end ban on liquor sales to Indians.

Court Action

Santa Fe, N. M. August 1948: Federal District Court removes last restriction on the right of American Indians to vote.

Columbia, S. C. November 1948: Federal District Court enjoins state Democratic Party from barring Negro voters from primaries or from participation in Party affairs.

Washington, March 1949: U. S. Supreme Court *(Schnell v. Davis)* upholds Federal District Court decision that Alabama's "Boswell Amendment," which set up stringent educational requirements for voting, is unconstitutional.

Atlanta, Ga. July 1949: State Supreme Court rules that counties with substantial Negro populations must add Negroes to grand and petty jury lists.

Montgomery, Ala. September 1949: Federal Grand Jury, with two Negro jurymen, indicts one policeman and three former officers on charges of violating civil rights.

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Supreme Courts of Oregon and California declare state Alien Land Laws, barring sale or lease of land to Japanese aliens, unconstitutional.

Birmingham, Ala. May 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds sentencing of Georgia sheriff and deputy to 12 months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine for delivering seven Negroes to a masked mob.

Richmond, Va. October 1952: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds kidnapping convictions against seven North Carolina Klansmen.

Jacksonville, Fla. November 1952: State district attorney is indicted by Federal grand jury for keeping Negro youth in jail over a year without legal proceeding.

Mobile, Ala. April 1953: White jury frees Negro youth charged with rape of white woman.

Washington, May 1953: U. S. Supreme Court *(Avery v. Georgia)* sets aside death sentence of Georgia Negro because jury was chosen on racial basis.

Washington, May 1953: U. S. Supreme Court *(Terry v. Adams)* outlaws "Jaybird" primary in Texas, as device to prevent Negroes from voting.

Washington, May 1954: U. S. Supreme Court *(Hernandez v. Texas)* rules that systematic exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries in Texas is unconstitutional.

Sioux City, Ia. October 1954: Municipal Court declares state law prohibiting liquor sales to Indians unconstitutional.

Voluntary Action

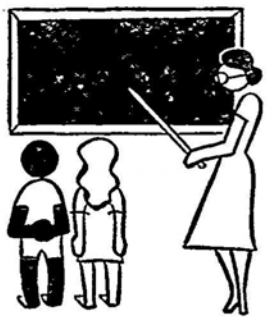
Atlanta, Ga. September 1949: Negroes vote in primary elections for mayor for first time.

U. S. A. 1950-1951: Democratic state primaries opened to Negroes in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.

Chicago, Ill. November 1951: Independent Voters League of Illinois gives Negro state legislator "Best Legislator Award."

Jackson, Miss. November 1952: Voters reject referendum to curb Negro registration.

EDUCATION



Administrative Measures

Washington, July 1948: Report of President's Committee on Higher Education condemns segregation and discrimination in colleges and professional schools.

Albany, N. Y. November 1949: Commissioner of Education orders re-zoning of school districts to eliminate segregation by gerrymandering.

Nashville, Tenn. September 1950: Attorney General, in first voluntary compliance with U. S. Supreme Court decisions in college cases, rules that the State University must admit Negro graduate students.

Tucson, Ariz. September 1951: All school districts except Phoenix abandon segregation in public schools. Phoenix follows in 1953.

Washington, November 1951: President "pocket vetoes" bill requiring racial segregation in military post schools and other Federal property.

Paducah, Ky. June 1953: City College admits first Negro students.

Oak Ridge, Tenn. December 1953: Town Council asks Government to end school segregation in community run by U. S. Government.

Louisville, Ky. January 1954: City-supported General Hospital accepts first Negro student nurses.

Washington, February 1954: Secretary of Defense orders end to segregated military post schools by 1955.

St. Louis, Mo. June 1954: Board of Education plans full integration in high schools by Sept. 1955.

Charleston, W. Va. June 1954: Board of Education opens nine state colleges to qualified Negro students.

Pasadena, Cal. June 1954: Board of Education agrees to abolish method of assigning pupils criticized as "disguised segregation."

Washington, June 1954: Board of Education adopts two-year program to end school segregation in Capital.

Albany, N. Y. September 1954: State Education Dep't. integrates Indian children into regular schools, ending century of segregation in reservation schools.

Legislation

Trenton, N. J. 1947-1949: New constitution ends segregation in New Jersey's public schools; omnibus civil rights law extends jurisdiction of the Division Against Discrimination to all nonsectarian educational institutions.

Albany, N. Y. 1948-1951: Legislature adopts first state law outlawing racial and religious discrimination in colleges and universities (Mar. 1948); later (Mar. 1951) extends coverage to business and trade schools.

Indianapolis, Ind. March 1949: Legislature adopts progressive elimination of segregation in public schools.

Springfield, Ill. July 1949: Legislature bars state funds to school districts discriminating against pupils because of race or creed.

Madison, Wis. July 1949: Legislature forbids exclusion of children aged 4 to 20 from public school on account of religion, nationality or color, and prohibits segregation in public schools.

Boston, Mass. August 1949: Legislature adopts Fair Education Law.

Louisville, Ky. July 1950: Legislature amends 46-year-old state law requiring racial segregation of students; Louisville colleges announce registration of Negroes for fall term.

Phoenix, Ariz. March 1951: Legislature repeals education law requiring segregation, permitting individual school boards to establish unsegregated public elementary schools.

Salem, Ore. April 1951: Legislature outlaws discrimination in vocational, professional and trade schools licensed by state.

Albany, N. Y. April 1953: Legislature bars institutions of higher learning from accepting gifts or endowments conditioned on teaching racial superiority.

Court Action

Washington, January 1948: U. S. Supreme Court *(Sipuel v. Board of Regents)* decides unanimously that Negro students cannot be excluded from state university which offers educational opportunities unavailable at Negro school.

Austin, Tex. June 1948: Federal Court rules public schools of Texas may not segregate children of Mexican descent.

U. S. A. 1948: Suits to equate salaries of Negro and white teachers are successful in Surrey, Va.; Atlanta, Ga. and Oklahoma City, Okla.

U. S. A. 1948-1952: Courts order Universities of Oklahoma, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Delaware, Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas to admit Negro students.

Washington, June 1950: U. S. Supreme Court *(McLaurin v. Oklahoma; Sweatt v. Painter)* rules that forcing a Negro to sit apart from his classmates at a state university or to attend a school lacking the educational opportunities of the state university is unconstitutional.

Fort Worth, Tex. June 1950: Federal District Court rules each school district must provide equal schooling for Negroes and whites; bars transporting Negro students to other districts.

Arlington, Va. September 1950: Federal District Court orders school board to provide equal facilities for Negroes and whites.

Jefferson City, Mo. November 1950: State Supreme Court rules white public schools must admit Negro students to courses not available in Negro schools.

Phoenix, Ariz. March 1951: Federal District Court rules segregation of Mexican American children is unconstitutional.

Tarboro, N. C. August 1951: Federal District Court orders Washington County officials to equalize white and Negro school facilities and appropriations.

Phoenix, Ariz. February 1953: State Superior Court invalidates 1951 statute permitting local school boards to segregate.

Washington, May 1954: U. S. Supreme Court *(School Segregation Cases)* rules compulsory segregation in public schools unconstitutional; calls for further argument on implementation; returns other pending appeals for reconsideration by lower courts in light of desegregation decisions; and finalizes lower court decisions admitting Negro students to state-supported schools.

Shreveport, La. May 1954: Federal Court rules state-operated Southwestern Louisiana Institute must admit Negro students.

Voluntary Action

Annapolis, Md. May 1949: U. S. Naval Academy graduates first Negro midshipman.

Lexington, Ky. May 1949: Catholic Committee of the South urges all Catholic institutions of higher learning to admit Negro students without discrimination.

Washington, November 1949: Poll of 15,000 Southern college teachers by Southern Conference Educational Fund reveals 70% favor integration in professional and graduate schools.

Chicago, Ill. November 1949: Over 100 university presidents, deans and admissions officers from 24 states, at Conference of American Council on Education, urge elimination of college admission quotas based on race, religion or national origin.

Easton, Pa. January 1950: Lafayette College refuses $140,000 bequest restricted to non-Jewish and non-Catholic students.

Birmingham, Ala. October 1951: Southern Episcopal Synod urges admission of Negro students to theological schools at Sewanee, Tenn. and Lexington, Ky.

Chapel Hill, N. C. October 1951: Students' protest wins right of five Negro students at University of North Carolina to sit with white students at athletic events.

U. S. A. 1952: Over 1,000 Negro students attend previously all-white colleges and universities in Southern and border states.

Washington, 1952: New Roman Catholic high school and several Episcopal elementary schools announce non-segregation policy.

Sewanee, Tenn. June 1952: Faculty of Cumberland Forest Music Festival and eight leading religious instructors cancel teaching and concert contracts in protest against University of the South's refusal to admit Negro divinity students; following year, university admits Negroes to school of theology.

Denver, Colo. December 1952: Colorado-Wyoming Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers votes to delete references to race and religion from applications.

Gadsden, Ala. June 1953: Cumberland Presbyterian Church admits Negro students to theological seminary.

Boston, Mass. December 1953: Dep't. of Education announces that all of the State's 1,131 private schools have eliminated discriminatory questions on admission applications.

New York, N. Y. December 1953: Nation-wide survey by Anti-Defamation League discloses that 450 colleges, universities and junior colleges have removed questions concerning color, nationality and religion from application blanks.

U. S. A. Spring 1954: Catholic Archbishops forbid segregation in San Antonio, Tex. and Nashville, Tenn. archdioceses.

Richmond, Va. May 1954: Bishop rules Catholic high schools will admit Negro students.

Ames, Ia. August 1954: National Student Association, representing students at 250 colleges, calls for "swiftest possible integration of the races at all educational levels in all parts of the country."

Nashville, Tenn. August 1954: Fisk University is first Negro college invited to participate in Rhodes Scholarship competition.

EMPLOYMENT

Administrative Measures

Washington, July 1948: President's Executive Order #9980 orders Federal agencies to ban discrimination in employment; creates Fair Employment Board in Civil Service Commission to investigate complaints and establish procedures for compliance.

Philadelphia, Pa. March 1949: Unemployment Compensation Board rules employee may refuse to work on Sabbath without sacrificing unemployment compensation.

New Haven, Conn. January 1950: Connecticut Interracial Commission conducts first public hearing under a state FEP law and finds complainant was denied employment because of race.

U.S.A. 1950-1951: State Commissions Against Discrimination in New York and Massachusetts issue cease and desist orders against employment agencies for discriminating in job placements.

Sacramento, Cal. July 1951: Attorney General rules that California Employment Stabilization Commission has many of the powers of a state FEP Commission.

Salem, Ore. August 1951: State Labor Commissioner orders Brotherhood of Railway Carmen to cease racial discrimination against applicants.

St. Louis, Mo. October 1951: State Employment Service merges Negro and white offices.

U. S. A. 1951: State Employment Services in California and Illinois announce they will refuse to accept discriminatory job orders and will delete all racial and religious data from records.

Washington, 1951-1954: President Truman creates Committee on Government Contract Compliance (Dec. 1951) to enforce prohibition against discrimination in employment by firms con-

tracting or subcontracting Government orders. President Eisenhower creates new Government Contract Committee with Vice President as chairman (Aug. 1953); Committee tightens nondiscrimination regulations (Apr. 1954).

Raleigh, N. C. September 1952: Governor eliminates Negro-white salary differentials for staff of mental hospital in Goldsboro.

Atlanta, Ga. October 1953: Southern Regional Council reports 112 cities in 13 Southern states now employ 545 Negro policemen, 87 plainclothesmen and 90 policewomen.

Washington, October 1953: District's Board of Commissioners orders inclusion of anti-bias clause in future contracts. District Telephone Co. drops color bars.

New York, N. Y. October 1953: State Commission Against Discrimination successfully negotiates to modify employment policy of Pennsylvania Railroad. Company hires first Negro brakeman and opens other jobs to qualified Negroes.

Louisville, Ky. March 1954: Segregation eliminated in city's Fire Department.

Boston, Mass. July 1954: State Commission awards $250 damages to Negro fired from job because of race.

Sacramento, Cal. September 1954: Attorney General rules Negro firemen in Los Angeles may not be segregated.

Washington, September 1954: District Commissioners order desegregation of Negro firemen.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1948-1951: Ordinances in Akron, O.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Richmond, Cal. and Sioux City, Ia. bar discrimination in public employment or in work under city contracts.

U. S. A. 1948-1954: City ordinances bar discrimination in public and private employment in Gary and East Chicago, Ind.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Farrell, Monessen, Philadelphia, Sharon, Erie, Clairton and Duquesne, Pa.; Campbell, Cleveland, Girard, Hubbard, Lorain, Lowellville, Niles, Steubenville,

Struthers, Warren and Youngstown, O.; Pontiac and River Rouge, Mich. Cities with FEP ordinances now total 32.

U. S. A. 1949-1951: Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island adopt enforceable FEP laws, bringing total to eight.

Albany, N. Y. May 1949: Legislature prohibits questions concerning birthplace on application for state civil service.

Sacramento, Cal. June 1949: Revised Civil Service Law prohibits discrimination against state employees on grounds of religion, political belief, marital status, race, color, sex or blindness.

Los Angeles, Cal. January 1951: Ordinance forbids discrimination in hiring of building construction workers on projects under urban redevelopment program.

Sacramento, Cal. November 1952: State approves constitutional amendment eliminating last prohibitions against employment of Chinese on public works.

Juneau, Alaska, March 1953: Alaska adopts fully enforceable FEP law.

Topeka, Kan. March 1953: Legislature adopts FEP bill patterned after Wisconsin's educational plan. Four states now have non-enforceable FEP laws.

Des Moines, Ia. April 1953: Legislature sets up commission to investigate racial and religious prejudice in state.

Court Action

Washington, November 1949: U. S. Supreme Court (*Graham v. Brotherhood*) sustains injunction against Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers because of discrimination against Negro railroad employees.

Birmingham, Ala. May 1950: Federal District Court finds Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers guilty of discrimination and awards damages based on wages plaintiffs would have earned on jobs denied them.

New Haven, Conn. October 1950: Superior Court sustains Interracial Commission's order under FEP law.

Charlotte, N. C. January 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals reverses lower court decision which permitted railroads to restrict hiring of Negroes as firemen.

Washington, June 1952: U. S. Supreme Court (*Brotherhood v. Howard*) rules that Negro railway porters doing work of brakemen must receive pay and title of that job and be represented in collective bargaining by Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Hartford, Conn. 1952-1954: State courts sustain Civil Rights Commission's order against International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Superior Court fines Hartford local of IBEW $2,000 for refusing to drop discriminatory membership policy, plus $500 per week until compliance. Union abandons five-year defiance of state FEP law; admits two Negro apprentices (Apr. 1954).

New York, N. Y. April 1954: State Court of Appeals affirms decision of N. Y. Supreme Court, which upheld authority of State Commission Against Discrimination to direct an employment agency to cease inquiries, direct or indirect, as to race, creed, color or national origin of applicants for employment.

U. S. A. Spring 1954: Supreme Courts of Ohio and Michigan rule workers may refuse to work on their Sabbath without sacrificing unemployment compensation.

Milwaukee, Wis. August 1954: Circuit Court upholds cease and desist order of State Industrial Commission under so-called "educational" FEP law.

Voluntary Action

U. S. A. 1948-1950: University of Chicago, Fordham University, Harvard Medical School, University of Missouri and Brown University appoint first Negro educators to full professorships.

U. S. A. 1948-1954: Many Big League teams admit Negro baseball players, following successful employment of Jackie Robinson by Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. Pacific Coast League hires first Negro umpire (Dec. 1953).

Washington, February 1948: Gallinger Hospital is first all-

white hospital below Mason-Dixon line to accept Negro interns.

U. S. A. December 1948: Ten railroad unions agree to eliminate discriminatory clauses from their national constitutions, or to make them inoperative in those states with FEP laws.

New York, N. Y. April 1950: New York Telephone Company announces discriminatory advertisements by employment agencies will not be accepted for classified telephone directories throughout state.

New York, N. Y. June 1950: Journal of American Medical Association announces it will eliminate designations of race and creed from all "situations wanted" advertisements.

New York, N. Y. July 1951: New York Telephone Company, RCA Communications, American Cable and Radio Corporation, and Western Union Telegraph Company form voluntary committee to cooperate with State Commission in eliminating discrimination in communications industry.

New York, N. Y. October 1951: Metropolitan Opera Company signs first Negro ballet dancer.

Chicago, Ill. October 1951: Personnel Manager of Carson, Piree, Scott & Company declares integrated hiring policy successful.

Miami Beach, Fla. March 1952: Mount Sinai Hospital is first hospital in the deep South to appoint Negro physician to staff.

Salem, Ore. April 1952: Public protest wins civil service appointment for Nisei veteran denied Tax Commission job.

Minneapolis, Minn. July 1952: *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* heads its employment advertisements with notice that they are "accepted on the premise that qualified applicants will be hired . . . without discrimination because of race, color, religion or nationality."

New York, N. Y. October 1952: International Geneva Association, a society of chefs, headwaiters and managers serving fashionable hotels and restaurants, lifts ban on Negro members.

Los Angeles, Cal. January 1953: Negro and white locals of Musicians Union merge.

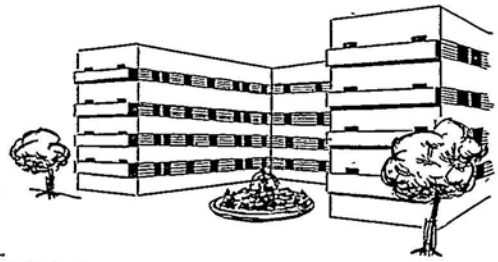
Indianapolis, Ind. July 1953: Railway hires first Negro trolley drivers.

Peoria, Ill. August 1953: American Federation of Teachers votes to void Charter of any local union which continues to segregate members.

Boston, Mass. May 1954: State Commission Against Discrimination announces agreement by Pullman Company of Chicago to end 90-year ban on Negro Pullman conductors.

New York, N. Y. October 1954: Marian Anderson is first Negro singer hired by Metropolitan Opera Company.

HOUSING



Administrative Measures

Washington, December 1949: Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration refuse to insure loans on any new housing covered by recorded restrictive covenants.

Charlotte, N. C. January 1950: Public Housing Administration rejects bid for Federal aid in construction of segregated housing project; City Council reverses segregation policy.

U. S. A. 1950-1954: City Housing Authorities in Schenectady and Buffalo, N. Y.; Los Angeles County, San Bernardino and San Francisco, Cal.; Newark, N. J.; Omaha, Neb.; Chicago, Ill.; Baraga, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Pasco, Wash.; Allegheny County and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C. and Wilmington, Del. eliminate racial segregation in city housing projects.

Washington, November 1950: Public Housing Administration declares low-rent housing programs "must reflect equitable provisions for eligible families of all races determined on the approximate volume and urgency of their respective needs."

New York, N. Y. April 1951: State Commissioner of Housing rules that, for the purposes of the housing law, segregation is discrimination.

Washington, May 1951: Housing and Home Finance Agency says needs of displaced minority-group families and availability of substitute housing will be scrutinized carefully before approval is given to local urban redevelopment plans.

New York, N. Y. June 1951: Federal Housing Administrator announces that all projects to which FHA obtains title will be administered on a non-segregated basis.

Chicago, Ill. August 1953: Housing Authority admits Negro tenants to previously all-white public housing project.

Washington, October 1954: Housing Administrator says Government will refuse Federal aid to cities which "default on their obligations to minority citizens."

San Francisco, Cal. January 1954: Housing Authority includes non-segregation clause in contract for operation of four temporary housing projects.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Connecticut, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts forbid discrimination and segregation in *public* housing.

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.; Cincinnati, O. bar discrimination and segregation in *urban redevelopment.*

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Ordinances in San Francisco, Cal.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland and Toledo, O.; Philadelphia, Pa. and Providence, R. I. bar discrimination and segregation in *public* housing.

U. S. A. 1949-1953: Legislatures in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut forbid racial and religious discrimination in *publicly-assisted* housing.

New York, N. Y. March 1951: Ordinance bars discrimination in *publicly-assisted* housing.

Madison, Wis. June 1951: Legislature repeals state law recognizing validity of racial restrictive covenants.

St. Paul, Minn. April 1953: Legislature prohibits race restrictions in real estate contracts.

Denver, Colo. September 1953: City Council bars approval and recording of subdivisions containing racial restrictive covenants.

New York, N. Y. July 1954: Ordinance makes it illegal for owners of multiple dwellings, erected with loans or guarantees from public agencies, to discriminate against tenants because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Court Action

Washington, May 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Shelley v. Kraemer; Hurd v. Hodges*) rules courts cannot enforce racial restrictive covenants. Five years later (July 1953), Court rules courts may not award damages for breach of racial restrictive covenant (*Barrows v. Jackson*).

Birmingham, Ala. December 1950: U. S. Court of Appeals holds city racial zoning law unconstitutional.

Chicago, Ill. June 1953: State Circuit Court bars condemnation of land owned by Negro, thwarting attempt to drive his family from neighborhood by turning property into a public park.

U. S. A. July 1953: Federal District Courts in Evansville, Ind. and Toledo, O. enjoin local housing authorities from segregating Negro tenants in public housing projects.

San Francisco, Cal. August 1953: State Court of Appeal upholds earlier Superior Court ruling that San Francisco Housing Authority must abandon "neighborhood pattern" of resident selection and admit applicants without discrimination. U. S. Supreme Court rejects appeal (May 1954).

Denver, Colo. October 1953: State District Court rules Housing Authority may operate integrated housing on property once covered by restrictive covenant.

Voluntary Action

Chicago, Ill. January 1948: Chicago Improvement Association

negotiates agreement under which white owners agree not to enforce existing restrictive covenants.

Miami, Fla. November 1950: National Association of Real Estate Boards votes to change its code which pronounced it unethical for a realtor to introduce new races into a neighborhood.

Buffalo, N. Y. October 1952: Builder of Philadelphia's first non-segregated private rental housing tells National Association of Housing Officials venture is "outstanding success."

Philadelphia, Pa. April 1954: Commission on Human Relations reports that 88 per cent of the city's Negro families and 22 per cent of white families live in blocks where there is some racial integration.

PROFESSIONAL, BUSINESS, RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Voluntary Action

Chicago, Ill. 1948-1954: The American Nurses' Association votes to give direct membership to Negro nurses refused district membership; two years later, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses votes to disband. By 1954, fifty-three state and territorial associations — all except Georgia — include Negro nurses in membership.

U. S. A. 1949-1954: Negroes are admitted to membership in state medical associations of Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama; medical societies of St. Louis and Jackson County, Mo., Fulton County, Ga., Northern Virginia, Washington, D. C., Charleston County, S. C. and Pulaski County, Ark.; American Pediatric Society; American Board of Surgery; St. Louis Dental Society; bar associations of Missouri, Los Angeles, Cincinnati,

Galveston, Louisville and St. Louis; Arkansas Education Association; Albany Junior Chamber of Commerce; North Carolina Academy of Science and California Rotary.

U. S. A. 1949-1954: Baltimore Synod-Synodical of Presbyterian Church appoints first Negro moderator; Southern Presbyterian Church approves first Negro candidate for ministry; Akron Ministerial Association, General Council of Congregational Christian Churches and Augusta County (Va.) Ministerial Association elect first Negro presidents. California-Arizona Methodist Conference has Negro bishop presiding; Episcopal Diocese of Georgia elects first Negro to executive council; Grand Rapids Synod of Christian Reformed Church appoints first Negro in charge of Negro evangelism; Southern Presbyterian Church dissolves Negro Synod and votes to absorb colored presbyteries in white synods; Washington Cathedral selects Negro canon; Catholic church in Washington appoints first Negro pastor; South Carolina Diocese of Protestant Episcopal Church invites Negro congregation to apply for membership in Diocesan convention; Bishop of Diocese of Raleigh decrees that segregation in Catholic churches of the diocese "will not be tolerated"; Disciples of Christ in Portland, Ore. admit Negro Disciples churches to full membership; Presbytery of Philadelphia elects first Negro moderator; Reformed Church in America installs first Negro minister.

U. S. A. 1949-1954: National Interfraternity Council urges affiliates to eliminate discriminatory qualifications for membership; many fraternities revise regulations. National Committee on Fraternities in Education organizes to fight bias in college fraternities; Columbia University, University of Michigan, Dartmouth College and Colorado University announce they will withdraw recognition from any campus organizations except religious groups which continue, after warning period, to deny membership on grounds of race, color or religion; New York State University orders social fraternities and sororities to cut ties with their national organizations in a drive to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in extra-curricular organizations. Court action by fraternities is dismissed (Nov. 1954) by U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, October 1950: American Prison Association votes not to meet in cities where hotels practice racial discrimination.

Lexington, Ky. September 1952: Fisk and Howard Universities are first Negro colleges to obtain chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Washington, September 1952: American Psychological Association votes unanimously to hold no future meetings in Capital until "additional progress has been made toward democratic treatment of minority groups."

New York, N. Y. August 1954: State American Legion asks end to racial bias in Legion's Forty and Eight Division.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

Administrative Measures

Louisville, Ky. May 1948: Public library admits Negroes to all departments on same basis as whites.

Washington, 1949-1950: Dep't. of Interior prohibits discrimination and segregation in any activity or facility conducted in parks and public swimming pools of the nation's capital.

Miami, Fla. June 1951: City erases color line in its library.

Washington, November 1951: Interstate Commerce Commission bars racial discrimination in sale of tickets on Washington-Mount Vernon excursion boat.

Houston, Tex. December 1951: City authorities bar segregated rest rooms and eating facilities in new airport terminal buildings.

Boston, Mass. 1952-1953: State Commission Against Discrimination awards damages to complainants denied accommodations at motor court, and service in cafe because of race.

Chicago, Ill. May 1952: Illinois Commerce Commission bans racial segregation by Illinois Central Railroad.

St. Paul, Minn. July 1953: Governor orders discriminatory resort literature removed from State Tourist Bureau offices.

New York, N. Y. July 1953: State Commission Against Discrimination orders summer resort to discontinue "club" membership procedures used as subterfuge for religious discrimination and to eliminate brochure references to "selected clientele."

Salem, Ore. January 1954: Attorney-General rules that under new Civil Rights Law, restaurants may not segregate patrons.

Dallas, Tex. June 1954: Park Dep't. ends segregation on municipal golf courses.

Washington, October 1954: Justice Dep't. asks Interstate Commerce Commission to ban segregation on interstate railroads.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1948-1954: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island extend jurisdiction of State Commissions Against Discrimination to public accommodation statutes; Washington strengthens anti-discrimination law; Oregon prohibits discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Miami Beach and Surfside, Fla. 1949-1951: Ordinances bar advertising which discriminates against any religion.

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, October 1950: Legislative Assembly passes law providing "equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement."

Annapolis, Md. February 1951: Legislature repeals mandatory racial segregation in public transportation.

Kansas City, Mo. June 1951: Ordinance forbids segregation at Municipal Air Terminal, Municipal Auditorium and Starlight Theatre.

Madison, Wis. July 1951: Legislature prohibits discriminatory advertising by public accommodations.

Albuquerque, N. M. March 1952: Ordinance bans racial discrimination in public accommodations.

Knoxville, Tenn. January 1954: Ordinance bans segregation at privately-owned restaurant at Municipal Airport.

Richmond, Va. March 1954: Legislature bans discriminatory advertising by public accommodations (race explicitly excluded).

Houston, Tex. June 1954: Ordinance bans segregation on municipal golf courses.

Court Action

Washington, February 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Bob-Lo Excursion Co. v. Michigan*) decides unanimously that Michigan law forbidding discrimination in places of public accommodation applies to excursion boat operating between Michigan and Canada.

Baltimore, Md. July 1948: Federal District Court orders Baltimore to open its three public golf courses to Negroes, though permitting restriction of Negroes to certain days of the week. Three years later (July 1951), Park Board votes to end segregation in city's municipal courses.

U. S. A. 1948-1954: Courts in Trenton, N. J.; Oxford, O.; Webster Groves, St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn. and Houston, Tex. rule that public swimming pools and bathing beaches may not discriminate against Negroes.

Washington, January 1949: Federal District Court sustains right of Civil Aeronautics Administrator to prohibit discrimination and segregation at Washington National Airport, although airport is in Virginia, which has a compulsory segregation law.

Louisville, Ky. May 1950: Federal District Court awards $1,500 damages to Negro ejected from bus on interstate trip.

Washington, June 1950: U. S. Supreme Court (*Henderson v. U. S.*) outlaws segregation in dining cars on interstate railroads.

Richmond, Va. January 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals holds that segregation on interstate railroad violates U. S. Constitution.

New York, N. Y. April 1951: Federal District Court allows damages to plaintiff forced to move to segregated railway car travelling interstate.

Charleston, W. Va. June 1951: Federal District Court rules county airport dining room must serve all, regardless of race.

Orlando, Fla. June 1952: Federal District Court holds Negroes may not be refused admission to municipal auditorium if Negro auditorium has inferior facilities and entertainment.

Kingston, N. Y. December 1952: Jury awards substantial damages to Negro patrons refused resort accommodations after their reservations were confirmed.

Los Angeles, Cal. April 1953: Municipal Court refuses to dismiss suit against interstate railroad practicing racial segregation in violation of state civil rights law.

Washington, June 1953: U. S. Supreme Court (*District of Columbia v. Thompson*) upholds 1873 statute prohibiting public eating places from refusing service because of race or color; voids long-standing segregation tradition of capital restaurants.

Philadelphia, Pa. June 1953: Federal District Court awards $600 in damages to four Negro patrons arrested when they refused to be segregated in an Oxford, Pa. theatre.

Washington, October 1953: U. S. Supreme Court (*Kansas City v. Williams*) denies review of lower court's decision opening municipally-owned swimming pool to Negro citizens. Court thereafter remands or refuses to review other public accommodation cases in light of school segregation decision.

Atlanta, Ga. July 1954: Federal Court orders Negroes admitted to municipal golf courses.

Voluntary Action

Washington, 1948-1954: National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital issues Report condemning discrimination in Washington, D. C. (Dec. 1948); Actors' Equity bans Washington bookings because theatre rejects Negro patrons (May 1948);

National theatre drops segregation and reopens for legitimate stage productions (Nov. 1951); last dime-store chain operating segregated lunch counters drops ban against Negro patrons (Sept. 1952); motion picture theatres drop color line (Oct. 1953).

New Orleans, La. October 1949: Archbishop cancels annual holy hour services in city stadium because Park Commission insists on segregation of participants.

New York, N. Y. April 1950: New York Travel Agents Committee resolves not to recommend discriminatory resorts.

Washington, April 1951: Daughters of the American Revolution drops 12-year ban on Negro performers in Constitution Hall.

Cincinnati, O. May 1951: Dining room concession at Municipal Airport ends discrimination against Negroes.

New York, N. Y. May 1951: Unions representing more than 70,000 restaurant employees, and management associations comprising more than 1,500 restaurants, pledge equal treatment of patrons regardless of race; Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan, Inc. finds (June 1952) discrimination against Negro patrons in East Side restaurants has decreased from 42% to 16% in two years.

Atlanta, Ga. June 1951: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People holds first non-segregated meeting since Reconstruction days in Municipal Auditorium.

U. S. A. 1952-1953: Legitimate theatres in Baltimore, Md. and St. Louis, Mo. end segregation.

Miami, Fla. January 1952: First non-segregated audience since Civil War gathers to hear Marian Anderson.

Lake Junaluska, N. C. June 1952: Delegates to regional Methodist student conference vote to boycott swimming facilities until management permits use of lake by Negroes.

Norfolk, Va. June 1952: Norfolk Ministers Association cancels annual January preaching mission until racial segregation of audiences is eliminated.

Washington, November 1953: Southern Railway System, faced with law suit, orders patrons seated in order of their entrance into dining cars.

Washington, January 1954: Columbia Hospital announces complete racial integration of patients.

Houston, Tex. June 1954: Protestant Episcopal Church, protesting segregation, cancels plans for 1955 convention in Houston.

Danville, Va. June 1954: Democratic Committee breaks century-old precedent with unsegregated Jefferson-Jackson dinner.

Portland, Me. August 1954: Medical Association changes site of State Medical Convention to protest discrimination by resort originally chosen.

Detroit, Mich. October 1954: Michigan Tourist Council bars discriminatory advertising in 1955 Regional Guide Books of Michigan Tourist Association.

MISCELLANEOUS

Legislation

U. S. A. 1951-1953: Legislatures in Oregon, Montana and Colorado repeal bans on inter-marriage between whites and Negroes, Mongolians or Chinese.

Philadelphia, Pa. January 1952: New city charter prohibits discrimination in use of city property.

New York, N. Y. June 1952: City ordinance bars public funds to any child-care institutions discriminating against youngsters because of race, creed or ancestry.

U. S. A. Spring 1953: Legislatures in Washington and Iowa bar cemeteries from refusing burial because of race or color.

Sacramento, Cal. April 1953: Legislature repeals restrictions on property rights of Orientals.

Court Action

Washington, January 1948: U. S. Supreme Court *(Oyama v. California)* invalidates California Alien Land Law which raises presumption of fraudulent ownership and occupation of agricultural land by persons ineligible for citizenship.

Washington, June 1948: U. S. Supreme Court *(Takahashi v. Game Commission)* invalidates California law prohibiting issuance of fishing licenses to persons ineligible for citizenship.

Sacramento, Cal. October 1948: State Supreme Court rules that law barring interracial marriages is unconstitutional.

Madison, Wis. January 1953: State Supreme Court rules state-administered life insurance fund may not reject Negro applicants on ground that as a racial group they are a sub-standard risk.

Voluntary Action

Washington, May 1950: CIO orders local unions to disregard state segregation laws and operate all CIO facilities without discrimination.

Chicago, Ill. November 1950: Red Cross votes to eliminate racial data on all future blood donations.

New Haven, Conn. December 1952: Yale Divinity School undertakes two-year survey of racial and cultural references in Protestant church literature.

Tuskegee, Ala. December 1952: Tuskegee Institute reports 1952 is first year free of lynching in U. S. since records were begun in 1882.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

FOUR ESSENTIAL RIGHTS

The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights sets forth four basic rights essential to the well-being of the individual.

I. THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY OF PERSON

Freedom exists only where everyone is secure against bondage, lawless violence, and arbitrary arrest and punishment. Where individuals or mobs take the law in their own hands, where justice is unequal, no man is safe.

II. THE RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP AND ITS PRIVILEGES

In a democracy, every citizen must have an equal voice in government. Citizenship must not be withheld because of color, creed or national origin. All able-bodied citizens must enjoy the right to serve their country in times of war.

III. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

A free society is based on the ability of the people to make sound judgments. But such judgments are possible only where there is access to all viewpoints. Freedom of expression may be curbed only where there is clear and present danger to the well-being of society.

Our forefathers fought for the right to worship God according to the varied dictates of conscience. Complete religious liberty has been accepted as an essential freedom ever since our Bill of Rights was adopted.

IV. THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Full citizenship entitles all Americans, regardless of race, creed or national origin, to equality of opportunity—in securing useful employment, in enjoying equal access to education, housing, health and recreation services, transportation and other public and semi-public facilities.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bia

DATE: December 29, 1954

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
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SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

SYNOPSIS:

You will recall that James Marlow of the Associated Press called and advised that the American Jewish Committee had published a pamphlet concerning the progress made in civil rights in the past seven years. You instructed that Crime Records Section obtain a copy of this pamphlet. A copy of the pamphlet was obtained. Also, by letter of December 21, 1954, Nathaniel H. Goodrich, Washington Counsel of the American Jewish Committee, forwarded a copy of this pamphlet to the Bureau.

This pamphlet is entitled "The People Take the Lead" and reports the accomplishments made in civil rights since 1947, when the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued its report. This pamphlet lists the dates of important administrative measures, legislative action, court action, and voluntary action affecting civil rights in various fields. These fields are broken down into the following categories: Armed Services, Athletics, Citizenship, Education, Employment, Housing, Professional, Business, Religious and Fraternal Societies, Public Accommodation and Miscellaneous.

This pamphlet is strictly factual and in no place does it mention the FBI as such. The pamphlet on page 6 under the heading Administrative Measures in the category Citizenship states, however, that in Mobile, Alabama, in November, 1948, Federal officers invoked rarely-used civil rights statutes and arrested a sheriff and a deputy for inflicting physical punishment on Negro prisoners. Believed to be case of J. A. Hill and W. R. Harrell arrested by U. S. Marshal 11-19-48. Jury verdict, Not guilty. (44-1985)

RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to Mr. Goodrich acknowledging receipt of the copy of the pamphlet which he submitted to the Bureau.

RECORDED - 25 62-102104-30
INDEXED - 25

APR 6 1955

(2) That this memorandum be routed to Investigative Division for the information of the Civil Rights Section.

JAN 14 1955

EX-130

Attachment sent 12-30-54

cc - Mr. Rosen

ELT:es
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 MS CA 237 047

DETAILS:

You will recall that James Marlow of the Associated Press called and advised that the American Jewish Committee has published a pamphlet concerning the progress made in civil rights in the past seven years. You instructed that Crime Records Section obtain a copy of this pamphlet. A copy of the pamphlet was obtained. Also, by letter of December 21, 1954, Nathaniel H. Goodrich, Washington Counsel of the American Jewish Committee, forwarded a copy of this pamphlet to the Bureau.

This pamphlet is entitled "The People Take the Lead" and reports the accomplishments made in civil rights since 1947 when the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued its report. In the introduction, the pamphlet states that five years ago there were few fair practice laws but today twelve states and thirty-two cities have fair practice laws. Five years ago, according to the report, the first Negro college professor was appointed and Negro students were rarely admitted to Southern state universities. The report states that now such "firsts" concerning Negro college professors could probably fill the pamphlet and that today some two thousand Negro students attend integrated college classrooms in the South. The introduction concludes by stating that those who look to this country for proof that democracy can fulfill its promises have reason to be heartened by the advances highlighted in these pages.

The pamphlet goes on to list the dates of important administrative measures, legislative action, court action and voluntary action affecting civil rights in various categories. Following are highlights of such action in the various categories.

Armed Services: Under the category Armed Services, the report states that the President's Executive Order #9981 forbids discrimination in the armed forces and that in 1954 the Army promised to end segregation at West Point and the Veterans Administration announced the end of segregation in all VA hospitals. From 1947 to 1949 eight states passed legislation forbidding discrimination in the National Guard.

Athletics: In regard to athletics, the report states that the City Commission of Birmingham, Alabama, in January, 1954, lifted a ban on Negro-white football games and that the Court of Civil Appeals in Austin, Texas, in October, 1954, ruled that state ban on Negro-white prize fights was unconstitutional. It goes on to list other types of sports in which Negro players were permitted to participate.

Citizenship: The report states that in Mobile, Alabama, in November, 1948, Federal officers invoked rarely-used civil rights statutes and arrested a sheriff and a deputy for inflicting physical punishment on Negro prisoners. This case is believed to be that of J. A. Hill and W. R. Harrell arrested by U. S. Marshal November 19, 1948. The jury verdict was not guilty. (44-1985)

From the period 1949 to 1951 Texas and South Carolina adopted anti-lynch laws; from 1949 to 1953, six states passed legislation forbidding the wearing of masks and burning of crosses , and in August, 1953, the U. S. Congress repealed Federal prohibition against the sale of liquor and firearms to Indians. Also, in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1949 the State Supreme Court ruled that counties with substantial Negro populations must add Negroes to grand and petty jury lists, and that in Atlanta, Georgia, in September, 1949, Negroes voted in primary election for mayor for the first time.

EDUCATION: The report states that in July, 1948, the report of the President's Committee on Higher Education condemned segregation and discrimination in colleges and professional schools and that in February, 1954, the Secretary of Defense ordered an end to segregated military post schools by 1955. This section goes on to quote various states which adopted legislation on segregation in public schools and cites court action and voluntary action which permitted Negro students to attend public schools.

Employment: The report states that in July, 1948, Executive Order #9980 was issued by the President ordering Federal agencies to ban discrimination in employment and that in Washington in September, 1954, district commissioners ordered the desegregation of Negro firemen. It listed the various cities which from 1948 to 1954 adopted ordinances barring discrimination in public and private employment and STATES that in November, 1949, in Washington the U. S. Supreme Court sustained an injunction against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers because of discrimination against Negro railroad employees. It also cites various instances in which Negroes have been admitted to various fields such as medicine and baseball.

Housing: According to the report, the Federal Housing Administration in December, 1949, refused to insure loans on any new housing covered by recorded restrictive covenants, and that from 1950 to 1954 several city housing authorities were listed as eliminating racial segregation in city housing projects. The report listed adoption of legislation in various states forbidding discrimination and segregation in public housing and mentioned that court action had been obtained in such places to the effect that racial zoning laws were unconstitutional.

Professional, Business, Religious and Fraternal Societies: According to the report, the American Nurses' Association has voted to give direct membership to Negro nurses refused district membership and that Negroes have been admitted to membership in several state medical associations.

Public Accommodation: The Interstate Commerce Commission in November, 1951, barred racial discrimination in sale of tickets on Washington-Mount Vernon excursion boat, and in October, 1954, according to the report, the Justice Department asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to ban segregation on interstate railroads. Also in January, 1954, the Attorney General ruled that restaurants may not segregate patrons. The report goes on to list various other legislative, court and voluntary action

against segregation in various public establishments and in transportation facilities.

Miscellaneous: The report states that legislatures in three states repealed bans on inter-marriage between whites and non-whites and that in Spring of 1953 legislatures in Washington and Iowa banned cemeteries from refusing burial because of race or color.

It has been noted that no mention has been made of the FBI as such in this pamphlet.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1955

FROM : SAC, Boston (61-189)

ATTENTION: Central Research Desk

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. ISADORE ZACK, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Boston, Massachusetts, made available a series of reports by the American Jewish Committee captioned "Report from Israel," which he feels may be of interest to the Bureau in connection with its investigative interests. These reports are five in number and are dated May, June, July, August-September, and October, 1954 and may be disposed of by the Bureau as it sees fit.

~~ENCLO. BEHIND FILE~~ 6/15/55

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

TFM:ls
Enclosures (5) ENCL.
(in envelope)

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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61-189

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from ... ISRAEL

OCTOBER 1954

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from Israel

OCTOBER 1954

Note: The following report is sent regularly to the American Jewish Committee by an Israeli observer of affairs in that country. His comments do not necessarily reflect the views of the AJC.

Part I - Recent Events in Israel

As the pace of development and the influx of immigrants slow down, events follow a more even course from month to month, at a pace more suitable to a normalized people living under gradually normalizing circumstances. Things can no longer always be said to go any particular way. They happen in a normal set of conditions, and often lack social or political significance.

Nevertheless, some general tendencies could be observed. In Arab relations the wave of cautious optimism as to the possibility of peace, which had been noticeable some weeks ago, gave way again to the old reality of armed hostility continuing indefinitely. At home, the partners in the coalition government once again showed signs of straining at the leash, apparently unable to resist the temptation to break away long before next year's elections. In economics, the treasury showed signs of determined action to keep things calm and stop new price spurts.

In August and September there had been talk here of a better chance of making peace of some sort with the Arabs. The cause of this hope had been certain encouraging remarks made by British officials, coupled with a period of silence from Washington, a break in a heretofore one-sided pro-Arab series of actions and pronouncements. This silence was of course due to pre-election tactics. Israelis and their friends abroad took this as a good omen, and perhaps a good opportunity to approach Secretary Dulles on the matter of arms for Israel and other burning problems. It was once again unpleasant, though not unexpected, for Israelis to learn that Mr. Dulles had clearly refused to commit himself in any way before the elections on an easier line towards Israel.

On the other hand, the British government are holding on well to the political initiative which they took in Middle Eastern politics in the wake of their surrender of the Suez Canal. A veritable flood of words of encouragement for Israel has been pouring out of London these last eight weeks, and this has not failed to make a deep impression in this country. Sir Anthony Eden and Sir Winston Churchill seem to be vying with opposition

leaders like Morrison in orally patting Israel on the back. If it is not of much practical use, it does good all the same. It raises morale, and restores political self-confidence, which had been waning this last year because of the U.S. stand. But it is not only a matter of words. There has also been a veritable host of British visitors of importance to this country. Parliamentarians, lords, businessmen, officials, follow each other in quick succession, and go all out to make a good impression while they are here. More than that. Many of them also go across to Jordan, which is ruled by Britain, to get the other viewpoint and see what they can do in the way of bridging the gap and lessening the tension. If nothing spectacular has come from all this, it can certainly not be denied that these visits do a lot of good, in one way and another.

It is understood here that Israel is not the only land so visited and attended to by British leaders. The entire area is now coming under closer attention from Whitehall. Indeed Eden said not long ago that the Israel-Arab problem is the last of the trouble spots in this area, and that a solution must be found.

Recent British activity represents an effort to regain the diplomatic initiative in the Middle East. The U.S. has moved into this area in the last few years, to the detriment of British influence, on matter of defense and security vis-a-vis Russia. Britain does not like to see the initiative wrested from her in lands such as Iraq, Egypt, and Pakistan, and therefore is making a great effort to come back before it is too late. In Israel Britain sees a better ground than anywhere else for staging a comeback, in spite of past differences. For Israel is in need of a helping hand, in her present political isolation; and she welcomes any sincere approach.

How does this affect U.S. policy? Observers here believe that if the U.S. does not quickly do something good, Britain will take all political initiative in this area away from the State Department. It is believed here that the State Department has been paralyzed recently by political developments in Washington. According to competent observers, there can be little doubt that both the one-sided policy of Mr. Dulles and such paralyzing home developments as a change in the McCarthy atmosphere and mid-term elections, are making it difficult for State Department officials to move with courage and foresight. Obviously these people in Washington are gagged or inhibted. The result is that they are fast losing out to Britain, which is coming back everywhere.

This does not of course presage any change in Israel's political association with the U.S. In the last analysis the U.S. is a main pillar of Israel's foreign policy. But there are a thousand and one lesser things in which other powers can

gain political advantage. All this is true, not only of Israel but of the whole area. The left-handed manner of courting the Arabs is obviously failing to make the desired impression. The much more deft diplomacy, exhibted by Sir Anthony Eden recently in Geneva and London, is also good for this area and its problems. If anyting is likely to be successful at all, - and that is still a question, - it is surely the diplomatic and elastic manner of solving problems, rather than the rigid, inflexible, and narrow outlook from across the ocean.

As far as practical politics in Israel are concerned, there has so far been little gain from the new initiative. The British, however, are promising to go ahead to bigger issues. They proclaim their intention of resolving the tension between Israel and the Arabs. How far Israel still is from that goal can be seen from the incident of the ship"Bat Galim," which was prevented by Egyptians from passing the Suez Canal. Israelis had always disbelieved Egyptian protestations that shipping through the Canal would be free for all after the British left it. To prove how false this was, or rather to test its truthfulness, the Israeli ship entered the Canal. Her arrest and the charges against her crew are well known by now. Egypt has been proved to be unwilling to give free passage to shipping through this international waterway. Subsequent proceedings drag on in the U.N., in the usual way. But that is unimportant now. The Israeli adventure has proved the obvious. It needed no proof, and was hardly worth proving. The making of peace was not brought nearer. The evacuation of the British was not held up.

At home there is at present an atmosphere half way between normal government and the start of the election campaign. From the national point of view all those responsible try to keep their tempers cool as long as possible, and to carry on their normal administrative duties. From the party point of view, however - and that is often inordinately strong here - they are getting ready for the great campaign. Thus at present there is a kind of ambivalence among the politicans: they want to carry on, and also to start electioneering. Within the parties there is a certain struggle for key positions in the third Knesset. Among the parties it seems to be difficult for the politicians to keep cool at all times. The temptation to charge each other with past faults is too great. And so about once every two weeks there is an outburst of mutual antagonism between the two main parties, a kind of pre-campaign burst of machine gun fire. When the Knesset reassembled last week for the winter session, speaker Sprinzak was mindful of the danger to national efficiency inherent in too early and too long an election campaign, and so admonished members to keep their minds on business. For every piece of legislation started but not finished by this Knesset will fail, and will have to be introduced anew in the new House, a time-wasting prospect.

The Prime Minister has a hard time trying to keep left and right together. His own personality, though respected, does not tower high enough above his colleagues to keep the partnership together. It therefore becomes a question of what issue and what time are considered right by this party or that to break up the coalition. There is such a crisis just at present. The General Zionists feel they have been overriden all through the coalition, and no longer want to share responsibility for government action on major unpalatable issues. They are, on the other hand, loath to break up the government, both because they do not want to appear to be deserters, and because they are afraid Ben Gurion would come back that way. So they have come out with a formula whereby they stay in the government, but reject the idea of collective responsibility for all government action, which is the constitutional basis for any government. Needless to say Mapai rejects such a disingenuous formula outright. Sharett has put a number of practical proposals to the General Zionists, and asked them to state at once whether or not these are acceptable as a basis for further cooperation.

One of the issues, a s I have pointed out previously, is the manner of the next election: direct proportionate representation or constituency representation. Since Ben Gurion has persuaded Mapai to adopt his proposal for elections on the Anglo-American pattern, the General Zionists are now faced with the dilemma of accepting or rejecting the proposal. If they accept it, they give Mapai a clear chance of getting an absolute majority, a result they do not wish to permit. If they reject it, they reject the best chance of eliminating the harmful system of small party representation. The debate continues within the party offices of the General Zionists, and any decision arrived at will be a hard and difficult one. On it, however, will depend the system adopted at the forthcoming elections. If the constituency system is agreed on now, it will serve as basis for these elections. If not, Mapai will make it a platform plank.

What, then, has been the record of the various parties and ministers forming the present cabinet? The great success has been Finance Minister Levi Eshkol. In spite of continuing some bad past practices, he has shown wise determination in keeping the economy even and balanced. He fought inflation as best he could, in the face of many partisan demands for a relaxation of controls on credits. If after only six and a half years of impossible conditions there is normalcy in Israel today, it is due to him. Not so successful was his economic counterpart, Commerce Minister P. Bernstein. It was he who failed to stop the inflationary rise in food prices this summer in Eshkol's absence. Also some food supplies, notably fats, are again in disorder; and meat too has not been supplied in even the diminutive amount of 100 grams (3.5 ounces) per month! In

industry he has done nothing to counter the new phenomenon of cartels (on an Israeli scale). Other failures have been Dr. Joseph, now Minister of Development, who indulged in promises about mining and Negev exploitation which in practice were never fulfilled. Behor Shitreet, nominally in charge of police but actually without portfolio, is a relic from past days. He just has no record at all. Serlin, General Zionist Minister of Health, is a clever tactician who has the attention of his party in day-to-day moves. He is bound to improve in position, if he stays in office. His office can take credit for achieving for the first time a situation in which there are sufficient hospital beds for all the needs of the population. The doctors are still extremely discontented over bad pay in state medical and health services. But that is not the minister's fault; it is government wage policy. Mapai's P. Naphtali in agriculture can take credit for the vastly improved supply of local produce. Farmers too can thank him for a good farm price policy.

Rokach, General Zionist's strong and experienced Minister of Interior, has tried to bring order into the inexperienced affairs of many a town and village administration. He has done good work which, though unspectacular, has been of great educational value to all who engage in local affairs, the first step to national politics. He is now the virtual leader of the party. Mizrahi's Shapira and Dr. Burg have been insignificant ministers of Religions and Posts respectively. Shapira has also been Minister of Social Services. The post office is today less efficient than before, in spite of an inevitable expansion of its services. Sapir is highly respected as a party leader and cabinet member. He thinks clearly and sincerely. His job as Minister of Transport has also involved inevitable expansion, but there has been nothing spectacular in his administration. Pinhas Rosen, the Progressive Party Minister of Justice, is a central figure in the cabinet. His legislative record was not spectacular, since the Knesset worked slowly; and fundamentally controversial subjects (such as church-state, etc.) had to be kept out. His ministry is well respected, since through the courts it provides the citizen with a guarantee against state excesses.

The courts in recent weeks handed down two decisions which are well worth noting. The first concerns the freedom of opinion of a soldier in service. When a group of Roumanian Jews went back to Roumania, attempts were made in Haifa harbor by Agency emissaries to persuade them not to go. A military police sergeant on duty, who overheard the ensuing heated debates, said that if these Jews were unhappy in Israel, as obviously they seemed to be, they might as well be allowed to go back to Communist Roumania. This expression of opinion infuriated a female Agency emissary in the harbor. She reported the case to a newspaper, which splashed it about as a scandal. The sergeant was brought before a military court and sentenced to nine months

in prison for expressing this opinion in public while on duty. The sentence was ordered to be posted in all units, as an example. The Commander reduced it to six months. A wave of public indignation swept the entire country over this outrageous sentence involving the question of freedom of speech. A specially convened military court of appeal later reviewed the case, found the sergeant guilty of conduct detrimental to good order, but merely reduced him to the ranks with no other punishment. The principle of freedom of speech was clearly upheld, even in the army. But some circumspection was shown to be required of soldiers on duty among the general public under circumstances as delicate as the emigration of people to communist countries.

The Israeli Supreme Court dealt with quite another matter: the right of Israeli Moslems to marry more than one wife. Under Moslem law men may have up to four wives at any one time; divorce is easy, and at the option of the husband alone. Naturally Israel frowns upon bigamy, although the criminal law does not punish for bigamy those whose religion allows the practice. When Moslems applied to be married by a Moslem Kadi, after they already had one or more wives, the Kadi refused, on the ground that he would get into trouble with the authorities and have his marrying authority withdrawn. The impatient lover-husbands thereupon sought an order against the Kadi to marry them polygamously. They claimed that refusal to do so amounted to religious discrimination. The court rejected this argument, and found that polygamy is not commanded by the Moslem religion, but merely permitted. Since this permission runs counter to the prevailing opinion of the state, and also offends "the public policy of the law," the refusal was upheld. Moslems henceforth can no longer marry polygamously in Israel. Existing marriages (as also in the case of oriental Jews) of course remain in force and are recognized. A group of Negev Bedouins have since petitioned the President to permit the old practice, but the authorities remain unconvinced.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol is at present engaged in doing all he can to save Israeli currency from further devaluation, as the result of sharp rises in food prices this summer. It is by now commonplace that hardly any price rises here can ever be brought down again. So all that can now be done is to stop further rises. As already reported, credit controls are stiff again. Other measures are also being resorted to. But there are two opponents, both within the Mapai camp. The big Histadruth combines see their chance of paying their vast debts (resulting from excessive overhead) in an expansionist economy where money is free and contracts are easily got. The trade union wing of the Histadruth is opposed to a policy of wage freezes for another year, which is a necessary aspect of the anti-inflationary policy. Especially in an election year they must satisfy their electorate by wage increases, all the more so since recent food price increases have jumped far ahead of wage increases. The

debate is taking place primarily within the ranks of Mapai leadership, where Eshkol is an important figure. Even top trade union leaders, with the welfare of the nation at heart, have recommended wage freezes. As against this there has been a noticeable tendency on the part of local secretaries to independent action, especially in the form of wildcat strikes, to show the national leaders that they are fighting for next year's votes.

Strikes in general have become a daily feature in Israel, in the most unusual places. Indoctrinated by labor practices, all sorts of groups fight for their rights by means of strikes. Students at the University and Technical High School call strikes against high tuition fees, and even against too high a standard of examination! Doctors struck some months ago for better salaries. Secretaries of labor bureaus, charged with finding work for the unemployed, called a sit-in strike in the Tel Aviv mayor's office to force him to employ a certain number of men on municipal work relief. In another township, the major and his friends went on strike and held a demonstration outside the gates of a plant about to be removed to another city. And shopkeepers called a strike shutting their shops to protest against allegedly high internal revenue assessments. Strikes seem to have ceased being the legitimate weapon of labor, and have become the weapon of anyone trying to browbeat someone else, especially authority.

Part II - What Israelis, Old and New, Are Reading

Israel is the country with the highest readership per capita in the world. The two national pastimes are the movies (because of absence of drinking and less sport or other pastimes than elsewhere), and reading. About a quarter of a million newspapers are read in Israel every day, half of them in Hebrew and half in foreign languages. About 60- 75,000 weekly papers are read in addition. These facts are well known. But how about books? Jews are often called the People of the Book, meaning the Bible. What do they read in Israel today? There has certainly been a great change in what they read, in the last decade. The world's classics are today hardly read at all. Classic novels are seldom in demand, although there are excellent translations of many of them into Hebrew. Taste has changed considerably. Today it is the current best seller of the world markets for which people clamor, whether it be The Caine Mutiny, the latest Maugham, or the expensive edition of the Kinsey Reports. All are translated into Hebrew, to satisfy an avid market. Desirée, Moulin Rouge, the latest Vicky Baum, are snapped off the presses. The young, if they can read a foreign language, pick up a lot of professional literature which is not available in Hebrew. Young readers, and they are perhaps more numerous than middle-aged ones, - for reading is instilled in most youngsters as a habit at the age of seven, - reach for the most popular in current literature.

Political books, once the lifeblood of everyone in this country, today have been reduced to a small market among the traditionally left, in the Kibbutzim, etc. They have no wide appeal, unless they are also important in other respects.

The Hebrew book is definitely on the ascendant. Today, about one thousand books are published in Israel every year, almost all of them in Hebrew. They are usually more expensive than foreign books because of the necessarily small number of copies. The vast majority of Hebrew books published here are translations. Original Hebrew works are not as a rule popular. For one thing, Hebrew prose writing today cannot boast any great writers. Poetry has better sources, but is of course of very limited appeal. The young and the middle-aged find original Hebrew books hard to understand, for as a rule they tend to be philosophical rather than light. Sabras say local writing bores them.

A sadly neglected field is Hebrew children's books. This must come as a surprise to all those who know how much devotion is heaped upon the Israeli child and his education. The sad fact is that local writers and educators have not kept pace with modern writing for children. Children's books are primitive in text, picture, and get-up, and are shown up badly by the recent influx of children's books from the West. Here publishers will have to do some urgent readjustment. Actually, many parents buy

foreign language books and read the stories to their children, translating freely as they go along. The pictures are worth the effort.

The state of the libraries is almost catastrophic. There is only a handful of public libraries in the whole country. The University Library in Jerusalem is cut off on Mount Scopus. City libraries are poor and lag behind. They satisfy only very limited demands. Replacements are almost unheard of, as funds are always short for current purchases. There are, however, about 400 private libraries (lending libraries) in the country, about half of them for Hebrew books, the other half for foreign books. There is an association of foreign language libraries. This does not necessarily mean that Hebrew and foreign language reading are equally prevalent among the population. It is difficult to state precise figures. The division of newspapers (half and half) suggests, however, that the reading public is evenly divided. Foreign language readers are mostly between 40 and 60 years old, while Hebrew readers include chiefly the young and adolescent, as well as all ages from the earlier immigration waves. Among foreign language readers, German is undoubtedly read most widely. This is the traditional language for most central Europeans. As books in East European languages, except Russian, are hard to come by under the present Eastern regimes, German finds a ready market. Of course, the U.S. Media of Information Agreement some years ago opened new vistas to Israeli readers, local and immigrant, who read English. The market was flooded with inexpensive books, good and bad. Of late, however, English reading has fallen off by 10 percent, as Hebrew translations are more readily available.

Immigrants concentrated in housing projects according to national origin, show a new phenomenon, the library which is exclusively in the language prevailing in that housing area, whether it be Bulgarian, Yugoslav, or Hungarian. One Turkish immigrant brought with him his private collection, and now makes a living by lending from a "Turkish Library."

Among the new immigrants, the "second Israel," literature fills at best a partial need. In many sectors it is not in demand at all. That is regarded as a great pity, for much could be done to help immigrants in their assimilation to the country, if they would do some reading. In the immigrant camps there are no libraries at all, and reading is not a habit there. Reading is the monopoly of old inhabitants and their offspring, and of immigrants from central Europe.

FAD
December 3, 1954

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from ... ISRAEL

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1954

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from Israel

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1954

Note: The following report is sent regularly to the American Jewish Committee by an Israeli observer of affairs in that country. His comments do not necessarily reflect the views of the AJC.

Israeli foreign policy is still in a state of complete flux. The previous course steered by the Israeli foreign ministry has required substantial alteration as a result of the execution of the new U.S. strategic policy in the Middle East.

All through the summer there was considerable anxiety in Israel lest the U.S. arm and strengthen the hostile Arab states to such an extent as to threaten the very existence of Israel and make it only a matter of time before the Arabs might be encouraged by their own unexpected new power to wipe out Israel and drive the Jews into the sea. As the result of this fear, which was inspired from above but readily taken up by the man in the street, the government concentrated on seeking ways of persuading the Western Powers to slow the intended supplies of arms to the Arab states and to provide safeguards for Israel.

The Israeli ambassador in Washington, Mr. Eban, played an important role in these affairs. Before returning to Israel on his annual visit, he tried to persuade Secretary Dulles of the need for safeguards for Israel. And it seemed that he succeeded. For he brought proposals from Mr. Dulles to Israel which were designed to soften the blow of arming the Arabs. It has not been made public here what these proposals involved.

Two developments have, however, occurred which to some extent tend to calm the temper and anxieties of Israelis over Arab arming. It appears that there is some considerable delay in the shipment of U.S. arms to Egypt: The Egyptians are said to be unwilling to admit a U.S. military mission as a channel for supplying and administering U.S. arms to that country. Egypt is of course free to buy arms elsewhere, even in Eastern Europe, if she wants to show her independence from America. It all depends whether she has the money to buy these arms. For aside from the U.S., nobody will give away arms free. And Egypt is unlikely to make a military pact with the communists. This then means that for the moment there will be no major arming of Egypt by the U.S. Extremists in Egypt also object to U.S. arms.

Great Britain, whose unconditional withdrawal from the Suez Canal is directly responsible for laying bare Israel's southern flank, has responded to Arab demarches in London concerning border violations, by offering her good offices in

bringing the parties together. It is not quite clear here what this suggestion was meant to convey. It has been impossible to get details at the Foreign Office of any plans to get the parties to a conference table. So it seems that Britain intended primarily to please Israeli feeling by kind words. This in itself is not to be despised. But she also put the Arabs on the defensive. At a time when the political arena is full of peace-making over open and hidden quarrels - from Korea via Indo-China to the London Pact on Germany- it is striking that the Israeli-Arab quarrel should be one of the few still completely uncomposed. If Israel insists on making peace - whatever her terms may be- the Arabs will be hard put to it to justify their refusal to talk peace.

On the whole, the first stage in Israeli disappointment over U.S. foreign policy has passed, and a more realistic attitude has been adopted. Ambassador Eban was very instrumental in telling the people in Israel, what they should have known all along, namely that they must understand that the U.S. is bent on fortifying the Middle East against communist attack as much as it has fortified other areas, at whatever cost. He has made it plain that the U.S. will not be deflected from this plan, and that it would be as well to accommodate oneself within the framework of these circumstances.

In my previous report I indicated that Israel might break away from its completely Western orientation and seek new friends elsewhere. The cabinet, on the advice of the ambassadors in Washington and London, has now decided to stay firmly in the Western camp, and to maintain the closest relations with the U.S., as heretofore. The Israeli government have decided to deal with the U.S. government as friends, and not otherwise in its efforts to avert the worst dangers from U.S. anti-communist policies in this area.

This is having one apparent effect at this moment. At this fall season before mid-term elections, the U.S. government are somewhat more sensitive to Jewish opinion on Israel, it appears. They therefore hold back to some extent at this time in their execution of their pro-Arab policy in the Middle East. And, so some observers report, they have for the moment shifted the main weight of political activity in these matters to London, which is not exposed to Jewish election pressure.

It is difficult to sum up the situation at this moment. The reshaping of U.S.-Israel relations is still very much in process. It will probably be some months before something clear and definite emerges from the plans and proposals.

The eve of Rosh Hashonah served as an occasion for Israel to take the initiative once again in her relations with the Arabs. In a broadcast in the Arabic service, the Israeli government

indicated specific elements of a peace settlement offer: Vastly increased compensation to refugees for their chattels, unfreezing of additional blocked funds of Arab refugees in Israeli banks, passage for Arabs between the Gaza coastal strip and the Jordanian hinterland, one of the worst stretches for infiltration. If Israel were ever to sit down at a conference table, she might have more to offer. As a feeler of good will this was to suffice. Of course there has been no official Arab response to this offer, if only because it did not come from an official Israeli source, or through diplomatic channels. Press reaction has however been as negative and hostile as always: Only the complete annihilation of Israel will create peace, they say.

The border situation continued to be a source of troubles. It is by now almost accepted that infiltration and marauding from across the borders form part of Israel's life. In the border areas - and these are almost everywhere because of the proximity of the borders - the population once again live in a state of tension. Nightly attacks have again become normal. The Israel army is doing all it can to combat infiltration, and takes the sternest measures. Observers abroad as well as some people here think that these measures are sometimes too stern. It is now accepted policy in Israel that every serious attack by Arabs will be repaid immediately, through acts of retaliation. I shall speak of this in more detail in my review of the year.

I should however point out briefly that many people on either side of the borders are puzzled by the incidence of infiltration. The authorities, especially in Jordan, continually assert that they do all in their power to stop infiltration from their side. It is also known that acts of Israeli retaliation cause serious fear among Arabs. And yet marauding, and even simple ambushing, continue all the time. The explanation has been put forward that this is actually the work of small bands of Arab fanatics who belong to the Moslem Brotherhood. This militant fanatical movement wishes to produce extreme reactions, and also tries to upset the present regimes, especially in Egypt. According to this view these Brotherhood fighters cause provocative incidents in order to create flare-ups on the border.

Israelis do not know the truth of this explanation. In any case they cannot take notice of it. Their attitude is that infiltration must be stopped, and since peaceful means and restraint have failed, retaliation is the only remaining weapon.

Until recently it was only the Arabs and the Jews who were factors in the border situation. During Gen. Bennike's term of office, the U.N. observer corps started actively to intervene and to take sides. It all started when Bennike overstepped the limits of his job, which was to guard the truce and prevent outbreaks of new fighting, and tried his hand at politics between Israel and her neighbors, to wit, peace-making in his own way. He involved himself and his corps through adjudicating between the two sides in every incident, and in the end even asked for

powers to take the initiative in border matters and their adjudication. Israel objected to this enlargement of U.N. authority in this area, and especially in the field of politics.

Major General Burns of Canada, who succeeded Bennike, took up a delicate heritage. In order to make a new start in the barbed affairs of cross border shooting, Burns made proposals of his own. These proposals were not designed, or likely, to branch off into politics and adjudication of wrongs, but to prevent outbreaks or nip them in the bud: He started sending out independent U.N. patrols on either side of the border, to watch out for any trouble which might be brewing and stop it right away. These patrols are in contact with each other across the borders, and keep a close check on each side.

Israel at once objected to these independent patrols moving about on Israeli territory, claiming that the movement of such "troops" infringes on Israeli domestic sovereignty. Gen. Burns, however, answered at once that he who stops open control appears to have something to hide, and lays himself open to suspicion. The Israeli army was loath to give in, and objected to patrols except when these were accompanied by Israeli officers. But the army did not want to provide officers for close patrols along the border. In the end it was the section of opinion, and of cabinet power which is closer to foreign affairs than to the army, which forced a decision not to bring matters to a head with Gen. Burns. The whole issue was settled by compromise, and a sharp clash between Israel and the new chief observer was avoided at the last moment.

During the last few days the eyes of Israel have been fixed not so much on her own borders, as on politics in Europe. Israelis see a direct connection between the Brussels and London conferences on German sovereignty, and their own affairs. This has two aspects.

Israelis see in the conclusion of the allied agreement on German sovereignty and rearmament the last link in the political chain of Western consolidation all around the globe. After fortifying Western positions against Russian aggression in Korea and Indo-China, the German problem remained the last-but-one. Its settlement seems to have secured Western defenses in Europe. There now remains only the Middle East, this vast territory, which can so easily become a soft spot for Russian aggression. Israelis believe that insofar as the West has not yet begun settling the defenses of this area, it will now concentrate to do so. If this means bringing peace to Israel, all the better. But if it only means arming the Arabs and filling the vast area with some form of defense, then Israel will have to accommodate herself. Whatever it is, Israelis are preparing themselves for a major political offensive in this area.

The second result is the impact which the new sovereignty of West Germany will have on the state of Israel. Will Israel now have to set up diplomatic relations with Germany? Israel will undoubtedly have to fact this problem in the coming weeks. It is known that the Germans are very eager for such relations, although since the decline in unqualified U.S. support for Israel they see a little less need for them. But they give Israel a very important part of her supplies and services, through the material claims agreement. These supplies and services are both for immediate consumption and for long term investment. Israel is virtually acquiring a new merchant marine from German dockyards, as well as a new railroad system. She is also getting much of her raw materials for industry from Germany, as well as dollar credits for buying fuel oil overseas.

The question which will face Israelis is, however, not this. It is what Israeli interests dictate in the field of politics, vis-a-vis Germany. Germany is fast becoming a major factor again. Shall she be allowed to throw her weight behind Arab aspirations against Israel, or behind Israel? This will be the logical question. However, it is to be feared that other factors will enter strongly into the situation. It will not be easy to arrive at a decision to set up relations with Germany. Sentiment here still runs very high against Germany, and has not been at all allayed by occasional reports of renewed German Nazi manifestations. In the long run Israel will not be able to ignore the existence of Western Germany, any more than the Arabs can forever ignore the existence of Israel. Such attitudes run counter to fact, and fact is what counts in politics.

A new development in Israel is the successful acquisition of Hebrew by most immigrants, and the complete dominance which Hebrew holds today in all parts of Israeli life. It can be said that today almost everybody speaks Hebrew when required. The government, however, is not satisfied. It believes, and experience proves, that there is no stronger tie between an immigrant and this country than a command of Hebrew. He may do well in business, he may like the way of life, the climate, but nothing so links him with his new country of adoption as the language. And nothing brings the different groups of Jews closer together than a common tongue.

The government has now embarked on a scheme to teach Hebrew to all those who do not yet know it sufficiently. Courses are free, are given by professional teachers or volunteers, and are arranged to suit the convenience of most people, both men and women. The government seek in this way to get at several hundred thousand immigrants whose Hebrew is below par. The courses teach a limited vocabulary, something like Basic Hebrew. The grammar continues of course to be substantial and structurally difficult. It cannot be reduced to basic elements. And it is this which gives most difficulty.

As the Holy Land, Israel has problems of holiness peculiar to itself. As is known, most of the actual Holy Places of Christians, Jews, and Moslems, are not on Israeli territory. The Mosque of AlAqzar, the Wailing Wall, the place of Christ's birth, and others are in Arab held territory. There are a few minor places in the North, in Nazareth, near Tiberias, near Safed, etc. All these are places of worship for the various religions, and attractions for tourists.

Lately some new "Holy Places" have been established in various spots. The den of Elijah on Mount Carmel has become a place to which oriental Jews, mainly Persian, go in pilgimage. And just very recently, someone unearthed a den in Jerusalem, some hundreds of yards away from the Old City Wall, and sought to attach to it a tendentious story with a view to making it a place of worship. The Ministry of Religions took up the spot, had it cleaned and made accessible, and now offers it to the believing public as something with a religious significance.

Protest has sprung up against such practices of "creating new holy places" where there is no historical or other proven justification for assigning such significance. In particular, the Ministry of Religions has been charged with playing on the gullibility of the oriental groups by offering them new places of pilgrimage and prayer. It is said that superstitution is fostered, not religion.

This is indeed a problem new to Israel. But it is interesting. It breaks the monotony of everyday problems, such as infiltrating Arabs and economic problems.

As Israel had been the Holy Land, economic matters such as taxation had never played a major part, at least not until two years ago. The government, and its British predecessor, collected taxes as best they could, from whomever they could most easily lay their hands on. As a result employes paid over half of all taxes, though their total incomes are only a fraction of the country's overall income. All this has changed since the treasurer decided to balance the budget, instead of living off debts. Taxation has got into its stride, and has been extended both in breadth and depth. It today embraces almost all earners, and almost their entire incomes. It has become efficient, often too efficient. For instance, tax officials have grown weary of arguing with businessmen about their declared incomes. Instead they just assess them for tax. Needless to say, this "over-efficient" practice causes quite a lot of hardship, especially among people who had never been used to paying taxes under the old lax system.

It would not matter that tax collection has suddenly become over-efficient, were it not for the fact that stiff rates of taxation start at very low levels of income. This is an

unfortunate heritage from former days. When income tax was first introduced here, some thirteen years ago, a person who earned £ 20 a month could live as well as one who earns £ 250 today. In those days incomes of £ 20 were below the minimum level for taxation. The highest incomes here were about £ 250. Since then the value of money has changed completely, but the revision of taxable incomes has not kept pace at all. As a result most people are taxed today as if they were in the highest income group. This cuts deep into most incomes, and is a heavy burden on all the population. Israelis are today among the most heavily taxed people in the world; this means that their own contribution to getting the country out of economic straits is not inconsiderable.

These matters came to mind in a rather dramatic way some days ago when a small merchant in Jerusalem committed suicide because of his tax assessment. The public was stirred by his act and his declaration of motives. At least one group of businessmen has set out to get the treasury to put the brake on tax enforcement. There is, however, little chance of getting relief: So long as the state services are topheavy with redundant staffs employed to satisfy potential voters, the citizen will have to foot the bill.

It has been the government's policy for two and a half years to stop inflationary trends by credit controls on the banks. Control had been so strict, indeed, that many sections of business were choking for lack of working credits, and rates of interest went as high as 30 per cent. Needless to say the economy could not long support so high a rate.

On the recommendation of the chambers of commerce, credit control was eased a little last July. This was immediately felt in the country. Toward the High Holy Days a buying spree started. Its main effect was on food, where prices soared to new heights.

The buying spree has now stopped. But it is once again uncertain whether this is the beginning of a new inflationary spiral, or merely a temporary phenomenon. Your correspondent believes that it opens a new inflationary upsurge, for quite a lot of cash is again being put into circulation through government work relief schemes. These work relief schemes were stopped two years ago, in order to push redundant labor into primary production. Today work relief has been resumed - in order to keep the unemployed sections in trim for next year's elections. But it will mean unproductive money in circulation, causing new demands for goods, and hence a new inflation.

Turning to the arts, we find the Israeli stage getting a new lease on life through the works of young Israeli playwrights. For years producers had called for local works dealing with local problems. The public had grown tired of translated productions, however well done (and they were not always well done),

except if they were proven classical material. Tennessee Williams and other contemporaries were performed here as much as in New York and London. But the public want to see themselves reflected, not others. They want their own problems dealt with.

Two young authors have shot up from the crowd, with promising material, Nathan Shaham and Yigal Mossinson. The latter is a man of great promise. His new play "Casablan," depicting the immigrant youth from North Africa during the fighting days, is a great success.

FAD
October 25, 1954

Review of the Year 5714 (September 1953-September 1954)

The year 5714 has been another year of tremendous progress in Israel. The outstanding feature of this progress has been the closer relation between what Israelis hoped to achieve and what they actually did achieve. In earlier years Israelis had set themselves goals which were unattainable by any normal standards and had of course been unable to reach them. Failure to reach the targets which they had set led to much disappointment and despondency, and a cooling off in enthusiasm. The result was a lowering of morale. All this has now been happily changed. Morale is again very high, as Israelis have come to look at themselves, and at their surroundings and their abilities, through more realistic glasses. They have adjusted their aims accordingly. And in doing so, they have not lowered their achievements. On the contrary, they have become more efficient.

What made Israelis adjust themselves more closely to reality, was a cooling off in their belief that they alone had defeated the Arabs in the war of 1948, and that as victors they could dictate terms and force submission. That was the first psychological factor in the field of Israeli foreign policy. The other was the feeling of being surrounded and continually threatened by enemies ready to drive them into the sea. This claustrophobia has not as yet altered in any way. Indeed it cannot alter so long as there is no peace between the Arabs and Israel, and so long as Israel has to maintain defenses far in excess of its normal ability. Arab infiltration and murders from across the borders have indeed perpetuated the feeling of claustrophobia.

In integrating immigrants and welding the new and old populations into one people, there was substantial progress. This too stemmed from a closer realization of what could be done, instead of an impatient insistence on what had to be done. Much, however, remains to be done in this field. Economically, there was much more tranquility and a comparative absence of the financial difficulties which had been the bane of Israel in the inflationary years 1949-1952. The average income earner, whether in business or employed, could look more clearly ahead to his economic future, and could find a more permanent place in the economic system. Business was harder, and salaries remained low. But there was no need to watch the daily economic weather forecasts for storm or danger signals.

In foreign affairs this has been a year of retrenchment. The Anglo-American policy of organizing the Moslem Middle East for defense brought in its wake several untoward, though by no means, unexpected developments. The United States made a pact with Iraq to supply her $100m. worth of arms. Britain finally had to leave her base at the Suez Canal; and the entire political

atmosphere in this area was favorable to the Arabs. Although it was never doubted that the U.S. had no intention of abandoning Israel, yet the dangers created for Israel by actual moves, as distinct from motives, instilled grave fears in the heart of all Israelis. People outside of Israel may maintain that this fear was largely unfounded, inasmuch as the Arabs could not attack Israel, nor were they ready to do so except with speeches, for the satisfaction of their constituents at home. Israelis, however, were not content to see it this way. They took every Arab pronouncement of hostility at its face value. The more unreal and extreme such pronouncements were, the more seriously were they taken here.

Israel is of course surrounded on all sides by enemies, and therefore has to be constantly prepared against attack, even if only minor skirmishes or infiltration of marauding bandits. Yet what instilled misgivings in Israeli hearts was the general atmosphere which the new U.S. policy sought to create in this area. Had the Arabs been willing to accept western arms and agree to defend the area for the West in time of emergency, this might in itself have been bad enough for the military balance here. But the Arabs showed no eagerness to enter Western armaments agreements or to get arms on U.S. terms. So the U.S. had to lean over backwards, and by word - perhaps even more than by actual deed - to create an atmosphere of favoring the Arabs. It was this atmosphere, coming on top of the prevailing mood of claustrophobia, which did so much harm to the climate of opinion among Israelis and made them rethink their entire relation with the U.S.

At the end of the year, however, Israelis are a little more happy. The reason for this is not very obvious. Perhaps they found that they exaggerated their misgivings. In any event, the U.S. and Britain have so far done nothing actually to appease the Israelis or disabuse their minds on the question of the military balance. All that is known here at this stage is that the State Department has made vague suggestions to Israel in the matter of some safeguards. But what is certain is that negotiations over these suggestions have not reached the point of actual proposals which might lead to direct agreement. Observers believe that the whole matter will merely be dragged out until after the elections. Yet, Israelis are no longer as fearful as before. Maybe they have got used to the deterioration of the political atmosphere. If so, this shows lack of vigilance. Maybe they are a little tired of it all. And again, maybe they see that the Arabs can never be as dangerous as their fiery speeches sound - or as strong as the U.S. would want them to be for the purposes of Western defense. Yet Israelis have no illusions left over the difficulties ahead of them in the matter of Middle Eastern defense and the hostility of the Arabs.

The government, as distinct from the man in the street, is far more fearful of future developments, and keeps on urging the

public to greater watchfulness, etc. Yet the government has altered its course of conduct to a considerable extent. In the fall of 1953 a new policy was adopted towards the Arabs, a policy of retaliation for major acts of violence and border infiltration. At first this was rather spontaneous and unplanned. The world, notably the U.S. and the U.N., reacted badly to the policy of retaliation, and strongly disapproved of it. Yet the government pursued it undaunted and irrespective of the damage which it caused Israel abroad. In the course of this policy, relations with the Arabs did not improve in the least by the show of force. On the contrary, there was if anything more border violation. Relations with the U.N. observer personnel on the spot reached a critical stage, culminating in Israel's boycott of the Jordan armistice commission for the last six months, and the resignation of Gen. Bennike. It threatend to continue even when the new observer chief, Gen. Burns of Canada took over. This was avoided only at the very last minute when respected voices inside Israel spoke up against the folly of retaliation. In the last two weeks the situation has taken a turn for the better. Israel has returned to the Jordan armistice commission. Relations with the U.N. observers here are better. Israel has even signed a local truce enforcement agreement with the Arab Legion in the Jerusalem area. True, infiltration continues. But Israelis are restraining themselves from retaliation, in the face of provocation and against pressure from border area inhabitants to do something drastic. If this helps to improve relations and maintain Israel's good name abroad, it may be worth doing.

The core of the problem is of course Arab hostility. This has by no means decreased or abated during the year. There can be no doubt that the Arab mood is one of hostility toward Israel, instilled by propaganda as well as nationalistic feeling. It stretches from Iraq to Egypt and to Pakistan. Some people have expressed the belief that much of the tension between Arabs and Israel stems from mutual fear, Arabs fearing Israeli expansionism under pressure of immigration, and Israeli claustrophobia stemming from Arab refusal to come to terms. This mutual distrust no doubt aggravates the tension a great deal, and makes a rapprochement all the more difficult. But it certainly does not lie at the root of the problem. The root is Arab bad feeling over the defeat of 1948, and the refugee displacement problem, which whatever may be the immediate reason for their running away, is a perpetuated problem of homelessness. The Arab way of perpetuating the problem for their own ends by sabotaging cooperation with U.N. relief and resettlement schemes may be morally bad. Politically it is a card in the Arab hand.

How then can this problem be solved? To start with, the causes of friction must be removed. That means solving the refugee problem and restoring to the Arabs the feeling that they were not beaten. The refugee problem is one of dimension rather than one of principle. It can certainly be solved under auspicious

circumstances. The psychological problem of feeling beaten cannot be solved by making Arabs victorious over Israel. At best one can give the Arabs the feeling that Israel is prepared to make concessions to them, as if she were beaten and not victorious. This means two things: First, what can Israel offer in return for Arab peace? Second, where will the Arabs take their stand?

On the Arab side, there has been some change of position. Until very recently the Arabs consistently advocated the extermination of the state of Israel. As recently as July, King Saud called for a Holy War to "wipe out the Jews in Palestine." Now however, the Arabs put their emphasis on Israel's fulfilling the U.N. resolutions of 1948-50, especially those on the territorial limits of partition, the return of refugees, etc. This is a change for the better. It means that the Arabs are talking terms rather than extermination. Israelis do not quite know what to make of this change of position. They are rather suspicious that it is not a change of attitude, but merely a change of tone to one more suitable to international discussion. Israelis fear that by demanding territorial delimitations in keeping with the original partition scheme the Arabs demand merely the first step toward cutting up Israel. Observers here believe, however, that the change is certainly worth taking up, since it represents an improvement of Arab conditions.

Israelis, on the other hand, maintain that what the Arabs need most is economic and social improvement, and they are willing to help, in money, in compensation, in technical assistance. The trouble is that, aside from the new regime in Egypt, no Arab ruler is really interested in improving the economic or social position of his countrymen. Such suggestions therefore fall on utterly deaf ears. What these Arab politicians demand are concessions which tend to satisfy the awakening nationalist feelings of the Moslem world. Needless to say, Israel can do little in this field, if it is at the expense of Israeli territory or sovereignty. For Israeli nationalism is at least as strong as Moslem nationalism. It is a pity that there has been so little thinking in Israel on these matters. All the clamor is for making peace. But little is said about the actual terms. On New Year's Eve Mr. Sharett broadcast to the Arabs some terms which were in the nature of peace offerings: Larger unfreezing of blocked funds of Arab bank account holders, compensation for abandoned chattels, etc. Needless to say, all these are at best signs of good will, but not peace terms, since they are only palliatives, and not real solutions which would make it worth while for the Arabs to make peace.

And yet the New Year starts on a hopeful note. Reports have it that Iraqi prime minister Nuri es Said is in London preparing the ground for a settlement between the Arabs and Israel, as part of a general defense plan for this area. Also, voices from Cairo sound less hostile, after the successful conclusion of the treaty with Britain.

Turning to home affairs, one can sum up the atmosphere in one phrase: This was a year without Ben Gurion. It is now a year since the true leader of Israel voluntarily forsook power and responsibility, and went into the desert, to be a farmer-philosopher. He has ceased holding the daily affairs of state in his hand. But he has by no means given up his post as teacher of the present generation, nor as counselor in fundamental or urgent matters. He wields tremendous influence today. He writes weekly in the press, here and abroad. He addresses youth, teachers' and soldiers' meetings, receives visitors in the Negev, plans Negev settlement, lives as an example of pioneerdom, advises ministers on fundamental political problems both internal and external. He carries on correspondence with all who write to him, on personal or political or philosophical problems. It is said that he now wants to come back to daily political life. It is to be expected that some time before the Knesset elections, next August, there will be a cabinet crisis which will see the replacement of Sharett by Ben Gurion, since this is a necessity for a Mapai victory.

Everybody is surprised how the state could be run for so long without B.G. The truth is, it was not run quite without him. He was always available for advice and guidance. How then was it run without him at the helm? On the whole everything went fairly smoothly, considering some of the objective difficulties which appeared during the year. Mr. Sharett held the prime ministership and the foreign ministry in his hands. True, his influence as prime minister was by no means as great as that of his predecessor. He made a pedestrian job of it. If things were rough at times, that was not always his fault. Two factors militated against him: His foreign policy of paying more attention to world opinion was opposed, and largely overriden by military opinions, backed by the defense minister and the counselor in Sdeh BOKER. The result of this was the policy of retaliation. The other difficulty for Sharett was that he took over an inheritance before he was ready for it and before it was ready for him. It was a difficult thing to take over after Ben Gurion. It was all the more difficult to do so in his lifetime, and while he had not given up one bit of his great influence. Sharett was not yet quite ready for these tremendous difficulties. And he was constantly overshadowed by Ben Gurion and his advisers looking on from the Negev. While Sharett took responsibility, he did not take power. That always remained with Ben Gurion. Thus, when a cabinet crisis occurred between Mapai and the General Zionists, one could not quite make out whether the General Zionists produced it in order to oust Sharett, or whether certain Mapai elements did so in order to bring Ben Gruion back to office.

One thing, however, is clear - Ben Gurion is bound to be back in office before long. It is said that he is not really at peace with himself in the role of farmer-philosopher teaching his generation, without immediate means of forcing some of his

ideas on the community. He is too active and impatient to be content with teaching and philosophy, without the power that goes to make his ideas successful. His going into the Negev was therefore an admirable but not a successful step.

Ben Gurion's present teaching can be summed up in three points: Welding the various immigrant groups into one people, building a strong army to defend Israel against all enemies, and developing the country, especially the Negev. How far has Israel proceeded on the road to fulfilling these aims? I will pass by the defense of the country. Suffice it to say that there is a strong army, the strongest in this area. Its strength does not rest on superior arms, which Israel cannot get from the West, nor on superior numbers, although the entire population is always in reserve. It rests on an excellent army spirit, the secret of which is an excellent cadre of sergeants and sergeant-majors. These cadres assure good discipline among the ranks, and give the needed support to officers.

Welding the various immigrant groups together is a much more difficult task. It takes several generations. Israel is trying to do it within half a generation. The fact that there has been no substantial immigration these last two years has made it easier to absorb the new masses. But the job is far from completed. Quite a lot still live in transit camps. The majority, however, have been housed. But too many of them live in quarters inhabited exclusively by new immigrants, and have the feeling that they are being kept separate, in fact if not in theory. It is no untrue to speak here today of "the second Israel," meaning the masses of newcomers who still live apart, even more spiritually than geographically. These masses remain a serious problem. True, the young are being well integrated in schools and in the army. But those over twenty-five, though they may become economically rooted, still remain spiritually apart. This is true not only of the oriental immigrants, though they are the principal problem. It also applies to newcomers from Roumania and Bulgaria.

The most fundamental way of integrating immigrants is by instilling the country's language in them. Without the language they remain minorities. Hence the tremendous new drive to teach Hebrew to all immigrants, old and young. Almost all can make themselves understood in Hebrew now, though with a very limited vocabulary. But few can read a newspaper, and very few a book, in that tongue. And how many can listen to a Hebrew drama, or a speech? So long as they lack entree to these media, they cannot partake of the life of the country.

The development of the country has been a real success. The economy is better today than ever. Most basic foods, except sugar and soybeans and wheat, are produced here. Exports have increased enormously, and there is commendable industrial production. Even unemployment has been reduced of late, although it gave cause for concern earlier in the year.

During the year much of the investigation of Israel's natural resources was completed and their development was begun. What are the results?

Slowly, the exploitation of the Dead Sea minerals is getting under way. The nationalization of the plant at first proved harmful rather than beneficial. Development minister Joseph continued making large promises and predicitions of output, but were disappointed with the results. Production has not yet reached a significant level. And, it is a major political source of earned dollars. Slowly, too, the exploitation of phosphates in the Negev got into its stride. There too, big promises had to give way to small results. But a steady improvement leaves room for hope. There had at one time been talk of iron and copper ore deposits in the Negev. These were indeed discovered. But on analysis they proved too poor to warrant industrial exploitation through mining. There remains the great hope of Israelis of 1954: Oil. Under government encouragement and regulation various oil groups have come in and started operating experimentally. So far nothing has been found. But experts keep on saying that the prospects are good. Israelis, of course, take up the hopeful tidings and look eagerly for any sign of oil. The hope that the finding of oil here can ease the state's currency and defence problems. Dependence on foreign oil imports makes the functioning of the economy precarious in time of war and costly in time of peace.

The financial development of the country was marked by determination to maintain stability. Finance minister Eshkol stood firm in the face of pressures from all sides to ease the control of bank credit. He did so in the conviction that any relaxation in credit control would lead to a new inflationary spiral. Yet the treasury itself which made inroads in the credit system, being unable to meet obligations on time, the state borrowed from the banks in utter disregard of the credit control policy. This weakened Eshkol's stand against the relaxers somewhat, and in July there was a slight easing. The immediate result was a considerable rise in prices, the first definite sign of new inlationary tendencies. At year's end Eshkol and the president of the new Israel Bank have decided to put the screws on again, and to cut credits and spending to the bone. But who knows whether it is not already too late?

One unpleasant aspect of Eshkol's stand against price rises was the prevention of wage increases by manipulation of the cost-of-living index, to which wages are attached. The treasury consistently opposed the raising of prices on all those goods which figure prominently in the cost-of-living index. Since the index was set up some years ago, under conditions of rationing and price controls, it fails to represent the true spending pattern of Israelis today. Eshkol exploited this by not bothering about rises which did not affect the index, but subsidizing or lowering those prices which did affect the index. The result was that the average wage-earner has to spend much more on basic commodities

than a year ago, but his wages have not risen proportionately. This means suffering for the small man; but the suffering is intended by the treasury, whose aim is to curtail all spending and so save import dollars.

The Knesset labored along uninspiringly at a number of routine laws (mostly amendments of existing laws and certain law reforms). The coalition of the two major parties removed most work and debate from the Knesset to the cabinet and cabinet committees. All major difficulties between Mapai and the General Zionists, between labor and business, were fought out behind closed doors. Only the press carried the news; the Knesset served as an echo, not as the actual forum of debates.

There were some changes among the leftist parties: Mapam split still further with some of its former members landing right in the Communist Party, where they belong, while others veered back to Mapai. The religious parties continued using favorable situations to get improvements in the religious situation, as they saw it. But the biggest development came, not from the parties, but from Ben Gurion in the Negev. He put across his suggestion that Israel abandon the multi-party system for the two party system, the system of blocs of interests. This was not easy to achieve, and has not yet been completely achieved. But the major hurdle has been cleared.

Politicians with European traditions approve of the multi-party system with direct proportional representation, in order to give a voice to the greatest number of interests. Ben Gurion said that this meant incessant instability of government, as the recent past has shown. So he managed to persuade his party earlier in the year to approve a system denying representation in parliament, to any party with less than ten percent of the total vote. This principle was whittled down in order not to wipe out the small but respected Progressive Party (the center party here). The result was that the proposal became meaningless. Now he went to the logical end, and advocated elections by single-member electoral districts as in the U.S. and England. As his party, Mapai, is out to get a majority in the next parliament, it could be persuaded to adopt this plan. And the Mapai voted for it. It is now suggesting it to the General Zionists too. Should the latter reject it (and all smaller parties of course reject it outright) Mapai will make this proposal a plank in next year's platform. If the General Zionists accept it, a law will be passed to make it applicable beginning with next year's elections. It is with these elections in mind that Israeli politicians face the coming year. There is little doubt that after February all maneuvers will be keyed to the elections.

The year saw new difficulties in maintaining the many and outsized administrative bodies which are ubiquitous in Israel. The central government maintains over 30,000 officials; every

city hall has a host of officials. The Jewish Agency and its archaic funds maintain independent administrative systems; so do all the political parties, trade unions, and their funds, housing associations, and other patronage institutions. As is well known there are far too many officials in this country, and of course budgets are insufficient to keep them all at decent wages. Meager wages spread over a maximum number of officials have caused hardship to individuals, and a number of cases of graft have been the result. Apologists argue that these are by no means representative of the vast majority of loyal and honest public servants. But that is not the point. So long as there are more than isolated instances of graft, there is a malaise in evidence which has to be combatted. The cure is, of course, to reduce these administrative bodies, and give the remaining officials better wages for more efficient service. The public, however, is uneasy about the symptoms of official unreliability, which militate against good government almost as much, if not even more, than an unstable cabinet or an inefficient Knesset.

FAD
November 4, 1954

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from ... ISRAEL

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JULY 1954

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from Israel

JULY 1954

Note: The following report is sent regularly to the American Jewish Committee by an Israeli observer of affairs in that country. His comments do not necessarily reflect the views of the AJC.

The last six weeks have seen many new and difficult problems raised for Israel, at home, on its borders, and abroad. At home there has been a regrouping and maneuvering for position in preparation for the Knesset and municipal elections next summer. (1955). There has been the delicate question of relations with the United Nations border observers. There has been the question of relations with Federal Germany. And of course there are economic problems as always.

Elections

The country is slowly awaking to the realization that there will be new elections next year. By a law passed several years ago, Knesset elections, are to be held simultaneously with local elections once every four years. This innovation was introduced to eliminate the expense and tension of what would be the Israel equivalent of mid-term elections. In a way this is a pity, because Israel, still an infant insofar as democratic practices are concerned, could benefit from minor mid-term elections, which show the government and the country the electorate's state of mind. The system of elections only once every four years allows the party, or coalition, in power to go ahead for at least three years without troubling over much with the wishes of the country at large, or of important minorities.

The present government is a coalition of the strongest party, Mapai (Labor), the next strongest party, the General Zionists (business) and some religious factions. No single party has an absolute majority. Hence the need for a coalition. As a result of the present national coalition of center left (Mapai) with center right (General Zionists), the opposition consists only of extreme, fringe, parties viz. the small Communist faction; left-labor Mapam, which is slightly larger but much divided and constantly explosive; the chauvinistic Herut; and the ultra-Orthodox Aguda. There are thus three different oppositions, which means, in fact, that there is virtually none. By reason of their extreme partisanship of special causes, these parties have little or no value as critics of the government. Hence, they fail in their chief function as opposition parties. In a two-party system, the party in power is constantly checked by the opposition party which is out-of-power, but which has a chance of getting

into power and then making its own mistakes. No such situation obtains in Israel. None of the fringe factions in opposition has any chance of getting into power. Hence their criticism is generally irresponsible, and mainly addressed to the galleries of their followings and their press. This does not mean that they do not fulfil any function at all. Even the discredited Communists may on occasion champion a righteous cause. But the opposition as such does not fulfil its main parliamentary function.

The present coalition government was created two years ago to bring the principal elements of the country into productive cooperation for the tasks of reconstruction and economic recovery. The coalition has borne fruit. The mutual interaction of labor and business interests has led to a considerable degree of national recovery. But the parliamentary system has suffered no end. Sharing power and responsibility, labor and business often both erred in the same direction; there was no powerful group outside the government able to secure effective redress.

Voices have now been raised that call for a change, in view of the new state's parliamentary weakness. Some observers have pointed to the fact that parliamentary debates are barren and all important matters are debated not in the Knesset but in the privacy of the cabinet. Thus, whenever an issue arises on which the Mapai and General Zionists are divided, the issue is not fought out in the Knesset, as it should be, but in the cabinet and in cabinet subcommittees. The public is not made party to the debate, but is at best an eavesdropper on what seems to be a domestic quarrel.

Furthermore, the coalition of the two largest parties leaves the country without any prospective alternate governments. The Mapai and the General Zionists will have been in power for three years by the time of the election in the summer of 1955; both will be held accountable for the mistakes of recent years. The electorate cannot expect a completely new government; the most they can hope for is that either of these two large parties will run the country for the next four years.

The elections will probably be dull, unless someone dreams up some demagogic issues. The real issues have long been overshadowed by the coalition of the two major parties. There will be little left to fight about, except matters of emphasis. Hardly any differences of principle remain.

That is the price which has been paid for the rallying of all available forces to the cause of national recovery. Now that the economy is doing fairly well, it may well be that the time has come for one or the other of the two parties to withdraw into opposition, to restore the fundamental balance of power between government and opposition.

Ben Gurion has been working hard this past year from his home in the Negev to bring about the formation of a two-party system. Mapai and the General Zionists would be agreeable to a two-party system. The trouble is with the smaller parties. The frequently visiting Nahum Goldmann of the Jewish Agency has been on Ben Gurion's side in this effort, since he is impressed by the long experience with two parties in the West. Goldmann is a leading member of the small Progressive Party, which is the real center party, standing between Mapai and the General Zionists. At a recent Progressive Party convention, Goldmann proposed the two-party system and was supported by important people. In the end the proposal was turned down, mainly by those who fear that a merger with the General Zionists would endanger their position of leadership, however minor: In a small party they have some chance at leadership, in a big party they would have none at all.

The left is constantly splitting and dissolving. Mapam came out of the last elections as the third strongest party in Israel. Since then its ranks have been reduced time and again by internal strife and ideological dissent. First, two Mapam leaders set up their own faction, and later went over to Mapai. Then the group led by the able Moshe Sneh split off on the far left over the issue of anti-Semitism in the Soviet bloc and the sentencing of Mapam leader Oren in Czechoslovakia. Now more splitting is imminent: The group led by Y. Alon is aiming at independence, and is being strongly encouraged by certain Mapai leaders to split from Mapam. This would leave Mapam with nothing but the Hashomer Hatsair movement. Meanwhile Sneh's group has decided to dissolve, and to recommend to their members that they join the Communist Party as individuals. This may increase the Communist Party a little, but it means the end of the schizophrenic Mapam movement: half-Israeli, half-Communist.

Herut, on the right, has lost any content it ever possessed. Herut has no domestic program, and nothing to contribute there. It has lost whatever foreign program it had. Herut's constituency, once bound by the ties of old brotherhood-in-arms from the War of Independence, now is moribund and cannot be counted on for the next elections. But of course it is not unlikely that other chauvinist splinter parties will spring up at the elections. A certain amount of chauvinist feeling is now being generated among the new generation, fifteen-to-twenty-three-year olds, which may express itself in the elections. But everything depends on the next election law.

The religious parties are certain to form a united front. True, the Aguda Workers Party was absent from the recent Agudas Israel convention and other religious parties refused to be represented. But the result of the convention makes a rapprochement between all religious groups more likely now.

What are the chances of a two-party system being adopted? They are not great at the moment because of entrenched small party interests. But the government has taken the initiative. They have before them a law whereby no party could be seated in the Knesset, unless it polled a minimum proportion of the vote. At first the proportion was set at 10 per cent to eliminate all troublesome splinter factions. This proposal broke on the Progressive opposition. The proportion was then lowered to 5 per cent. The Progressives objected to that figure, too. Both Mapai and the General Zionists have deferred to the Progressive party because of the personal standing of several of its leaders.

However, the one electoral reform which would go far to introduce real parliamentarism, and real popular representation, is not being discussed at the moment. There is no talk of introducing representation by electoral districts. That is a pity. The parties continue setting up national party lists, on which candidates represent not the wish of the electorate, but the balance of bargaining power within the party secretariats. Frequently candidates who are quite unknown and unfit are named merely because they can successfully stake a moral or financial claim to a safe seat on the list. The country does not know them, nor if it did, would it care to elect them. There have been scandals in both parliaments which illustrate this point.

The election campaign has of course not yet begun. But, a few weeks ago Histadrut Secretary Manir fired the opening shot, by trying to provoke the General Zionists into leaving the government. The latter replied that they were prepared to step out any day, but have not. Indeed, they have no intentions of quitting the government. Their last convention affirmed partnership in the administration, rather than opposition. On the other hand, an early election campaign among the Arabs is beginning; every party is making a strong bid to get this uncommitted floating vote into its own camp. The first task is to win the Arab voters away from Communist influence. The elections to the townhall of Nazareth, an all-Arab town, some six months ago, gave the Communists six out of fifteen seats. It took over three months, and some unpleasant dealings, to stop the Communists from forming a coalition administration in Nazareth. It would have been intolerable if the largest Arab town in Israel, and one full of holy places, were to have been administered by Communists.

What has become of the coalition program of the present government? How far has it been fulfilled? I will not here attempt a complete survey of the program and its implementation, but a few of the major points deserve comment.

The Orthodox groups agreed to join the government on certain conditions. One was that the law of national service for girls might be passed, if laws were also passed giving the rabbinical

courts exclusive jurisdiction over Jews in matters of personal status.

The law of national service for girls was duly passed. But what has happened to it? It is not being implemented. Neither religious girls, nor even Yeshivah students, are being called into national service. After all the excitement, the law has remained a dead letter. (On the other hand, the government is now calling up the Arab youth of Israel, an act that required no special legislation, since Arabs had never been excluded from the draft. In practice, only the loyal Druzes had been drafted. The drafting of other Arabs has caused something of a commotion. Many Arabs are glad to be drafted, seeing a chance for a good life and equal treatment. But many others are afraid, and in many places there is something like a panic. The idea of putting Arabs into military service is, basically, a good one. Let us hope that it will succeed.)

To return to the Orthodox conditions for joining the government coalition: The government kept its word. At first a law was passed giving the Orthodox rabbinical courts exclusive jurisdiction in matters of divorce over all Jews in Israel. This law was universally decried as a reactionary step, since it excluded civil divorce as well as civil marriage, and put women at medieval disadvantages. Next came a new bill that would make rabbinical judges state judges, to administer only rabbinical and not state law. The bill came under heavy fire from all parties. Women members of the Knesset demanded that women judges be appointed to these courts, which is unthinkable to rabbinical authorities. If the bill passes into law, it will enlarge considerably the field of legal authority of the rabbis in state matters.

Last month Agudas Israel held their Fourth World Convention, in Jerusalem. The convention started under a cloud of disagreement, being boycotted by the Mizrachi and Aguda workers as well as by Chief Rabbi Herzog. Premier Moshe Sharett attended on behalf of the government, and told a slightly hostile audience of zealots that Orthodox Jewish life could nowhere be lived better and more literally than in Israel. The convention was really a tussle between two groups. The group led by Rabbi I.M. Levin, former cabinet minister, demanded that Israel be the center of the Aguda, and that the Israel section be free to decide its stand <u>vis-a-vis</u> the government and the rest of the country, without dictation from abroad. H.A. Goodman, of London, who had been running Aguda from London, and had, among other things, ordered Aguda's Israeli members some time ago to leave the government, took the contrary position. Even at this late date, Goodman had the effrontery to make a public statement to the local press to the effect that he does not recognize Israel <u>de jure</u>, since she is an irreligious state. Goodman was defeated by the rest of the convention, and his office of political secretary was abolished. This shows that Aguda members living in

Israel, though critical of the government's non-religious character and actions, have a stronger loyalty to Israel than they do to the organization abroad.

Another, less stormy meeting, was the recent session of the Zionist General Council, the leadership of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization. The Council met to discuss routine business, like the budget, etc. One of the session's high lights was the signing of a convention with the Israel government whereby the Jewish Agency was put in sole charge of settling and integrating immigrants. The agreement was the result of a law passed last year, under whose terms the Jewish Agency was given special status in Israel.

The local press commented on the uneventful character of the Council meeting, and its dreariness. No one raised any points of interest. Agron of the Jerusalem Post was the only one who tried to enliven the proceedings, by demanding more immigration from the free countries of the world. Locker supported him half-heartedly. Goldmann and the United States delegates, however, made a spirited reply, saying that Zionism abroad could exist without having to have Zionists physically move to Israel. The debate was a sorry exposition of the barren state of thinking among leaders of Zionist Jewry today. The Israelis have their gaze fixed solely on immigration to Israel, and deny that there are any positive aspects in Jewish life abroad. Rejecting this thesis, Zionists abroad are content to support Israel, and to continue living where they are.

Immigration however is a theme that continues troubling the Israel conscience. It stopped three years ago, because the immediate need dried up, and only people who are social liabilities would come. Israel could no longer carry the burden of such an immigration. But some people at the Jewish Agency's immigration department are uneasy at the prospect of their functions' disappearance. Thus, Z. Shragai, the present head of the Jewish Agency immigration department, came forward with a new plan, one to bring in immigrants from Oriental countries. This would not mean the voluntary immigration of able bodied pioneers, but the immigration of social cases, along with their large families. Observers were quick to retort that this would not be immigration but the transfer of helpless Jews from the slums of Tunis or Morocco to the immigrant camps of Israel. The plan has little merit, and less support.

Nahum Goldmann, who occupies a peculiar position in Jewish and Israel politics, has been something of moderator in Israel lately. He has taken on the task of guardian of the Israel conscience and rectifier of mistakes. First he negotiated the reparations agreement with Germany, and brought it completed to Israel. This was a task of educating Israelis to dealing with Germany. Goldmann is now trying to carry his work in this field

a stage further by advocating the setting up of diplomatic relations with Federal Germany. There is widespread opposition to such a proposal in Israel, but a growing body of opinion sees the need for some type of official relations in the future. Sharett has told the Knesset that no plan to establish relations with Germany is under consideration. But Goldmann reminds Israel that it must overcome its antagonism to Germany, and decide whether it is to be Israel or the Arab states which will have associations with the new German power.

Goldmann is also acting as a moderator of Israel opinion as regards the Arabs. He has told the Israelis that they must prepare to offer the Arabs something substantial in the way of concessions, if Israel ever intends to get the Arabs to a peace conference table. Mere insistence on such a conference is not enough. What would Israel offer if and when conference talks were initiated? It must be ready to accept some disadvantageous frontier adjustments; to accept some Arab refugees back; to pay handsome compensation; and to give the Arab states, especially Transjordan, maritime facilities and access. All these suggestions reflect a certain body of Western opinion. They come somewhat as a damper to certain arrogant Israelis, who even at this late date think only in terms of exploiting the military victory over the Arabs but not in terms of a real and mutually satisfactory settlement.

On the other hand, certain chauvinist elements are raising their voices, to clamor for a policy that is exactly the opposite of Goldmann's. The famous Dr. Shaib, teacher and writer and one-time underground leader, has been telling the younger generation in his journal, Soolam, that now is the time to show the world Israel's strength, by reconquering the Old City of Jerusalem, and extending Israel's borders to include all of Palestine. He is also putting up wall-posters to this effect. The government is trying to ignore Shaib, in the belief that this is the most effective method of undermining his influence.

Unfortunately, some senior statesmen have been expressing sentiments similar to Shaib's. The eighty-year-old Rabbi Maimon recently published an article in which he said he regretted very much his moderation when he was Minister of Religions six and four years ago. He had done then his utmost to protect Christian and Moslem holy places and cemeteries. He says he believes he was too generous. The Moslems are desecrating the famous, age-old Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives, and the Christian world is doing nothing to stop the vandalism. It is reliably reported that this famous cemetery is being desecrated, with the connivance of Jordan government. Efforts to have the desecration stopped have been of no avail. Yet it is a far cry from this barbarism to the considered statement of a religious leader in Israel, that he regrets his former attitude of civilized responsibility. He talks as if barbarism can only be met with barbarism.

United Nations

The relations between United Nations' truce observers and Israel have again worsened. For years now these relations have been deteriorating, as I briefly pointed out in my recent survey. A further example of this deterioration followed the shooting across the Old City Wall of Jerusalem some weeks ago. It was clear from the first that this had been a well-prepared Jordan attack. Jewish guards were quite unprepared. In fact, many had been sent out of Jerusalem, on training, and the posts along the border were poorly manned. Beside, all the first victims were Israelis. Since this incident was much more serious than other recent ones, Gen. Bennike tried to break the political deadlock over the armistice commissions by convening a special meeting, under his own chairmanship, to stop the fighting. Out of personal respect for him, the Israelis attended this meeting. However, great was their disappointment when Bennike assumed the same attitude previously taken by his assistants, and refused to put the blame for this shooting on the Jordanians, as the evidence clearly testified. This last action of Bennike's completely destroyed any Israel faith in him.

Shortly before this, the three Western powers had made a series of technical suggestions to both Israel and Jordan with a view, as they expressed it, to reinforcing security at the borders. The purpose of these proposals was to strengthen the prestige and power of the United Nations observer corps, which had sunk very low after so many dismal failures to keep the peace. Israel flatly turned down all suggestions that would increase the competence and activities of the United Nations observers since Israel has long come to realize that the observers were no effective substitute for full border security. There were other suggestions, however, which Israel did accept, such as a limited permission to let Arabs from the Gaza strip (held by Egypt), pass into Jordan territory via the Negev. Now that a new chief observer, Gen. E.L.M. Burns of Canada, is to replace Bennike, there may be a turn for the better. Israelis are only very moderately hopeful. In essence they believe that the days of both the armistice and the armistice observers are passed. Something more substantial must take their place.

Israel fortunes at United Nations headquarters in New York have also been going badly for some time. This is regarded in Israel as due partly to the present constellation of power at United Nations, partly to the pro-Arab policy of the United States, and partly to the ineptness of the Israel delegation. It is now reported that Israel has decided to make some changes in its representation at the United Nations: Walter Eytan, director general of the Israel foreign ministry, will be head of the Israel delegation, this relieving Abba Eban for duty at Washington. It is felt that Eytan will have to take at the United Nations a line more independent of the United States, one closer to that of the other powers.

Economic situation

The brightest spot in the Israel picture remains the economic situation. Years of concentrated attention on economic recovery are paying off handsomely and visibly. The present economic policy of the government has been a success, though far from a total one, Exports in particular have soared, compared with preceding years. But Israel is still far from the goal of an export-import balance of trade. This balance has not yet been reached, but it is well in sight.

Much of the credit for the economic recovery goes to American money, both that received from the government, in the form of grants-in-aid, and that raised in fund-raising appeals. Israelis have learned that this fact was mentioned in evidence in Congress in the discussion of grants for the coming year. Of course, Israel should not be cut off from further allocations so long as such allocations are being made to other countries. But Israelis are preparing for the date-line, two years hence, at which American foreign economic aid will cease for all countries. The aid finds administrator in Israel, Bruce MacDaniel, was responsible for much of the success in using American funds. He has now been replaced by Dr. Lincoln Hale, who will try to boost private enterprise in Israel by dealing directly with business, and not via the government, as MacDaniel did. This will dilplease the Israeli government immensely, since it will lose control over dollar allocations of this kind.

Agriculture

An interesting new development can be discerned in agriculture. Large farmsteads are springing up instead of the smallholders settlements previously favored as the immigrant agricultural unit, or the collective kibbutzim. These large farms are administered by a public company, Yitsur U'Pituah, on government-owned land. Trained farmers and farming engineers are put in charge of the farms, and they employ immigrant labor from the vicinity on a permanent basis. They train these immigrants to do unskilled farming works and those immigrants who show skill or interest can learn how to farm properly. The company retains management and economic responsibility but local workers are assured steady jobs on the land.

This new form of farming has advantages which both the small farmstead and kibbutzim failed to offer. The kibbutzim refused some years ago to employ any outside labor, on the principle that socialist laborers do not exploit others. They thus refused to meet the most urgent needs of both immigrants and the economy. On the other hand, most of the immigrants were not suited to becoming members of kibbutzim, and were thus left out. As for small farmsteads, experience has shown that it is hard to simultaneously train a man to be a farmer and throw him upon his own

devices when it comes to making a living off his small farm. There have been wholesale desertions of such farms, as the new settlers who could not make good became disheartened.

The large farm where agricultural labor is employed can obviate many of these difficulties. There will be no question of kibbutz ideology, nor any qualms about laborers exploiting labor. And an expert will be responsible for the success of the farm, assuring the immigrants a steady income. It may well be that in due time this form of farming will replace the kibbutzim. It is too early to say. In any case, economically the large farms are a success, and will be copied all over the country.

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9/9/54

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from ...

ISRAEL

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from Israel

JUNE 1954

Note: The following report is sent regularly to the American Jewish Committee by an Israeli observer of affairs in that country. His comments do not necessarily reflect the views of the AJC.

Washington and Jerusalem, a Friendship at the Crossroads

Relations between Israel and the West, particularly the United States, have entered a critical stage, after having gradually deteriorated over the past two years. The United States State Department had been cool to Zionist nationalist aspirations before Israel was created. But as soon as the state came into being, the State Department and the President were the first to give it full and unequivocal support. But that was in 1948, at an early stage of the cold war. Since then relations between the East and the West have rapidly worsened: Korea in 1950, then the Berlin blockade, and latterly the conflict over Indochina. The Middle East, where Israel is surrounded on every side, has been gradually moving closer to the center of attention of the great powers in their global struggle for position.

Israel has now been hopelessly caught up in this world struggle; and she has been placed at a disadvantage by the world power which at first supported and sustained it. Today, six years after its establishment, Israel has been exposed, weakened, outflanked, by the moving for position and by the strategic considerations of the United States in the American drive into the Middle East.

What has actually taken place? Impelled by a policy of making the Middle East safe against penetration and attack from Russia, the United States has been quickly and determinedly doing two things: 1) appeasing the Arab states in order to attract them into the western camp, and 2) arming Arab states in an attempt to defend the Middle East against a Russian attack. By this course of action the United States has caused immediate harm to Israel and her most vital interests: 1) by appeasing the Arabs, the United States has been going out of its way to prove that Israel has been relegated to the status of, to coin a phrase, a "least-favored nation." The United States has at times even needlessly offended Israel's sensibilities. A blatant example of this has been the coolness displayed to the Israel chief-of-staff, M. Dayan, in the United States, shortly after the cordial reception to his Iraqi counterpart. The details of Dayan's treatment in the United States are known by now, and its consequences have been very harmful to Israel. The impression in Israel is that this was

intended as a deliberate affront. 2) For the last two years the United States has consistently withheld arms from Israel, and advised Britain to do likewise. At the same time the United States has made it clear to all Arab states that if they would agree to accept arms, and enter into a military alliance, they could have as much military equipment as they wanted. The Arabs were naturally cautious of such gifts, but in the end found it difficult to resist the combination of United States pressure and persuasion. That is how Iraq came to agree to a military alliance and to accept excellent arms from the United States. The case of Egypt was so striking as to border on the ludicrous. The United States repeatedly offered Egypt arms and economic aid, and Egypt repeatedly refused on the ground that no commitment could be entertained until the British had left Suez. The British, however, refused to leave this costly and very vital base. It took President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles to persuade Churchill on his recent visit to Washington to agree to evacuate Suez within twenty months, and to give up the base.

But the United States could not wait in its impatience to supply arms to Egypt. No sooner had the agreement in principle been signed, than negotiations were reopened. Not only is Egypt to receive a gratis gift of a British base worth many hundreds of millions, complete with all its installations; but in addition Egypt will receive the latest American weapons. It is reported that the United States had made preparations for the event that the British still refused to evacuate Suez: it had planned to convey arms to Egypt via Spain.

What people in Israel cannot quite understand is how all these arms and bases are to be used, so long as the Arabs have not the manpower in sufficient quantity and quality to handle them. What is the use of pouring arms into Egypt when Egypt has no military manpower? The same is true of Iraq. That however is no worry of Israel's. But it is clear to Israel that the United States is going to unreasonable lengths in attempting to fortify an area which lacks the most elementary requirement -- military manpower.

So long as the United States had agreed to arm only Iraq, Israel had a perfect moral right to demand that it too get more arms from the West. For not only is Israel a far superior bulwark in this area, but its own security requires that some sort of balance of armaments be maintained. Iraq is not an immediate neighbor of Israel's. Arming both Israel and Iraq would constitute a threat to neither country, and still satisfy the professed United States aim of making the entire area as strong as possible.

However, the agreement to evacuate Egypt, clearly not British-inspired or British-desired but rather forced by the

United States, has changed Israel's position fundamentally. Israel and Egypt are not engaged in a mere arms race. Handing over the base at Suez to Egypt means simply that Israel has been exposed to the direct possibility of attack in the south, along a vast, arid, and uninhabited border reaching from Gaza to the Red Sea. This is no mere speculation. The Egyptian leaders have made it clear that they still regard Israel as their chief enemy. Both the premier, Abdel Nasser, a very cool, able, and therefore extremely dangerous man, as well as his propaganda minister, have stated that they will have no truck with the Jews in Israel, and that Israel had better watch out. Israel has understood the implication of that warning.

All this however was to be foreseen. For years the Egyptians have been trying to get Britain out of Egypt, and for several years United States policy has been to move into this area and to arm it, even in the face of Israel opposition. But what really causes extreme bitterness in Israel is the United States' complete failure in its defensive preparations of the Middle East to safeguard Israel against attack. Neither the agreement with Iraq, nor that with Egypt, stipulated that the arms, or the base, were not to be used against neighboring countries. Israelis are convinced that the United States was derelict in its duty by not writing such a safeguard into either of the agreements.

At this point, I must explain two things: 1) Of course it was Britain and not the United States that concluded the agreement to withdraw from Suez. Israelis, however, accuse the United States of having neglected to see to it that a safeguard was inserted; for if the United States, that forced the evacuation, had insisted on such a safeguard for Israel, it would have been forthcoming. Sir Winston Churchill was quick to grasp the dangers for Israel of British evacuation from Suez, and he went out of his way to placate Israel fears orally. Had the United States asked Churchill to insist on a clause safeguarding Israel, Israel observers believe it would have been forthcoming. 2) Israelis know that paper safeguards have little value in times of emergency. However, they have great moral and public value, first at the time of their creation, and then for some time afterward. Of course, there is nothing like self-defence. Israel is certainly looking after her arms and soldiers, to see to it that its borders remain intact. But a small nation needs guarantees to safeguard its borders, and even a paper guarantee at this stage would have been very important. There has been talk of enlarging the three-power declaration of May 1950 into a four-power declaration, bringing in Turkey. This would be quite useful, providing Turkey would agree to enter such an undertaking. But more is needed. An actual written promise from the Arab states receiving United States arms to the effect that these arms will be used only in defense of the region against aggressors from outside, and not in strife with neighbors is vital. Israel of course is itself ready to make such an

undertaking as a condition for receiving modern weapons from the West.

It is often argued that no such paper safeguards are necessary since the United States is vitally interested in keeping peace and eliminating friction in the Middle East. Since the United States has been increasing its strength in and control over this area, it has the direct power to guarantee peace. Past experience has shown the Israelis that they can rely for their security on no one but themselves. Beside their own strength they also require some manner of real safeguard against willful or malicious attack.

In view of all these circumstances the Israelis are very bitter about American politics in the Middle East, and very worried. They blame America, rightly or wrongly, for Israel's worsened position vis-a-vis the Arabs. Friends overseas will understand that this is the lot of anyone who assumes political responsibility. So long as Britain was primarily responsible for this area, it was the universal scapegoat. Now that America has taken over the leading role, it must prepare to face the name-calling and even mud slinging.

Furthermore, friends overseas must understand that Israelis, when they attack America's new Middle Eastern policy, are not at all implying that nothing should be done about the Russian danger. Israelis realize very well the size of that danger. No one knows better than the average Israeli what Russian occupation means, and what Russian terror and the Russian police can do to people. Many Israelis have had direct experience of this. All are agreed on the need for defending this area against Russian penetration. In other words, most Israelis agree on the fundamental American strategy for this area. But, Israelis are even more worried for their own safety. They know that a Russian regime in the Middle East would be terrible. But they do not believe that the Russians would drive the state of Israel into the sea. On the other hand, the Arabs have avowed time and time again their intention of obliterating Israel, completely destroying the state, expelling the new immigrants, and resettling the Arab refugees from Palestine. The Israeli has to choose between the danger of a possible Russian penetration into the Middle East on the one hand and the danger of the burning hatred of the Arab world on the other. They regard the second as a far more perilous threat, since it is much more immediate and much more permanent. The Russians may come or may not. They may or may not exterminate Israel. But the Arabs from Iraq, Syria, or Egypt will certainly try to overrun Israel, if given the ghost of a chance. By arming the Arabs and not Israel, America is giving the Arabs that very chance.

The United States State Department believes that its policy of favoring the Arabs may bring them to accept the existence of Israel. Arab fears of Israel's "expansionist tendencies" may

be alleviated, and Israel may be pressured to submit to a number of concessions and limitations. Maybe the American policy is right. Israelis however cannot share the American view, since that would involve taking unwarranted chances with Israel security.

There is a large body of opinion in Israel that believes that the State Department's new line was initiated and pushed through by the able Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East, Henry Byroade. Israelis like to believe that as soon as Byroade vacates his post and moves on to Cairo, a modification in policy may begin. Jewish politicians like Nahum Goldmann have been at pains to explain that nothing is farther from the truth, and that the new American line is neither Democratic nor Republican, nor the copyright of any one statesman or official.

So much for the American role in Middle Eastern developments. What does the Israeli think of the part his own government has played? There is a growing body of criticism in this country of the way the Israel foreign office under Moshe Sharett has been handling foreign affairs. Three charges are being made: 1) that the recent developments were not anticipated; 2) that no preparations were made in time to avert or forestall them; and 3) that Israel has simultaneously cut itself off from any number of alternative avenues, other associations or alliances.

Russian policy vis-a-vis the Middle East became clear soon after Yalta and Potsdam, when spheres of influence were divided between Russia and the United States. By 1950, when the Korean war began, the principles of United States planning for Middle East defence were clear. Since 1950, Israel statesmen should have known that the State Department was going to play the Arab side, and should have been on their guard. But they did very little, nothing visible, at any rate, and nothing which has borne fruit. Israel policy in this respect has been a failure. If Congressional hearings on foreign affairs were the practice in Israel, there would certainly be some important heads rolling. But Israel's Knesset is no such Congress and holds no such hearings.

Only now that the great impact of the evacuation of Egypt is being felt is the Israel Foreign Ministry beginning to think of alternative policies. This seems pretty late.

But the grant of arms to Iraq and evacuation of Suez would not border on the tragically dangerous for Israel had not Israel in the course of its brief political life neglected so many ways of creating alternative associations. Today Israel is completely isolated politically, and exposed militarily. And its military exposure might not have been so serious, had Israel political allies in the Middle East or elsewhere.

Since 1951 Israel has leaned solely on America. In 1952 Israel broke with Russia and the Soviet satellites, over Soviet anti-Semitism. The breach has never quite healed. True, this last six months have seen several moves to create new ties with Eastern Europe. Several new commercial treaties have been concluded and cultural links established. The legations of Russia and Israel have even been elevated to the rank of embassies. But there the matter has ended. Likewise, Israel fell out early with the Vatican, and thereby with most of the states particularly in South America that are dominated by Vatican opinion. In Asia Israel has made no headway at all politically, and has no allies. Britain and the Commonwealth remain, with whom relations are correct but not cordial. Israel has only Arab enemies at home, and cool friends abroad.

In leaning so heavily on America, Israel has staked all on one card. Israel is now beginning to realize that this was a dangerous gamble, and is now beginning to cast around for other friends. There is Turkey. But Turkey has troubles of its own, and will not at this moment engage in a pact with Israel which would offend Turkey's newly made ally, Pakistan.

The trouble is that there has so far been no solid body of opinion in Israel capable of directing foreign policy. Israelis have been too busy with economics and with problems of home defence. They have believed that Israel could become politically strong only if it became economically strong and self-sufficient. This proposition is only half-true. Economic dependence surely makes for political dependence, as Israel's relations with the United States have proven. But a concentration on economics to the neglect of all political associations certainly does not lead to political strength.

The problems of home defence and Arab infiltration have preoccupied Israelis all these years. Instead of thinking in terms of global policy, Israelis have thought in terms of their own borders, and their security from nightly attacks by marauders. The nuisance value of these Arab raids is now paying off handsomely. Israel politicians have fallen into a trap. They have paid too much attention to border incidents, and to the United Nations truce commission, and too little to the broader issues, the trend of world events. They have thought in provincial terms.

The exaggerated attention given to border security and to the United Nations truce machinery has resulted in bitterness rather than any improvement of the situation. It is questionable whether the borders have been made safe. But in trying to secure its borders, Israel has fallen out with the United Nations itself, with the international authority representing all the nations combined. That is a great pity, particularly since Israel is isolated on every other front.

The difficulty with the United Nations truce observers dates back a long time, to the murder of Count Bernadotte. Since 1951 there have been poor personal relations between the Israelis and the personnel of the truce staff, whose headquarters and living quarters were moved out of Israel, into the Old City of Jerusalem (Arab) and into Arab Beiruth. Under constant Arab influence, the truce observers have ceased to understand or sympathize with the Israel point of view or with Israel problems. It is said in Israel today that many observers are anti-Semites; but that is utterly irrelevant. Theirs was a technical, professional job. And they have slipped through Israel fingers.

The appearance of General Vagn Bennike of Denmark last year as the new chief observer, was intended to repair this state of affairs, but in fact matters only took a turn for the worse. General Bennike had a history of having rendered assistance to Jews during the days of Nazi occupation. He tried to make up for this background by leaning over backwards and favoring the Arabs. In addition he relied on an Arab-influenced staff. And finally, by assuming the role of a military man who tolerates no political nonsense, Bennike failed in the political aspects of his job.

It is a great pity that relations between Israel and the United Nations observers have taken so bad a turn. Perhaps the situation would have been better if Israel had shown more elasticity in matters of border security, and less pettiness. It is to be hoped that the replacement of Bennike by Gen. Burns of Canada will improve the situation. But local feeling remains strong.

The deterioration of Israel relations with the local truce observers might not be so important if Israel's relations with the United Nations Security Council were closer than they are. Israel has frequently tried to go over the heads of the observers to the Council; but Israel has consistently been rejected in the Security Council, either by a Russian veto, or by the stalling of the Western powers, fearful of antagonizing the Arabs. Here again, in the eyes of Israelis, the United States, the prime mover in Western strategy, must bear the onus of the guilt for Israel's failure in the Security Council.

What, then, is going to be Israel's next step? The answer to this question depends on several factors. First, there is the question of who will gain the upper hand in guiding politics and making policy. There are today two opposite points of view within the cabinet, and a third viewpoint in government circles outside but close to the cabinet. In the cabinet proper, Defense Minister Lavon opposes Prime Minister Sharett on a fundamental approach. Lavon demands that the government rely fully on the Israel army, and all outsiders be shown a strong arm. Lavon does not believe in foreign alliances, or in paper safeguards against Arab aggression. He puts his faith in the strength of

the army and its weapons, and in its fighting spirit. Lavon's chief supporter is Ben Gurion who has retired to a Negev settlement, and has no responsibility for the affairs of state. Of course Lavon is also supported by the group of young army commanders who lead the army.

Sharett, on the other hand, opposes taking retaliatory measures whenever there is a border violation or an attack by infiltrating Arabs. Sharett stresses the need for diplomatic connections, and is keenly aware of the adverse effects which military countermeasures produce among the foreign powers, and at the United Nations.

The government circles outside the cabinet proper include Ambassador Abba Eban, who advocates a policy of adherence to America, and of finding a place for Israel insofar as is possible within the framework of American policy in the Middle East. However, Sharett prefers a freer line; let it be known that he will not go along with the United States at any cost to Israel interests.

The parties on the left of the government carry on a consistent flirtation with the Soviet Union and are always hurt by Russian refusals to reciprocate. Herut, on the right, has had nothing to contribute to contemporary political thinking since its fight against Britain many years ago. Now that the United States has been playing the Arab card, Herut has foresaken its anti-British line, without however, offering any other suggestions for a new policy.

These divergent views, or lack of views, have had unfortunate repercussions on Israel's foreign policy. The Israel public is now being pulled in two differing directions by the press. The foreign office instructs and informs the corps of diplomatic correspondents; at the same time the army informs and instructs the corps of military correspondents. Two different atmospheres are being generated simultaneously; the result is a general bewilderment. The clash within the government leads to two different methods of procedure. Sharett communicates with foreign diplomats in Israel one way, while the army acts in a completely different way.

Moreover, the Knesset has become not so much a forum for airing party views as a testing ground for trial balloons. Opposition members rise to question the prime minister about rumors of specific political negotiations or feelers; he feels constrained to make a full, public denial of such rumors. In this way he is drawn out on delicate subjects, and is forced by the malicious questioning to leave himself no exit from political dilemmas. This policy of pinning ministers against the wall by premature questions and replies ties down the hands of the government in many delicate matters, and curtails the government's

freedom of movement and activity on issues where they are most essential.

After all this has been said, it must be admitted that there is at this moment little clear agreement on what the next course should be. A growing section of the public is becoming very restive over Israel's political isolation and lack of allies. There is the feeling that reliance on the army alone is far from sufficient. The army is large in relation to Israel. But it operates in a small territory, and has had few modern arms in recent years. Besides, in the modern world, no one small army can rely on itself alone. It must have allies and brothers-in-arms beyond its borders.

A leading Mapai member has sent off a trial balloon, suggesting an association with the British Commonwealth of Nations in an attempt to find some sort of political alliance for Israel. It is very doubtful whether this suggestion is practical. Others have suggested that Israel seek admittance to the Balkan Pact of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Still another group suggests Israel's breaking away from any western alliance, and drawing closer to the Russian bloc. These people are not necessarily Communists or fellow-travelers.

The most persistent rumor has of course been that Israel has been asked to grant the West military bases on Israel territory. The first question is of the kind of bases involved: complete territorial facilities, such as Britain had in the Suez zone, and the allies have in Germany; or mere harbor facilities at Haifa, some airfields and a few barrack installations? The second question is who is to get such bases -- England, which has been pushed out of Egypt, or America, which is primarily responsible for Middle East defence? The allies would have to agree on this among themselves.

The third question is how the Israel public would react to this. If Israel becomes very anxious about its military exposure north and south, it may agree to offer bases to the West. However, there is considerable aversion to such bases both in government circles and among the public. In the first place, the presence of foreign troops would soon lead to domestic friction, as it does everywhere. In the second place, young Israel nationalism is still too fresh for Israelis to acquiesce readily in giving away sovereign rights over hard-won Israel territory in exchange for foreign troops. In the third place, the grant of military bases to the West might place Israel under the influence of Western powers, who have sold Israel out before and might well do so again.

There are few people who realize that in present day global politics military bases are indispensable. If the government is forced or prepares to agree to military bases, it

will have to educate the public. This education will not be easy. Public education when it came to accepting German reparations goods was not easy. The government succeeded in the end by the use of tact, and because the goods were actually badly needed. Only if the Israelis can be brought to realize that Israel actually needs those bases for its own security will they be persuaded. For the moment, however, Sharett has blocked his exit from such negotiations by flatly denying any intention of giving away Israel territory or sovereignty..

To sum up: Israeli foreign policy is at the crossroads. Israel may break away from the United States perhaps to join a British line, or even further afield. Or Israel may accommodate itself to the new American State Department policy. The next few weeks will show what course Israel will steer.

FAD
August 25, 1954

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from ...

ISRAEL

MAY 1954

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DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 MD

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Report from Israel

MAY 1954

Note: The following report is sent regularly to the American Jewish Committee by an Israeli observer of affairs in that country. His comments do not necessarily reflect the views of the AJC.

Foreign Affairs

In recent weeks Israel has again been passing through difficulties in her foreign affairs which have been giving the public much ground for concern. Isolated on the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean, circled about by hostile states, Israel senses that she is becoming more and more a pawn in the great power game of Realpolitik in the Middle East. The inevitable effect on Israel's morale is far from salutary. As a result, Israel's foreign policy has been on the defensive for some time; Israel conjures up threats of new difficulties and complications in her relations with her friends and enemies, far and near.

On the other hand, the position at home continues to show remarkable improvement, both economically and socially. Production, both for the home market and for export, the crying need of this country ever since 1948, has been showing visible progress from month to month. And the adjustment of the older population and the new immigrants to each other has been making good progress under circumstances which must necessarily be difficult and slow. It is becoming ever more evident that there is a very close connection between the difficulties abroad and consolidation at home, both economic and social. For Israel's strength abroad will be measured by her inner strength, her moral and economic fibre. In an age when two fundamental ideologies and ways of life are acrimoniously defended by two world giants, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the status of the small nations will depend not on their size but on their inner strength. This is evident from the poor position of big, but weak countries like France or the Eastern satellites, as compared with the strong position of small countries like the Scandinavian. All are pawns in the global game; but the varying strength of their internal positions in this game makes all the difference in their ability to affect their destiny.

These fundamental considerations of mid-twentieth century political life have a direct bearing upon Israel. Israel is and will always be a small, a very small, country. Yet her standing in the world will always be measured, not by her population or territory, but by her inner strength, and her ability truly to represent the things she stands for.

In 1948 Israel found herself both newly born and unexpectedly powerful and popular. She had gained more territory than was ever anticipated, either by her people, or by her friends or her foes.

Her standing all over the world was very high. Since then it has been Israel's unenviable task to realize extraordinary expectations. The task has been difficult. At home, she has had to satisfy the extravagant hopes of residents and immigrants. She has had to consolidate the territorial gains of 1948. Abroad, Israel has had to consolidate her new position among the nations of the world, and to find her place among friends and foes.

On balance Israel has made a good job of all this. She has consolidated her territory, or much of it. She has gained a place in the world. She has satisfied her people at home. And, it should never be forgotten that all this was done in the stormy years of the Cold War with all its ugly and unpredictable implications and complications. After striking this balance, however, one may be permitted to narrow one's sights from the over-all, historical view, to the day-to-day view of special problems. One must point out those matters on which Israel has failed to make good, for reasons sometimes beyond her control.

Since about 1950 there has been a deterioration in Israel's foreign policy position. That position has now reached a new low, due to what has been described as America's New Look at the Middle East. Considering all the circumstances, this development was probably inevitable. But Israel is fighting hard against it.

The prime factor responsible for Israel's difficulties in foreign affairs is, of course, Arab hostility. This hostility is as old as political Zionism and Arab political consciousness. It is by no means the result of the displacement of Arab refugees or the creation of the state of Israel. These two events may have exacerbated Arab hostility, but essentially, it is much older. Furthermore, the Jews were politically rather unfortunate in Israel; they found themselves building their state among people who were always given to political and personal intrigues and quarrels. If there were no Jews in Israel today, the Arabs of this area would be fighting with one another just as they are now fighting with Israel. In fact, they are fighting among one another all the time, notwithstanding the fact that they are to some extent united by their opposition to Israel. At this very writing, for instance, the various Arab governments and politicians of this area are forming new coalitions, defensive and offensive. There is no unity among them, except <u>vis-a-vis</u> Israel. Iraq upset the applecart of Arab politics by accepting military aid from the U.S. and entering the Turkish-Pakistani alliance. This brought Egypt into active opposition to all forms of foreign aid to this area. And Egypt is mustering other Arab governments against Iraq, which, she fears, will grow too strong by virtue of American arms. Thus the happy game of inter-Arab intrigue and maneuvers goes on as it has been going on ever since pashas and effendis became emirs, kings, and ministers.

All this is, of course, little consolation for Israel, which still finds herself the main enemy of the Arabs, from Libya to Pakistan. But strategy for the Middle East can never by built on the assumption that if Israel were not there, or could be reduced in strength Middle East unification might be easier. On the contrary. One is tempted to think that if the Israel irritant were reduced, so many other irritants of inter-Arab rivalry would emerge that the great powers could never cope with them all. So, in the long run, it may even prove more practical for the great powers that are seeking consolidation of the Arab East to leave the Israeli irritant as it is, and to keep a semblance of Arab unity through their common hostility to Israel as a basis for military arrangements.

However, it now appears that the U.S. has seriously made up its mind to "clear the obstacles to military consolidation out of the road." The principal American concern seems to be with the problem of Israel. The Israelis welcome any sincere attempt to relax the tension and resolve the hostility. However, they have their reservations as to how this can be done, and how far one can go in this. In addition to supplying arms to such Arab nations as join the Turkish-Iraqi-Pakistani alliance, the U.S. State Department is now known to have worked out a plan for buying the goodwill of the Arabs by proving American determination to clip the wings of Israel. In May Arthur Gardiner, an adviser to the State Department, is known to have put before a Congressional committee a six-point plan which would demand that Israel make concessions as a first step to relaxing tension in this area. These six points include the repatriation of some Arab refugees, compensation to refugees for lost property, agreement through the UN on Jordan water distribution, Israeli acts to disabuse Arabs of her aggressive intentions, and more "understanding and consideration of the Arabs." Most of these points would be acceptable to Israel. The trouble however is that Israel, like the Arabs, is beset by the fears that by even goodwill concessions, will snowball into demands for more concessions. Both Israel and Arabs suffer from fears and the need to save face, induced by the rigid positions into which the two sides have maneuvered one another. However, fundamentally these proposals are in the right direction; the fact that they are addressed to Israel alone may not be to Israel's liking, but does not alter their character. Israeli commentators, however, object that no similar demand for a goodwill gesture has been addressed to the Arabs. The objection is proper. Yet Israelis would be wise to be gracious and to take the first step toward relaxing the tension along the lines indicated. After all, Israel wants peace more than the Arabs. So Israel will have to make the opening gambit, even if this move should then be unanswered.

The U.S. New Look at the Middle East does not stop there. As a second step the State Department has addressed to the other western powers, and to both Israel and Jordan, a series of proposals designed to relax tension along the common borders. Viewed

superficially, there is much to welcome in these proposals: Much of the cause for Arab infiltration has been the lack of overland contact between Egypt and Jordan. A right of way between Hebron and Gaza, through the Northern Negev, would technically solve this problem. Also, technically, a peace of sorts could best be kept by both sides "cooperating" with the UN observers. And again, agreement on the Jordan water distribution might be good for peace. However, there is one poisonous sting in all this: Israel wants an over-all peaceful arrangement, and not patchwork appeasement. For this reason, she has found the UN observer team unsatisfactory, and Arab infiltration a terrible scourge. Yet the new U.S. proposals fly in the face of Israel's desires, and are a complete sop to the Arabs. The proposals are quite obviously designed to prove to the Arabs that Israel can be forced to make concessions without receiving any in return.

These U.S. proposals may not have been quite so unacceptable to Israelis, had they not come after Jordan's blatant refusal to submit to a decision of the Security Council in her border disputes with Israel. This refusal was so frank a denial of any readiness to come to terms with Israel that Israelis are now by no means prepared to grant rights of way through the Negev or even to cooperate with the observer teams. As far as these observers are concerned, Israel has refused to go along with some of them ever since certain decisions proved inequitable to Israel. This may have been a rash and questionable move, and one which Israelis are now trying to justify by the even more questionable argument that some of these observers are anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli.

It seems therefore unlikely that Israel will agree to the latest State Department proposals for relaxing tension. It remains to be seen whether Washington will force Israel's acceptance of these proposals, perhaps by a threat to cut Israel off from grants-in-aid for the coming fiscal year. Such threats are clearly anticipated and expected here in Israel, after recent consultations in Washington. Should they be made openly or semi-secretely, they will be blow to Israeli pride and face. It cannot be foreseen how the Israel government and the public will react to them.

It is clear here, however, that the U.S. is now seriously attempting solving, as far as possible, the tensions in this area, and that the attempt is a sincere and determined one. The Middle East is fast becoming an immediate danger area in the East-West conflict. True, this danger has been imminent for years, but now it seems closer than ever. The Russians are displaying considerable activity in this area, including Israel. Among other things, they are raising their legation in Tel Aviv to the status of an Embassy, and playing up to Israeli feelings by presenting their diplomatic credentials in Jerusalem, the much disputed seat of government. Other Communist legations and missions are displaying similar interest in Israel and are very active, especially in foreign trade. No doubt parallel moves are taking place in the Arab countries.

In other words, the Russians are laying the ground for moving into the Middle East in one way or another.

There can, of course, never be any question as to where Israel stands. She is plainly with the West. And she will stand with the West even if her self-esteem should be damaged or hurt by American proposals forcibly thrust on to this young state.

The new situation gives openings to other Western powers. There is great significance in a series of visits to Israel by English politicians. First came Herbert Morrison, Labor's foreign minister and leader of the Labor party. Little about the purpose of his visit has been publicly admitted. Yet, it is an open secret that Morrison came to propose that the British army of the Suez Canal zone be lodged somewhere in southern Israel. This is now an important problem for Britain, since the army is going to be moved from Suez at the end of 1954. For lack of a better alternative, it is being planned to move it to Cyprus, an unsatisfactory arrangement, as political agitation in that island undermines its stability. It is believed that Israel has not been willing to have the British army headquarters on her territory, for the obvious reason that her sovereignty over that territory is still too recent to permit its being "traded away" for military bases.

Israeli foreign policy is thus on the defensive, and in a dangerous position. This is a pity. For with more imagination and sweep, Israel could have cashed in on her strength of 1950 and led her neighbors and her friends overseas in a peaceful and yet gracious settlement of her problems. By being on the defensive, the government of Israel will have to accept some of the proposals made by the great powers. On the other hand, the government is also on the defensive at home. For there will always be one section or another of the population, vocal enough to make trouble, that will make it difficult if not impossible for the government to accept proposals involving concessions.

So much for proposals to reduce the tension. But what would happen if Israel were to sit down to negotiate a peace settlement with the Arabs? Israelis know perfectly well what the Arabs will demand. But they are very unclear about what they can give. The Arabs are certain to demand territorial concessions, as well as a stop to immigration. It is however most unlikely that Israel will ever agree to either of these propositions. If so, what can she concede? Very little indeed. People here console themselves with the thought that Israel was the victor in the war. That is not the full truth. But even if Israel was the victor, that status no longer entitles her to demand a victor's peace. If it did, the vanquished would long ago have sued for terms.

To sum up, if the U.S. is bent on pacifying this area preparatory to arming it, it will probably have to do so forcibly. Peace by agreement seems out of sight. Peace by decree, however, requires strength of mind and the determination not to be deflected. It

also means readiness to meet the most unpleasant incidents. And it requires preparedness to be unpopular with all sides, until the matter is settled.

Domestic Front

There have been three main developments at home: alignments for next year's Knesset elections; major economic changes; and some incidents involving questions of infringement of the law by highly placed men in the country.

Contrary to earlier doubts, there is now no longer any doubt that elections will take place next year, as planned. In preparation for this the parties are making first moves. Generally speaking, Ben Gurion is again taking part in public discussion by putting forward proposals for a two-party system. He believes that what the country needs politically is a two-party system, like that in the U.S. and England. Only on such a system can stable government be founded. Most people here are not used to such a system. Nor do they favor a system of two blocs. But the two big parties are in support of Ben Gurion. The smaller parties of course are strongly against it, since this system threatens their political existence.

Ben Gurion's plan is, roughly, to strengthen the Mapai and the General Zionists, as the workers' and the middle class parties, and to eliminate all the others. Ben Gurion has actually opened negotiations with party leaders with a view to liquidating the smaller parties. The religious parties are the most opposed. To them Ben Gurion suggested that they split: the workers groups in the religious parties to join Mapai, and the middle class groups to join the General Zionists, thus safeguarding the religious interests in each party. The trouble with this idea is that the two major parties are not too keen on such safeguards. Nor do the religious parties wish to give up their prior claims to serving as the protectors of religion. Yet Ben Gurion may have some chance of persuading them that there is no need for special political parties to safeguard religious interests. Ben Gurion is supported in his stand by Nahum Goldmann, who is negotiating with the General Zionists and the Progressives for a fusion of the two parties. Goldmann has more chance of success, for there is little that divides the two parties today, barring some personal ambitions and dislikes. Meantime the Progressives, who are small but influential, are putting up a stiff fight to prevent any agreement between the big parties that would require any party to secure a minimum number of votes before it can be represented in the Knesset, or any other deal to eliminate the small groups.

As to the parties themselves, Mapai is none too sure of victory at the polls. It will undoubtedly re-emerge as the biggest single party, but it may lose votes. Mapai knows that unless Ben Gurion

comes back to routine politics, it cannot win. Ben Gurion is now showing signs of coming back. In spite of his illness, he is as active and outstanding as ever. However, he will have to prove to the electorate that he will stay at his job after the elections. If he does not prove this, the people may lose confidence in him.

The General Zionists claim to be stronger than ever, on the basis of party membership. Apparently, there is some truth in this claim. Today they represent not only middle class interests, but also the only reasonable alternative to a Mapai government. For these two reasons they manage to attract a good many people who for one reason or another are dissatisfied with the present regime. It is a sign of healthy democracy that people can show dissatisfaction with a regime which has been in power for too long.

The Mapam party is today hopelessly split from within. Entangled in an outdated ideology, Mapam members often lose their way, and turn upon one another in debate. The split is now quite deep, and may soon lead to the end of the party.

The religious parties have been unified under the impact of the threat that they may be eliminated implicit in the Ben Gurion proposals. It is a moot point how these parties will fare in the next election. Probably they will gain.

Closely linked with elections are economic problems. Mapai is looking ahead to providing work for the unemployed and underemployed, in an effort to get their votes next year. They propose to do this by work relief, providing public monies for projects that are more or less unnecessary.

The government has stated that, since the inauguration of the present economic plan, and owing to the mass immigration from backward countries, a considerable section of the population is in need of assistance in some form or another. Statistics put this figure at 20 per cent. In other words, every fifth person in Israel today gets assistance from some charitable or similar institution, governmental, local, or voluntary. This is indeed a shocking state of affairs. On the basis of this situation, Labor minister Golda Meyerson has told the government she needs funds to pay the underemployed for the equivalent of 14 million working days during the current fiscal year. To do this she wants large sums from the Knesset, for appropriation under the development budget.

There is no doubt that many people in Israel are in dire need, and there is much suffering among the unskilled laborers and in the maabarot camps. These people must be helped along. Pressure and inducements to send them on the land will not do, since many of them are unfit, mentally or physically, for agriculture. So work has to be found for them. The government proposes to put them on work relief. But manufacturers have suggested that they be put in the factories, so that exports of manufactured articles may be boosted. The government is cold to this suggestion, fearing to boost unduly certain enterprises.

Instead the government is now going to do the very thing that was banned by the new economic plan two years ago, when work relief was stopped on the theory that workers ought to be employed where they were needed, not when they needed a job. As to financing this scheme, the present proposal is to impose a new tax on the public, while at the same time relieving the government of the large expense of the food subsidies and making this money available for employment schemes. These latest plans of Levi Eshkol have been called acrobatics, and have met with wide criticism in all parties. After a heavy attack from the General Zionists (for propaganda purposes alone), and after heartsearching in the ranks of Mapai, it has now been decided to finance the work relief schemes out of a new graduated levy, to be imposed on all but the lowest paid employes.

Linked closely with the plan to provide work for unemployed is the government scheme to save public money by abolishing food and fuel subsidies. These subsidies took two forms, that of a guarantee of prices for local produce, and of permission for the import of food stuffs and fuel at a rate of exchange much cheaper than the effective value of the Israel pound. In other words, the government has been selling dollars to importers at an artificially cheap rate, and the difference between the official and the artificial prices has represented the subsidy for vital imports. As a first step, the subsidy of fuel has now been abolished. Subsidies of other imports are to follow suit.

The abolition of subsidies will however drive up prices of basic commodities, and this in turn will drive up the cost of living index, thus setting in motion again the spiral of inflation. Fear of this is causing the parties to hesitate to go ahead with the abolition of subsidies. For Eshkol is still determined to stop inflation at all costs. There is now renewed speculation as to how long Eshkol can or will stop this danger. He may not be able to stop it for very long, since there is pressure from many sides to ease inflationary restrictions: business is urging the expansion of credit; the Mapai and Golda Meyerson press for work relief. The Histadrut enterprises are pressing for a new devaluation, in order to meet their obligations to their creditors. Only Eshkol and the theoreticians oppose these demands. It is to be feared that they will not be able to withstand them much longer.

How determined the government can be not to open the gates to inflation in the wrong place, can be seen from the Doctors' Affaire. Of the 3,000 physicians in Israel, about 2,000 are employed, by the state, the municipalities, and above all by the Sick Fund of the Histadrut. The doctors came out with a strong plea for salary increases. Their salaries today are little better than those of unskilled officials. Their claim was rejected on the ground that the government would not sponsor any step which tended to set in motion the wage increase trend during the present fiscal year. In other words the government were afraid of setting a precedent for other officials and for the workers. The doctors called a warning

strike, which lasted three days. They have now called a strike without a cut-off date to begin July 1, if their claims are not met by then. The government's mistake lies in refusing to acknowledge the need and right of physicians to earn more than officials. The refusal to do so stems from the fact that by some party standards 2,000 dissatisfied doctors represent less of a loss in votes than say 30,000 workers certain to be dissatisfied if their subsequent claims for wage increases are not met. It is simply a question of political arithmetic, democratic politics at its worst.

The doctors' strike has had an unpleasant effect on the country. It laid bare a moral and economic deficiency: For doctors to strike was an unheard of thing.

This period has witnessed the investigation of law breakers and the discovery of moral deficiency among men in public positions. There were three major scandals during the past few weeks, those associated with the cases of Livneh, Dr. Rosenberg, and Rabbi Lorincz. The investigations spring from the general uneasiness over the way some institutions and some officials had been handling public funds, or availing themselves of their public positions, for their own benefit. In the cases of Rabbi Lorincz and Dr. Rosenberg, the Attorney General tried to get at two Knesset members of the religious parties whom he accused of violating Israeli currency regulations. He demanded the suspension of Lorincz's parliamentary immunity in order to bring legal charges, and arranged for searches and proceeded to bring charges against Rosenberg, when the religious parties stepped in to support their friends. The religious parties charged outright that the Attorney General was picking out religious politicians, for political and partisan purposes. They further threatened that if these two deputies were to be prosecuted, the religious parties would bring up cases of malfeasance among members of other parties. In the behind-the-scenes bargaining which ensued, the Knesset Committee refused to suspend the immunity of Rabbi Lorincz, and the Attorney General stopped pressing his charges against Rosenberg.

Quite another case was the affaire Livneh. Livneh is a member of Mapai, and a Knesset deputy, but an outsider within its ranks. A man of independent mind, he finds it hard to follow every turn of the party line. He is a forthright thinker, an advocate of a lowering of the standard of living, and one who often accuses his own party of mistakes in running the state. Recently Livneh built himself a house in Jerusalem; and this was the cue for his opponents within Mapai to charge him before an enquiry committee with living in a manner unbecoming a socialist. Livneh was ordered to state the source from which he had received the money to build the house; when this source was proved to be exceptionable, he was charged with the crime of living in luxury. Thereupon the party committee decided that he might not live in his new house. But Livneh refused to accept this verdict, and brought the matter before the public. He retaliated by charging other Mapai leaders with abusing their office for their own benefit, and demanded wholesale enquiries into the means of the leaders of all the parties. The

whole matter was then dropped, and Livneh is now living in his new house.

Each of these cases has shed a little more light on an undesirable state of affairs in public life. There are always rumors of improper enrichment and of corruption. Little evidence ever comes to light, except as it involves minor officials. Undoubtedly, some politicians have used their position to achieve private means and undue influence. Yet for some reason their malfeasance has been hushed up by the parties to which they belong, from the misguided motive of wishing to avoid political scandal. Such shortsightedness is affecting the public morale, and creates an attitude of suspicion, even of honest public servants.

After decades of Zionist idealism, Israel is obviously now in the midst of a materialistic era. Such a materialism is inevitable in times like these, when every muscle strains to increase the productivity and to consolidate the territorial and economic gains of the young country.

Israel remains a bright spot for cultural activities of all sorts. Next to reading, music is the principal pastime of the educated sections. In this field two events are worth recording. The Festival of Contemporary Music took place at Haifa a few weeks ago, and was a success. It served to acquaint wider sections of the public with the works of modern Israeli composers. On the other hand, one musical enterprise has had to fold up. The Israel Opera, created and led by Mme. Edis de Phillipe, had existed for seven years, but had never risen above mediocrity. For lack of a better company the Israeli public had put up with it. But a crisis was brought about when Mme. de Phillipe instituted a libel action against a local critic of repute for an article he wrote in Commentary concerning her and the opera. This brought into court a number of other critics and connoisseurs, who exposed Mme. de Phillipe's activities and expressed disapproval of her musical standards, calling them positively harmful to the country which has nothing else to compare them with. Although the case was settled and the defendant paid costs, the opera was finished, and soon stopped performances. It left a debt of over IL 100,000. The question is whether so small a country can maintain the opera company it deserves.

* * *

FAD
7/13/54

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INDEXED - 51

62-102104-32

March 29, 1956

Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Engel:

Your letter dated March 19, 1956, and the enclosure have been received.

I am indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness in forwarding the material for my information.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM — FBI
MAR 29 1956
MAILED 26

cc - New York

SAC, New York:

Pamphlet

Correspondent's letter states that the enclosed material, which is for the information of the Bureau, discusses the treatment of Jews in Russia and Soviet satellites since Stalin's death. The enclosure is entitled "The Jews under Stalin's Successors." It reports in substance as follows:

Stalin's successors are ready to exploit anti-Jewish prejudices for the purpose of domestic repression and foreign

MJR:lfj (Note on Yellow, Page 2)
(4)

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DATE 8-9-79 BY TEN/bja

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Letter to Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

expansion. Since the high-water mark of Soviet anti-Semitism was reached in February, 1953, with the trumped-up charges against 15 Moscow doctors, "Pravda" and "Izvestia" on 4-3-53 published reports that the 15 doctors were innocent. In line with this reversal it was expected that anti-Semitism would be abandoned; however, anti-Jewish feeling is widespread and there has been no attempt to re-educate the public which is still infected by Government sponsored anti-Semitic campaigns of the recent past.

Bufiles reflect that correspondent may be identical with one Irving Engel who was a contributor to the National Citizens Political Action Committee or the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (ICCASP) according to a list received from a representative of the New York "World Telegram" in 1947. The ICCASP was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, in its report of April 26, 1950. Information in Bureau files reflects that Engel was secretary of a publication known as "The Leader" which was chartered on 4-7-39. One Maxwell Lehman was executive editor of "The Leader" and he reportedly associated with members of the Communist Party in 1941. (62-60527-26932)

The American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 and is reportedly dedicated to safeguarding civil and religious rights of the Jewish people. It has been continually anticommunist and in 1944 withdrew from the American Jewish Conference, a Zionist organization, when the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a communist dominated group, was admitted to membership.

(62-102104)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Incoming letter appears to be a form letter with Director's name subsequently typed in and Engel's signature stamped.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

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March 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The recent Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has raised an important question in the free world: Are the Soviet policies changing under the new "collective leadership?"

The answer, of course, must come from a careful study of Communist deeds, not words. One important yardstick is the treatment Stalin's successors accord their own ethnic and religious minorities.

The American Jewish Committee has closely observed the position of Jews under Communist rule for many years. Our researches have been documented in two major studies, "The Jews in the Soviet Union" (Solomon M. Schwarz, Syracuse Press, 1951) and "The Jews in the Soviet Satellites" (Peter Meyer and others, Syracuse Press, 1953). Two fact sheets, "What is Behind the Kremlin's latest March of Crime?" (1953) and "Anti-Semitism Continues in the Soviet Satellites" (1954) summarized the findings contained in these books.

The enclosed fact sheet covers the developments since Stalin's death. It includes information drawn from official Soviet documents, first hand reports of former prisoners and observations of visitors to Iron Curtain countries.

We hope this material will prove helpful to you.

Very truly yours,

Irving M. Engel
President

IME:NK
enc.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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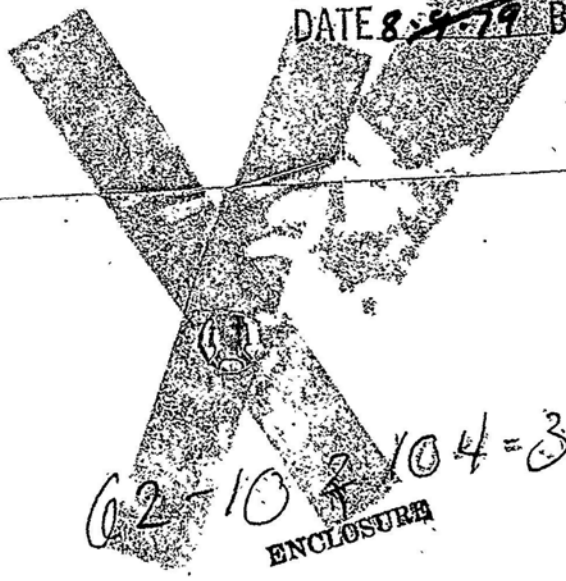

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ENCLOSURE

A FACT SHEET from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THE JEWS UNDER STALIN'S SUCCESSORS

In judging the sincerity of the Kremlin's professed concern for the rights of nations and groups outside the Soviet orbit, one valid yardstick is the treatment accorded to minorities in Communist countries.

The death of Stalin, the proclamation of "collective leadership," and the Geneva Conference raised hopes that the new Soviet leaders would show more respect for the human rights of Soviet citizens. It was also hoped that Stalin's successors would abandon the anti-Semitic policies which had reached a climax during his last years, and try to repair the damage done to the Jewish minority by discrimination and persecution.

These hopes have not been fulfilled. Although the Presidium of the Communist Party now governs collectively, the Soviet Union remains a one-party dictatorship, with brutal suppression of independent views, secret trials and slave labor camps.

The Kremlin's foreign policy likewise remains substantially unchanged. Its drive for world domination now includes inciting the Arab nations against the Western powers as well as against Israel.* Thus, Stalin's successors are ready to exploit anti-Jewish prejudices for the purposes of domestic oppression and foreign expansion.

During the past three years, there have been signs of leniency toward Russia's ethnic, religious and cultural groups; but this easing has not been extended equally to Jews. There have been a few concessions — the release of the Moscow doctors; the cessation of open anti-Semitic attacks in the press; relaxation of the ban on Jewish emigration; and permission to conduct some public recitations in Yiddish. But these moves must be viewed against the full background of conditions prevailing for Jews today behind the Iron Curtain.

This fact sheet seeks to present that background as completely as it may be drawn from all available sources.

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* A forthcoming fact sheet will deal with the Soviet role in the Middle East.

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RELIGIOUS FREEDOM STRICTLY LIMITED

Those Jewish communities which have survived Stalin's reign are allowed to conduct religious services and participate in Soviet "peace" campaigns. On March 18, 1955, a peace manifesto signed by eight rabbis was published in Izvestia and widely publicized in the West. In July 1955, the Soviet delegation to the United Nations distributed an article asserting that Jews now had full religious freedom. Some synagogues were reopened. In January 1956, Jewish prayerbooks were reported to be in print — the first since 1917.

But these encouraging signs are overshadowed by the fact that the main provisions of the 1929 decree on religious associations still remain in full force. These regulations determine the true measure of religious freedom in the Soviet Union:

1. Religious communities must register with local authorities and submit membership rosters. Only persons over eighteen years of age may join. Registration may be refused, but no grounds are specified in the law. No unregistered community may function. Official data on the number of communities and their members has never been published. The number of Jewish communities is estimated at about one hundred. The number of members is unknown.

2. Religious communities do not enjoy the rights of corporate bodies. They do not own their places of worship but can rent them from local authorities. The members are individually and collectively responsible for maintenance.

3. Community boards are elected by open vote. Authorities have the right to eliminate board members without giving reason.

4. Communities of the same denomination may elect regional and central representative bodies only with special permission of the authorities. The Russian Orthodox Church and some other denominations have such bodies. The Jews have not.

5. Activities are strictly limited to matters of worship. Among other restrictions,

groups are expressly forbidden to assist members by charity or any kind of material aid; to organize meetings of children, youth or women for the purposes of prayer, religious instruction, or Biblical or cultural education; to maintain libraries or reading rooms. In buildings used for worship, no books other than those directly required for worship may be kept.

6. Young people may receive private religious instruction only in groups of no more than three. No religious instruction is allowed in any schools. Violations are punishable by forced labor up to twelve months, unless they fall under heavier penalties for "counter-revolutionary" activities.

7. Theological instruction for prospective clergymen must be sanctioned by the Ministry of the Interior. The Russian Orthodox Church and some other denominations now have seminaries, strictly supervised by the secret police. Although all surviving rabbis are very old and there are no successors in view, the Jews have not yet been permitted to organize a rabbinical seminary.

8. Religious services and prayers are severely restricted. They may not be conducted without special permission except in regular places of worship, at cemeteries, and in hospitals, where last rites may be given only in private rooms.

Further limitations are imposed by the policies and practices of the Communist Party. The official Communist attitude toward the Jewish religion is best summarized by the authoritative Short Philosophical Dictionary. The latest edition, issued in 1954, characterizes Judaism as follows:

> Like any other religion, Judaism is uncompromisingly hostile to science, and preaches anti-scientific views on nature and society.
>
> The rabbis were always enemies of enlightenment and secular education, and persecutors of progressive thought. Judaism sanctifies social inequality and private ownership; it deifies the rule of kings and exploiters...
>
> The rabbinical doctrine of Messianism — the coming of a heavenly savior — serves as a means of dulling the class consciousness of the workers and of reconciling them to the domination of the exploiters. These traits of Judaism are extensively used by the Jewish bourgeois Zionist nationalists to stupefy the Jewish toilers with nationalism, in order to cut them off from the common front of the class struggle waged by all toilers against capitalism.

The Party and organizations under its control — such as the Communist Youth Movement, the labor unions and the cooperatives — systematically campaign against religion in ways that expose devout citizens to public denunciation and discrimination. Despite a Party resolution of November 11, 1954, condemning administrative interference with the activities of duly registered religious groups, pressure against religious believers remains strong. They are denied advancement and subjected to ostracism. They may be expelled from organizations and even lose their jobs. Moreover, absence from work on religious holidays may be punished by fines and prison sentences.

CULTURAL LIFE THROTTLED

According to the official formula, culture in the Soviet Union must be "national in form, socialist in content." Within this framework, most ethnic groups maintain schools, theaters, periodicals and cultural institutions in their own language, even though strictly regulated to conform to the Party line. Soviet Jews, however, are not allowed even this limited freedom.*

1. The Yiddish press is barred throughout the Soviet Union, with the exception of one small journal in Biro-Bidjan. Nor are there any Jewish newspapers or magazines in Russian or any other language — the last were silenced by Government order in 1948.

2. Yiddish book publishing ceased in 1948 when the only Jewish publishing house was closed. All known Yiddish writers were arrested and deported. Two of them, Peretz Markish and David Hofstein, are known to have been executed. Others like David Bergelson, Itzik Feffer, Leib Kvitko were either killed or died in jail and penal camps. A few survivors were recently released.

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*In Poland and Rumania, a few Yiddish schools, theaters and cultural associations are retained to indoctrinate the Yiddish-speaking population in Communist theory. Working under strict Communist supervision, these institutions are violently anti-Zionist, anti-Israel and anti-Judaic in spirit.

3. Yiddish theaters were closed in 1949 on the official pretext that "Soviet Jews are not interested in Yiddish." A few Yiddish performances were permitted during the summer of 1955 — recitals of poems, stories and songs in Moscow and other cities. The attendance and reaction of the Jewish public indicated that, contrary to official dictum, Soviet Jews would enthusiastically support Yiddish cultural activities if given the opportunity.

JUSTICE STILL OVERDUE

The highwater mark of Soviet anti-Semitism was reached in February 1953, with the trumped-up charges against fifteen Moscow doctors. On April 3, 1953, Pravda and Izvestia published a communique of the Ministry of the Interior, then headed by Lavrenti P. Beria, declaring that the fifteen doctors accused of assassinating Soviet leaders Andrei A. Zhdanov and Alexander S. Shcherbakov and of plotting to kill several Soviet marshals were innocent, and that their "confessions" had been extorted by the secret police. Thirteen doctors were released; two are still missing.

In line with this reversal it was expected that the other Jews unjustly detained would be freed, and that anti-Semitism would be abandoned as an instrument of Government policy. But developments over the past three years have not fulfilled these expectations.

1. Victims of persecution still suffer: During 1955, a few Jewish prisoners were released. But tens of thousands are still confined, according to reports of former slave labor camp inmates who have returned to Germany, Austria and other countries.

Similarly, of all the Jewish victims of the Slansky trial and subsequent purges in Czechoslovakia, only one man — Israel citizen Simon Ohrenstein — was released. His cousin, Mordechai Oren, left-wing Mapam deputy to the Israel Knesset, remains in jail.

In Rumania, sentences imposed on some of the Zionist leaders arrested in 1948-49 were reduced and the prisoners were released. However, they are still adjudged guilty of organizing the Zionist movement and promoting emigration to Israel — activities which were legal at the time they were conducted.

Since the Zionist movement has been outlawed in the Soviet Union for three decades, there can hardly be any genuine Zionists in that country today. Nevertheless, many Jews stand convicted of "counter-revolutionary activity" allegedly motivated by "Zionism." Others are charged with "Jewish bourgeois nationalism," "cosmopolitanism," or "reactionary religious ideology." Descriptions of individual cases appear in such recently published books as Joseph Scholmer's Vorkuta, Antoni Ekart's Vanished Without Trace, Brigitte Gerland's Die Hoelle Ist Ganz Anders and Wilhelm Starlinger's Limits of Soviet Power.

Typical of the "Zionist plots" fabricated by the secret police is the case of one group of Odessa Jews, whose offense consisted of having met a foreign rabbi visiting Odessa during the war. Many Jews were deported for having taught religion to young people or for having participated in Yiddish cultural activities back in the days when they were still legal. Often, the fact that a Jew had survived German captivity or German occupation was considered sufficient proof of his treasonable activities. And finally, many others are serving time for "economic offenses" of which they were convicted in an atmosphere of anti-Semitic hysteria that followed the arrest of the fifteen doctors.

Within the prison camps, authorities often do not protect Jews from verbal and physical attack by co-prisoners who are either common criminals or former collaborators with the Nazis.

2. Amnesty for Nazi collaborators but not for Jews: On September 18, 1955, the Soviet Government granted a broad amnesty to Soviet citizens who had collaborated with the Nazis during the war, including those who had served in the German army, police and special extermination squads. Their criminal record was wiped out. Yet no amnesty has been granted to the Jews, who remain imprisoned while their persecutors are free.

3. Real culprits escape blame: Though some of Stalin's successors were parties to his anti-Semitic campaign, only a few former officials of the Ministry of State Security were punished for the false accusations against the Moscow doctors. One, Mikhail D. Ryumin, was shot after secret trial on July 7, 1954. His boss, Semyon D. Ignatiev,

former Minister of State Security, got off with a temporary demotion in April 1953. Soon he reappeared — as Secretary of the Communist Party in Bashkiria; in March 1954 he was elected to the Supreme Soviet; in February 1956, the 20th Congress of the Communist Party re-elected him to the Central Committee.

4. Straw in the wind: In the summer of 1955, an anti-Semitic journalistic device, widely exploited in 1953, again cropped up in Soviet provincial press reports of "economic crimes." In this series of reports, unusual emphasis was given to cases involving Jews by printing their names — such as Selik-Lev Davidovich or Josef Pinkasovich — in full, and repeating them frequently. At the same time, the number of Jews prosecuted for economic offenses suddenly increased.

5. Discrimination still official policy: With the admission in Pravda and Izvestia that the frame-up of the doctors had been motivated by "national enmity" and "racial hatred," open anti-Semitic attacks ceased in the press. However, anti-Jewish feeling is wide-spread and there has been no attempt to re-educate the population which is still infected by Government-sponsored anti-Semitic campaigns of the recent past.

Since 1953, silence on this subject has been broken only once. In July 1955, the magazine Party Life carried a long article on the "nationality question." While one short paragraph quoted Lenin's condemnation of anti-Semitism, there was lengthy reiteration of his and Stalin's violent attacks against the "bourgeois nationalist" ideas of the Jewish Socialist Bund, which has stood for the right of Jews to develop their cultural institutions.

In the armed forces, the diplomatic service and some institutions of higher learning, discriminatory policies introduced by secret Communist Party instructions in the late '40s and early '50s are still observed.

Although a few persons, mostly elderly, have been allowed to join their families in Israel, the official ban on Jewish emigration continues in force.

The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

March 1956

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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June 1, 1956

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Objective interpretation of developments in the rapidly moving Middle East situation is possible only on the basis of reliable information, fairly reported. To provide such data and balance, the American Jewish Committee has prepared the accompanying fact sheet, The Middle East Ferment.

Your comments on the fact sheet would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Engel
President

NY

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A FACT SHEET from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THE MIDDLE EAST FERMENT

No international issue in recent months has so consistently captured the headlines as the ever-mounting crisis in the Middle East. There is a growing conviction that United States action with regard to issues in that pivotal sector of the globe may well determine whether there will be peace or war in the immediate future.

In an atmosphere charged with heated argument, it is difficult for thoughtful citizens to keep before them the essential facts which must be considered in arriving at decisions affecting America's vital interests. The purpose of this fact sheet is to present such data as fully as possible in brief summary form. Additional information on developments as they occur will be made available.

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is a national, non-partisan organization which seeks to combat bigotry, protect the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advance those rights for all people of all religions and races.

The American Jewish Committee is a non-Zionist organization. It supported the establishment of the State of Israel as a home for those Jews who needed or wished to settle there. Within the framework of American interests, it has sought to help Israel become a bulwark of democracy in the Middle East.

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NEW WAR CLOUDS

Beneath the present ferment in the Middle East lie forces more deep-seated than the Arab-Israel conflict. These forces, variously characterized as anti-Westernism, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism or nationalism, were stirring on all continents as far back as the nineteenth century, long before the State of Israel came into being.

Gathering momentum through two world wars, the uprising of subject peoples has come to be recognized as one of the great historic movements of modern times. Most recently, its impetus has been seen in French North Africa and British-held Cyprus, as it was earlier in India and Indonesia.

In the world-wide rebellion against Western dominance — economic and political alike — leaders of Arab lands in the Middle East are now also joined. These lands are bridges to Europe, Asia and Africa. They encircle the Suez Canal. They contain oil fields and air bases vital to Western industry and defense.

Disaffection from the West in a region where America and her European allies hold such heavy stakes would pose problems calling for the utmost wisdom and statesmanship, even if there were no Arab-Israel conflict hanging fire and no Soviet incitement to inflame it.

Today, under the impact of Russian intrusion, all the war-making potentials in the Middle East are on the verge of combustion. United States interests, says President Eisenhower, "are being gravely jeopardized."

An appraisal of this situation must take into account at least five elements:

1. Long-ingrained hostility to the former colonial powers of Western Europe, as already noted.
2. Alignments and rivalries among the rulers of the nine Arab League states.
3. Long-standing Arab-Israel tensions.
4. Soviet penetration and provocation.
5. Actions and reactions in the United States to date.

ARAB ALIGNMENTS AND RIVALRIES

The nine states of the Arab League — Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Sudan and Libya — are far from united. Their rulers are jockeying for power and aligning themselves into contending groups.

— The Middle East Treaty Organization or "Baghdad Pact," sponsored by Great Britain and the United States, unites one Arab League state, Iraq, with Great Britain and the "northern tier" countries of Turkey, Iran, Pakistan. All are pro-Western and anti-Soviet. Iraq is also anti-Israel. The United States, although supporting the Baghdad Pact and joining its Economic Committee, is not a signatory.

— The "southern tier" or "Cairo bloc" comprises Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. "Neutralist," anti-Western and anti-Israel in orientation, it is led by Egypt's Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser. This bloc has been drawn towards the Soviet orbit by lures of trade and arms.

At the Cairo Conference in March 1956, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria announced "an all-conclusive plan for enduring Arab Security, preserving the safe structure of the Arab Nation and defending it against the dangers of Zionist aggression and foreign domination...."

Jordan has thus far resisted Egyptian-Saudi Arabian pressures to join the Cairo bloc. Libya and Sudan lean towards Egypt. Lebanon stands aloof from both camps.

Within these groupings, the Arab governments are competing among themselves, while reaching out for all they can get from their suitors, both East and West.

— Egypt, most modern and wealthiest of the Arab countries, has a population of over 22 million, more than double that of any other Arab League state. Organizer of the Arab League in 1945 and its leader ever since, she is now seeking to extend her influence to French North Africa and the Sudan. Proclaiming the new Egyptian Constitution on January 14, 1956, Premier Nasser said:

> From the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf there is but one Arab nation which no one will succeed in dividing again.

—Syria, although a member of Egypt's Cairo bloc, still mistrusts her Moslem neighbors. Their territorial ambitions have been manifested in the controversial "Fertile Crescent" plan, promoted for many years by Iraq, and the "Greater Syria" scheme favored by the late King Abdullah of Jordan to unite Syria with Iraq and Jordan.

—Saudi Arabia, long-time foe of Jordan and Iraq, is now making "friendly" overtures to Jordan and, at the same time, plays Egypt's game of forging an anti-Western front. Waxing rich on oil royalties of more than $250 million yearly, Saudi Arabia is attracting world-wide attention by a vast campaign of intrigue and bribery. Thus, Life comments editorially (March 19, 1956):

> ...it is the oil-rich Saudi Arabians who pass out the bribes to set Jordanians in the streets against the Baghdad Pact....

Similar accusations were made by Iraqi Premier Nouri el Said in an interview with the London Daily Telegraph (March 31, 1956):

> ...Saudi Arabia does its best to undermine us by pouring in large sums of money to buy the support of individuals....

—Yemen, the latest Arab League country to join the Cairo bloc, signed mutual defense pacts in April 1956 with Saudi Arabia and Egypt, placing its armed forces under the supreme command of Egypt's Maj. Gen. Abelel Hakim Amer.

—Jordan, fearful of Saudi Arabia's power drive and Egypt's dominance, has withstood Cairo bloc offers to replace Great Britain as subsidizer of her military establishment and guarantor of her independence. However, she yielded to Egyptian pressure by refusing to join the Baghdad Pact and by dismissing Sir John Bagot Glubb and other British officers training her Arab Legion.

—Iraq, by joining the Baghdad Pact, steeled her northern borders against the Soviet threat and at the same time defied her ancient dynastic rival, Saudi Arabia. Egypt thereupon rallied Saudi Arabia and Syria, put pressure on Jordan and Yemen, and all but isolated Iraq. Animosity toward Egypt's present leadership is openly expressed by the Iraqi Premier in the interview quoted above.

> The trouble about Nasser is that he wants to shine as the leader of all the Arabs. His opposition to the Baghdad Pact dates only from the moment when he thought it might interfere with his personal ambition.

—Lebanon, the only Arab League state with a sizable Christian population, has avoided both the Baghdad powers and the Cairo bloc. Strategically located on the Mediterranean, she is strictly neutral, although Iraqi and Saudi Arabian oil pipelines run through her territory.

—Sudan, racked by internal disorders, recently emerged from British-Egyptian rule, declaring herself independent in January 1956. She is dickering with the Communists for arms and for technical and economic assistance.

—Libya, an independent state since 1951, is mostly desert, with a fertile strip on the Mediterranean coast. Despite a British subsidy of more than $10 million annually, the major foreign influence comes from neighboring Egypt.

War or Peaceful Growth?

The Arab League countries are faced with a choice. They can continue their industrial development and improve the lot of their people, or they can start an aggressive war that will prevent progress for many years to come.

They can emulate Iraq, whose government has committed 70 per cent of oil revenues to a program of long-term public works and improvement. Or they can follow the path of Saudi Arabia, a feudal monarchy without laws, courts or constitution, which uses American oil royalties to subvert neighboring states and for palace excesses instead of meeting human needs.

Influential forces in the Arab leadership believe that the increasing pressure of their peoples to improve living standards can be diverted by a "holy war" against Israel. Thus, the Cairo Radio's Home Service and the Voice of the Arabs, the two most powerful radio stations which are controlled by the Egyptian government, arouse the largely illiterate Arab people against Israel and the West, while broadcasting friendly messages from the Soviet states.

Quoting the magazine, Al-Musawwar, Cairo Radio's Home Service declares (October 20, 1955):

> The 22 million Egyptians could, if they wanted to fight, trample the small state of Israel under foot in a second. As Abd Al-Nasir has declared, however, Egypt is not facing Israel alone, but the international power of Zionism which controls treasuries, armies and governments in America, Britain, France and other western nations.

The same Egyptian radio tells the Arabs that their real friends are the Communists (December 31, 1955):

> It was the voice of Khrushchev which avowed to the West that the Soviet Union sympathizes with the Arabs.... It was the voice of Bulganin which attacked the Iraqi-British (Baghdad) Pact and all military alliances, describing them as imperialistic acts in new forms, with only aggressive aims.... It is no wonder, therefore, that this dual voice finds an appreciative reaction in the hearts of the Arabs.... There is also no doubt that with such support for obvious rights, the cause of peace in the Middle East, or rather the cause of world peace, will be served.

Cairo Arabic-language broadcasts, "in the name of African unity, Arab nationalism and anti-imperialism," are inciting other North African states against Israel. Retaliating against France's sale of jets and other arms to Israel, the Cairo bloc powers are increasing their support of anti-French extremists in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, seeking to divert legitimate nationalist movements to support of aggression against Israel.

Communism's strategy looks to misery and strife as a means of unseating whatever regimes are in power and installing puppet governments. Thus, in accepting advances from the Kremlin, Arab leaders are endangering the most fundamental Arab interest — freedom from foreign domination. In turning from the "imperialist West" to the Communist East, they risk falling prey to the most insatiable and ruthless imperialism of our time.

REVIEW OF ARAB-ISRAEL TENSIONS

Palestine, cradle of three great religions and the focus of present-day Middle East tensions, was settled by the ancient Hebrews in 2000 B. C. Site of the Biblical kingdoms of David and Solomon and, later, of the divided Hebrew kingdoms of Israel and Judah, the land was conquered by the Assyrians (721 B. C.), the Babylonians (585 B. C.), the Romans (63 B. C. and A.D. 70), and a number of Moslem rulers in the seventh century A. D. During the Crusades it was again embroiled in warfare, with the Christians ruling over some sections while the Moslems held the rest. In 1517, it fell to the Turks and remained part of the Ottoman Empire for the next 400 years.

After Turkey's defeat in World War I, Great Britain took control of Palestine. It became an official British mandate in 1920.

Seeds of the Arab-Israel Struggle

Over the past half-century, both Arabs and Jews have claimed Palestine as their traditional home — the Arabs by virtue of having lived there for generations, the Jews because of their ancient ties to this land. The Zionist movement for a Jewish state in Palestine began in the 1880's; by 1914, when World War I broke out, there were some 80,000 Jewish settlers living alongside 800,000 Arab natives.

The seeds of the present Arab-Israel struggle were planted, in part, by Britain's conflicting promises to Arabs and Jews during and immediately after World War I. In 1915, British leaders promised to support an independent Arab empire, to include part, if not all, of Palestine. In 1917, the British Government issued the famous Balfour Declaration, declaring:

> His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people....

During the period between the two world wars — particularly after the Nazi terror began — there was increasing pressure for Jewish immigration to Palestine. It was vehemently opposed by the Arabs, who repeatedly urged the British to prevent it.

Role of the United Nations

In 1947, Great Britain decided to give up its mandate and turned the Palestine issue over to the United Nations. Mindful of the uprooted survivors of the Nazi holocaust which had all but wiped out the Jewish population of Europe, the UN in November 1947 voted to create, in one section of Palestine, a new Jewish state.

In May 1948, just before the British withdrew from Palestine, a Declaration of Independence was issued by the new State of Israel, establishing itself within the boundaries set by the UN. Immediately thereafter, seven Arab states attacked with the declared intention of driving the new democracy "into the sea."

After several months of fighting, during which the Israelis decisively repulsed the Arab armies, UN Mediator Ralph Bunche of the United States negotiated a cease-fire. In 1948-49, armistice agreements were concluded between Israel and Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. To date, no further progress has been made toward permanent treaties of peace.

Meanwhile, the disputes between Israel and the Arab states have continued unabated. The major points of friction are as follows:

1. Failure to Negotiate

For a number of years after the Arabs failed to destroy Israel by armed force, they categorically refused to translate the uneasy armistice into a permanent peace.

— Kamil Chaumoun, President of Lebanon (March 1952):[1]

> It is impossible to discuss the possibility of peace with Israel, even in principle.

— Mohammed Naguib, President of Egypt (June 1953):[2]

> The only solution is Israel's disappearance.

— Fawzi Mulki, Prime Minister of Jordan (November 1953):[3]

> Jordan's policy will continue to be "no peace with Israel."

— King Saud of Saudi Arabia (January 1954):[4]

> Israel is like a cancer to the human body, and the only way of remedy is to uproot it....

— Dr. Mohammad Fadhil Jamali, Former Prime Minister of Iraq (April 1955):[5]

> We sincerely hope that...all fair-minded peoples in the world, will continue to brand Israel as an illegitimate state....

— Editorial in "Al Gomhouria," Egyptian Government-controlled newspaper (April 11, 1956):[6]

> The only reasonable proposal which Mr. Hammarskjold can make is the obliteration of Israel from the face of the earth.

In recent months, some Arab spokesmen have stopped calling for Israel's destruction. Instead, they demand a return to the 1947 boundaries and the repatriation of all the Arab refugees who want to return to Israel, as prerequisites to peace negotiations.

2. Boundaries

The nine Arab states in the Middle East occupy a total of 2,987,750 square miles.[7]

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1 *Al Jaziro (Amman, Jordan), March 4, 1952.*
2 *Al Yakzah (Cairo, Egypt), June 1953.*
3 *The New York Times, November 15, 1953.*
4 *The New York Times, January 10, 1954.*
5 *Speech to Asian-African Conference of Bandung, April 1955.*
6 *WCBS Radio News, Frank Kearns reporting from Cairo, April 11, 1956.*
7 *Egypt: 386,000 sq. mi.; Iraq: 171,000; Jordan: 37,500; Lebanon: 3,900; Libya: 679,000; Saudi Arabia: 597,000; Sudan: 967,950; Syria: 70,500; Yemen: 75,000.*

Israel's territory presently comprises 8,050 square miles — or less than half of 1 per cent of the total Arab land mass.

Under the UN Partition Palestine was to be divided into two new states with economic union:. Israel was allotted 5,500 square miles; a new Arab state, which was to occupy 4,500 square miles, never materialized. Instead, this territory became a battleground when the Arab armies assaulted Israel. The armistice agreements of July 1949 maintained, pending a peace settlement, the territorial changes resulting when Israel drove the invading armies back beyond the original Partition boundaries.

Consequently, the land originally set aside for the new Arab state is now occupied by Israel (2,200 sq. mi.), Jordan (2,222 sq. mi.) and Egypt, which holds the tiny Gaza strip.

The Arabs refuse to negotiate peace until Israel withdraws to the Partition boundaries which they themselves violated.

While Israel has expressed willingness to discuss minor boundary adjustments at the peace table, she insists that land gained by citizens who died to save their country from destruction must not be relinquished.

The Tripartite Declaration, issued in May 1950 and reaffirmed in February and April 1956, pledges the United States, France and the United Kingdom to prevent forcible alteration of the armistice lines.

A seven-point peace plan, drawn up by the Government of Israel at the urging of the United States, was announced on December 19, 1955. According to this proposal, Israel would agree to:

1. Open natural lines of communication between Egypt and Lebanon to all Arab traffic.
2. Give Jordan travel rights across Israel and a free port at Haifa.
3. Arrange some communications liaison across the Negev between Jordan and Egypt.
4. Permit Arab planes to fly over Israel.
5. Compensate Arab refugees for property abandoned during the Arab-Israel fighting.
6. Cooperate in joint Arab-Israel development of the Jordan and Yarmuk valleys.
7. Consider minor frontier adjustments.

Secretary of State Dulles' statement on the Middle East, August 26, 1955, cited the lack of fixed boundaries as one of three problems requiring solution, and contained the following proposal:

> President Eisenhower has authorized me to say that, given a solution of the other related problems, he would recommend that the United States join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors. I hope that other countries would be willing to join in such a security guarantee, and that it would be sponsored by the United Nations.

Israel takes exception to Mr. Dulles' suggestion that U.S. guarantee of borders would come after Israel and the Arab states had agreed on the boundaries. Abba Eban, Israel's ambassador to Washington, characterized this stipulation as a "built-in deadlock with somber potentialities of anticlimax and disillusionment."

3. Internationalization of Jerusalem

Because of Jerusalem's historic importance to three of the world's religions, the UN Partition called for internationalization of the city, to insure protection of all Holy Places and free access to them.

Jerusalem is divided into two sectors — the New City, now part of Israel, and Old Jerusalem, now part of Jordan. Israel's New City contains three Holy Places — one Christian, one Jewish and one Moslem. All other shrines — fifteen Christian, three Moslem and five Jewish — are in Old Jerusalem, under Jordan rule.

The Israelis consider Jerusalem their traditional capital. While opposing internationalization of the city, Israel has agreed to internationalization of the Holy Places. Israel's Ministry of Religious Affairs, charged with protecting religious shrines of all faiths, is repairing Holy Places damaged in the 1948 fighting.

Jordan, which holds the Old City of Jerusalem, likewise opposes internationalization, though she is willing to permit UN inspection of Holy Places.

In 1950, the UN General Assembly discussed two draft resolutions on internationalization. The first, proposing "to settle the question in accordance with principles already adopted by the Assembly," was opposed by the United States and other countries as "a process which had proved fruitless." The second, providing for a UN commissioner to supervise the Holy Places and allow free access to them, was hailed

by the United States delegation as "a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem." However, it was never submitted to a vote, and there have been no further UN moves to settle the question.

4. Arab Refugees

With the onset of bitter fighting in 1948, thousands of Palestine Arabs left their homes and fled to neighboring Arab lands. There were many reasons for their flight: British withdrawal from Palestine, the uncertainties of living under a new regime, and especially the dangers of war. The Arabs maintain that many were terrorized or driven out when Israeli extremists destroyed several Arab villages. The Israelis contend that Arab leaders incited panic and spread propaganda, promising the refugees a triumphant return after Israel's defeat.

As early as April 3, 1948, the Near East Arabic Broadcasting Station, maintained by the British in Cyprus, charged:

> It must not be forgotten that the Arab Higher Committee encouraged the refugees' flight from their homes in Jaffa, Haifa and Jerusalem...

When the Arab states failed to "push Israel into the sea," an estimated 550,000-750,000 Palestine Arabs were left stranded in UN refugee camps. While deaths have cut into this original group, the total has been swelled by some 25,000 births per year and by indigents from the Arab countries.

Today, some 900,000 refugees are living under makeshift, squalid conditions in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt-held Gaza. As of June 1955, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine had spent $185 million for their relief, with no real progress toward settlement.

The plight of these innocent victims weighs heavily on the conscience of the entire world — Arabs and Israelis, East and West. It will continue to do so until some equitable solution is found.

Arab leaders demand that Israel repatriate all refugees wishing to return and compensate the rest for their property.

Israel maintains she cannot risk the presence of a hostile population over half the size of her own citizenry. No nation, she points out, would invite such a potential

fifth column within its borders. She has, however, permitted the return of some 30,000 Arabs and is continuing to admit refugees in order to reunite families separated in the war. She has also agreed to the principle of reasonable compensation to aid refugee resettlement.

The United Nations view, which originally called for repatriation, has changed markedly since 1948.

—Supplementary Report of the Palestine Conciliation Commission (October 24, 1950):

> Concentration [should be laid] on resettlement in the Arab countries, with both the technical and financial assistance of the United Nations and coupled with payment of compensation for their property.

The United States likewise urges resettlement in Arab countries.

—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (June 1, 1953):

> Some of these [Arab] refugees could be resettled in the area presently controlled by Israel. Most, however, could more readily be integrated into the lives of the neighboring Arab communities.

—Recommendations of the Special Study Mission to the Near East, House Committee on Foreign Affairs (February 1954):1

> The Arab refugees should be encouraged to help work out permanent solutions of their problem.
>
> The refugees should become citizens of the Arab states.
>
> Responsibility for the refugee program should be transferred to the Arab states.
>
> The United States should refuse further aid to refugees not conforming to the program.
>
> The United States should consider cutting off financial aid to nations not complying with UN decisions.
>
> The United States should serve notice it would not support return of Arab refugees to Palestine under existing conditions.
>
> The United States should press for compensation by Israel to Arab refugees for homes and other property lost through seizure.

—Secretary of State Dulles (August 1955):

> To end the plight of the 900,000 refugees requires that these uprooted people should, through resettlement and—to such an extent as may be feasible—repatriation, be enabled to resume a life of dignity and

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1. *The Arab Refugees and Other Problems in the Near East, House Report No. 1250, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954.*

> self-respect. To this end there is need to create more arable land where refugees can find permanent homes and gain their own livelihood through their own work. Fortunately there are practical projects for water development which can make this possible.
>
> All this requires money.... There might be an international loan to enable Israel to pay the compensation which is due and which would enable the refugees to find for themselves a better way of life. President Eisenhower would recommend substantial participation by the United States in such a loan for such a purpose. Also he would recommend that the United States contribute to the realization of water development and irrigation projects which would, directly or indirectly, facilitate the resettlement of the refugees.

5. Water Supply

Efficient utilization of water is a "must" if the Middle East is to become productive and self-sufficient. Since many rivers flow through more than one country, proper development depends on mutual agreement.

In 1953, Israel began construction of a dam on the Jordan River. Work was suspended by order of the UN Armistice Commission when Syria complained that her water rights were threatened. In January 1954, a Security Council resolution permitting Israel to continue the dam if UN investigators found no violation of Syrian rights was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

To avoid clashing with Syria and Jordan, Israel has not yet resumed construction. She has stated, however, that she will soon move ahead unilaterally unless mutual agreement is reached.

American and United Nations experts feel that irrigation and electricity can be most effectively secured by harnessing the waters of the Jordan River. Between 1953 and 1955, Eric Johnston, acting for President Eisenhower, made four trips to the Middle East to urge upon the Arab states and Israel a project outlined by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the request of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

In his initial contacts, Mr. Johnston met considerable resistance. Israel, while endorsing the general intent, questioned several proposals in the plan. The Arab states were reluctant to consider any project which would commit them, indirectly at least, to recognize Israel's existence by working with her — even through an intermediary and for their mutual benefit.

By October 1955, however, Mr. Johnston was able to report progress:

> Israel and her Arab neighbors — Lebanon, Syria and Jordan — now recognize the Jordan Valley Plan as the only logical and equitable approach to the problem of developing a river system which belongs, in some part, to all of them.

But despite this recognition of the need, there is little likelihood of joint action until the underlying Arab-Israel tensions are eased.

6. Boycott and Blockade

Because of a strict Arab boycott, Israel must import grain and other foodstuffs from Europe, oil from distant Venezuela. At the same time, business interests in the Arab states cannot avail themselves of new markets opened up by Israel's developing industries.

Since 1951, Egypt has imposed a blockade of shipping through the Suez Canal and through the Gulf of Aqaba, a branch of the Red Sea which touches the coasts of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The only navigable entrance to the Gulf is through a strait dominated by Egyptian guns.

In 1951, on Israel's complaint, the UN Security Council ordered Egypt's blockade of the Suez ended, but Egypt has refused to abide by this order on the grounds that she is "at war" with Israel and is justified in preventing "contraband materials" from reaching her enemies.

In September 1954, Egypt seized an Israel ship, Bat Galim, on its way through the Suez, and imprisoned its crew. During the Security Council discussion in January 1955, the United States, France and England backed Israel's demand for the Bat Galim's release and for free access to all nations through the Suez Canal. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States delegate, declared that Egyptian restrictions on ships passing through the Canal, whether trading with Israel or flying the Israel flag, were inconsistent with the "spirit and intent" of the armistice agreements and the 1951 Council resolution.

While reiterating her determination to bar Israel shipping from the Canal, Egypt agreed to release the Bat Galim, but only through a "neutral" nation — a condition which Israel refuses to accept. As of April 1956, the ship still remained in Egyptian hands.

* * * * *

In the absence of peace, both sides have mounted border raids, forays, retaliatory attacks, and provocative military maneuvers. Innocent Arab and Israeli lives will no doubt continue to be lost until a permanent settlement is reached.

The Propaganda Battle in the United States

For many years, both sides in the Arab-Israel dispute have been waging a propaganda battle in the United States to win over American public opinion. Israel's most vocal American protagonists are Zionist groups. Another active organization is the American Christian Palestine Committee. The principal American pleader for the Arab cause is the American Friends of the Middle East. The Arab Information Center and some 3,000 Arab students enrolled in American colleges are also advancing Arab positions.

Competitive alignment in behalf of other nations' causes is a familiar feature of American life. Time and again, the American public has applied to foreign affairs the traditional process of arriving at judgments by airing conflicting views. These arguments often have been charged with emotion; but they have rarely violated the unwritten American code which bars appeals to religious bigotry or race hatred as inimical to national unity and well-being.

The most recent example of purposeful incitement to bigotry was the Nazi-inspired propaganda drive before Pearl Harbor, directed by German diplomatic emissaries and spread around the country with the help of anti-Semites in the United States.

The activities of some Arab representatives in the United States today have come to bear ominous resemblance to the Nazi campaign.

From official Arab sources, such as the Egyptian and Syrian embassies and official UN delegations of Arab nations, there has flowed a tide of hostility against American Jews. To befog American thinking on the whole Middle East problem and prevent aid to Israel, Arab publicists have been charging American Jews with "dual loyalty" and "Zionist manipulation" of Government policy.

—Syrian Ambassador Farid Zeineddine, in a television interview carried over the Dumont network from Washington, D. C. (November 2, 1953):

> ...the United States public is misled, and it is misled by Zionist special groups, because when an individual becomes a Zionist, he acquires a double loyalty; his allegiance is divided. If he is a strong

> Zionist, his allegiance will certainly go to Israel, even against his very country, be it the United States or Syria or any other country....

— Newsletter published by the Press Attaché of the Embassy of Iraq at Washington, D. C. (June 1, 1954):

> Zionist pretension to being the Representative of the Jewish Faith and Israel's to being the capital of the world Jewry serve to indoctrinate Jews everywhere with Zionism, hence creating for them a sense of double loyalty and endangering their future condition....

During 1955, the Egyptian Embassy distributed two viciously anti-Semitic pamphlets — Jewish Atrocities in the Holy Land and The Story of Zionist Espionage in Egypt. Both were circulated through the mail in the United States. The latter also was made available in bulk to the National Renaissance Party, a neo-Nazi group in New York City.[1] Abdul Hassan, an official of the Egyptian Delegation to the United Nations, spoke before this group on June 3, 1955. Both pamphlets are widely used by the most notorious instigators of anti-Semitism in the U. S. A. — among them Conde McGinley, Gerald L. K. Smith and Frank L. Britton.

Likewise replete with incendiary anti-Jewish attacks is Tension, Terror and Blood in the Holy Land. Printed in Damascus, this 250-page handbook for Arab propagandists in the United States bears the official seal and imprint of the Palestine Arab Refugee Institution.[2]

Thus, the Arab-Israel controversy in the U. S. A. has been pushed beyond the bounds of honest argumentation into the danger zone of demagoguery and incitement to religious hatred.

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1. *Cited as "Fascist" in the Preliminary Report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, December 17, 1954.*

2. *Unofficial unit of the Arab League for dissemination of information and propaganda on refugees.*

SOVIET PENETRATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Soviet penetration has been aimed at the Middle East since 1940, when Secret Protocol No. 1 of the agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other, stated:

> The Soviet Union declares that its territorial aspirations center south of the national territory of the Soviet Union in the direction of the Indian Ocean.[1]

The actual pursuit of these aims was stayed by World War II. In mid-1955 the Kremlin set out actively to:

1. Secure control of one of the world's most strategic areas

Two-thirds of the world's oil reserves are in the Middle East. In 1955, Britain and the Western powers used 162 million tons, 75 per cent of the area's total output. Gas and mineral resources are largely untapped, awaiting hydroelectric power from new dams to drive machinery which could multiply the productivity of the whole area.

Gateway to Asia and Africa, the Suez Canal is a strategic target for Soviet domination. Each year more than 13,000 ships go through the Canal, carrying over 102,000,000 net tons. Oil tankers take up over 60 per cent of the traffic.

Declares the U.S. News and World Report (March 16, 1956):

> If Russia succeeds in provoking an Arab-Israel war, a big area of strategic importance to the West is thrown into chaos. Western defense systems are broken or imperiled... Even if war is averted, Russia still stands to gain the regard of Arab countries as the only big power that gave them military aid... Armies equipped with Soviet weapons become dependent on Soviet repairs, spare parts and ammunition. Russia thus sees a chance to infiltrate some of the very armies on which the West is relying for military support in event of war with Russia.

2. Consolidate alliances through military and economic aid

In March 1956, Egypt completed its first army maneuvers along the Israel frontier with weapons bought from Communist Czechoslovakia six months earlier. Meanwhile

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1. *Nazi-Soviet Relations 1939-1941, Documents from the Archives of the German Foreign Office; U.S. Department of State, 1948, p. 257.*

the Czechs, becoming the largest importers of Egyptian cotton, had arranged to sell Egypt machinery, generators and other industrial items.

While trade delegations from Communist Hungary, Bulgaria and China were crowding Cairo, Czechoslovakia completed a deal with Syria for the erection of an international airport in Damascus and a new oil refinery. The Soviets also signed a trade agreement with Yemen on March 8, 1956.

3. Inflame the East against the West

Capitalizing on the nationalist fervor mounting among the Arab peoples and their fanatical hatred of Israel, the Soviet Union sees unparalleled opportunities to win over the Arab world.

— Nikita S. Khrushchev, in an address to the Supreme Soviet (December 29, 1955):

> [Israel has been] threatening her neighbors and pursuing a policy hostile to them... from the beginning of her existence.

— Vyacheslav M. Molotov, speaking to the Supreme Soviet (February 8, 1955):

> ...in the Soviet state they [the Arab states] had and will continue to have a reliable bulwark in the cause of defense of their sovereignty and national independence.

Although the Soviets voted for the creation of Israel in 1947, they now echo the line of the Arab League. "The Russians are very clever. They know what I want to say and they please me by saying what I want to say," explained Egypt's Premier Nasser to The New York Times correspondent Osgood Caruthers (April 1, 1956).

ACTIONS AND REACTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

One of America's most basic interests in the Middle East is the prevention of a shooting war which might well engulf the whole world. In line with this aim, the United States has consistently given its full support to UN actions in the region.

—In May 1948, our Government was the first to recognize the UN-created nation.

—During 1948 and 1949 we wholeheartedly backed the UN's efforts to halt the war waged by the Arabs to wipe out the new state.

—Since the 1949 armistice, the United States has insisted that the temporary armistice lines must not be forcibly violated. The principal instrument of this policy is the Tripartite Agreement of May 1950 on the part of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, reaffirmed in November 1955 and again in February 1956.

—On August 26, 1955, Secretary of State Dulles proposed "further steps toward stability, tranquillity, and progress in the Middle East." To these ends, the U.S. offered its services and a considerable amount of loan money. (See pages 12-13.)

—On January 19, 1956, the UN Security Council unanimously passed a Western-sponsored resolution severely censuring Israel for its retaliatory raid on Syrian military posts near the Sea of Galilee. U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., pointing out that this was Israel's fourth large-scale retaliatory attack in two years, stated: "No Government has the right to take the law in its own hands."

As tensions mounted steadily between Egypt and Israel, the U.S. called for UN action to forestall open war. In April 1956, UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold set off on a peace mission to the Middle East.

Although U.S. policy has been aimed consistently at preserving peace, recent U.S. actions have failed to put the necessary teeth in this policy.

1. Our fear of starting an arms race has tipped the balance of power and increased the likelihood of war.

Egypt's $80 million deal with the Czechs in September 1955 bought arms at one-fifth the price Western countries would charge. The exact terms are closely guarded, but The New York Times military analyst Hanson W. Baldwin was able to make the following assessment (February 26, 1956):

> Soviet tanks and some Soviet field artillery have been incorporated into the Egyptian army. This equipment — particularly the tanks — is strengthening the Egyptian Army and is giving it a limited offensive capability which it did not possess.... The most dramatic change, however, has been in the skies. The Egyptians showed off nine MIG-15 Soviet-built jets a week ago; about a hundred are supposed to be delivered by the Communists. Possibly most of them already are in Egypt, but there is as yet no verification of the reports that Egypt was to receive about twenty to thirty I1-28 light bombers.... The MIG-15 is a better fighter than Israel's Meteor and Vampire jets, and the Israelis have nothing to match the jet-powered I1-28 in the bomber field....

Free arms also have been going to Iraq under the Mutual Security Act. Israel, on the other hand, has received no arms under Mutual Security since 1951.

Since November 1955, to counterbalance this situation, Israel has been asking to buy $63 million worth of Western defensive arms, of a quality equal to those the Egyptians have secured.

According to a UN survey published in January 1956, ten Western nations have shipped $22 million worth of arms to the Middle East since 1951: $8,986,000 worth to Israel; $13,029,000 worth to five Arab states — Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Israel has been permitted only intermittent purchases from the United States and these have been subject to uncertainty and delays. The last Israel order — for spare parts — was held up from September 1953 until February 1955. During the same period, Saudi Arabia's controversial order for tanks was shipped despite protest.

While declaring that the possibility of U.S. arms for Israel is not "foreclosed," the Administration has continued to mark time.

— President Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 7, 1956:

> The United States is trying to avoid...the initiation of an arms race in that region.... We do not believe that it is possible to assure peace in that area merely by rushing some arms to a nation that, at the most can absorb only that amount that 1,700,000 people can absorb; whereas, on the other side, there are some 40,000,000 people.

This statement produced a round of rejoinders.

— Republican Senator William A. Purtell of Connecticut (March 9, 1956):

> An unbalanced military build-up such as is taking place in the region cannot help but increase tension and contribute to the sense of insecurity and uncertainty on the part of involved nations.

— Editorial in "The Boston Globe" (March 13, 1956):

> If relativity of size and population to the rights of survival of a free, independent democratic state is really the criterion underlying sound policy, some interesting revisions of history would seem in order. The Greeks at Marathon should have been directed by their rulers to disperse, because Persia was a huge country and Xerxes' armies numbered two million. The Continental Congress should never have assembled, because of the size and power of the British Empire.

2. Our failure to remember Arab alignments in the past has caused us to woo questionable "allies."

In World War II, some Arab leaders collaborated with Nazi Germany against Britain and France. In Iraq, a full pro-German military rebellion broke out. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, until his apprehension in 1945, was working for Hitler and Ribbentrop — broadcasting anti-British propaganda over the Rome radio to the Middle East; counseling Nazi saboteurs, spies and provocateurs assigned to Arab countries; and helping to recruit Moslem units of the Nazi army. More recently, on December 21, 1955, one of the Grand Mufti's associates, Sheik Mohammed el Ashmar, won the 1955 Stalin peace prize; the award was given to this former Nazi collaborator for his work during the past seven years as a Soviet agent in Syria.

3. We have succumbed to a series of brazen assaults on the rights of American citizens and American business interests.

Many Americans, including members of Congress, have warned that the United States is jeopardizing its prestige as a great sovereign nation by giving way to excessive demands and pressures from Arab governments. These concessions have been made to demonstrate friendship with the Arab world. Yet experience has proved that capitulation to blackmail is futile. Munich-like tactics of appeasement do not win admiration or respect; they only incur contempt for weakness.

— U.S. servicemen, Government personnel and civilians of the Jewish faith are barred by Saudi Arabia: A 1951 agreement with Saudi Arabia, granting us the use of the Dhahran air field, includes the following:

> It is provided that there must not be among members of the mission or among the other employees any individual who is objectionable to the Saudi Arabian Government, and that the Government of the United States will submit a detailed list of the names and identity of these personnel and employees.

> If the Saudi Arabian Government requests the mission to send out or replace any of its personnel or employees whom the Saudi Arabian Government does not desire to remain in the country, the mission will carry out such request promptly.

According to former President Harry S. Truman's interpretation of the agreement, concluded during his administration, the U.S. was merely acknowledging Saudi Arabia's natural right to object to individuals stationed in its territory. But, says Mr. Truman, that right "is on an individual, and not on a race or creed, basis."

The five-year agreement expires in June 1956 and is subject to renewal by mutual consent. Questioned on its discriminatory aspects, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles stated to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on February 24, 1956: "We don't have to acquiesce, but we have to recognize that Saudi Arabia is an ally.... That doesn't mean, however, that we approve of its practices."

The anti-Jewish ban also extends to employees of the Arabian American Oil Company, composed of United States oil companies that have vast concessions in Saudi Arabia.

American Jews are refused entry and travel visas. Airlines have been compelled to drop Jewish personnel if their routes cross this nation, and American Jewish air passengers are forbidden to land.

The Government's capitulation on this discriminatory policy is markedly at variance with United States stands on similar occasions in the past.

In 1879, when Czarist Russia refused to honor passports of American Jews, the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring:

> ...Rights of citizens of the United States should not be impaired, at home or abroad, because of religious beliefs; and that if the existing treaties between the United States and Russia be found, as is alleged, to discriminate in this or in any other particular, as to any classes of our citizens, the President be requested to take immediate action to have the treaty so amended as to remove the grievance.

In 1885, Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard declared that the United States was entitled to "ask and expect that no race or class distinction shall be made as regards American citizens abroad."

In 1911, when Czarist Russia was still discriminating against American Jews, Secretary of State Philander Knox announced that the United States was abrogating the treaty of 1832 between the two countries.

—The U.S. Air Force bows to Saudi Arabian prejudices against Christians too: According to official Air Force sources, U.S. chaplains at the Dhahran air base in Saudi Arabia follow special restrictions in order to avoid trouble with the Moslem populace. U.S. chaplains may not wear the crosses which signify their rank; they conduct Christian services behind locked doors, to insure that no Moslems are present. Dr. Marion J. Creeger, director of the General Commission on Chaplains, an interdenominational Protestant agency, has reported that on a recent visit to Dhahran, two Catholic priests who were with him "donned open-necked shirts and civilian clothes."

As a further concession, the Air Force has arranged not to fly the American flag over the base; Saudi Arabians look upon it as an infidel symbol.

—Egypt refuses to accept surplus U.S. wheat delivered in blacklisted ships: In January 1956, the Egyptian Wheat Purchase Committee invited bids for the supply of some 55,000 tons of American wheat worth more than $4 million, on condition that delivery would not be made on (a) vessels blacklisted by the Egyptian Government; (b) any vessel passing through Israel's territorial waters or ports.

The wheat in question would be supplied under the Mutual Security Act. U.S. law provides that one-half of such foodstuffs be shipped in U.S.-flag vessels; the cost of shipping in U.S. bottoms is borne by the U.S. Government, and hence by American taxpayers. All American citizens are entitled to an equal chance to bid for their own government's business. But Egypt's provisos force discrimination against any American who does business with Israel.

—Boycott of U.S. firms extended by Saudi Arabia: In January 1954, Foreign Commerce Weekly published the first report of the Arab League blacklist of 1953. Trade was ruled out with U.S. firms having branches, general agents or regional offices in Israel. Likewise barred were U.S. companies holding shares in Israel companies. A third ruling kept out of Arab ports any ships which anchor in Israel, except world tourist ships.

In addition, the Saudi Arabian Government has signified that it will not do business with American firms if "Arab research" should find that a member of the firm is (a) an Israeli citizen or (b) a contributor to the United Jewish Appeal.

Furthermore, American businessmen have reported to the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau that prospective exporters to Saudi Arabia are required to certify whether they are "Jewish" or "Christian" before a sale can be completed.

In directing the attention of the Senate to these affronts, Senator Hubert Humphrey declared (February 17, 1956):

> If we permit this kind of violation of American privileges and rights as citizens to take place in any country, the next thing to happen will be that they will select some other national group which is no longer permitted to enter... no foreign government has the right to discriminate between one American passport and another.

PROPOSALS

"Stability, tranquillity and progress in the Middle East" — these are the United States goals, as expressed by Secretary of State Dulles. Long-range economic aid is one of the surest means of achieving these aims and equipping the people who are plagued by disease, starvation and other sub-standard conditions to resist Communist blandishment. Meanwhile, top priority must be given to preserving the peace. Decisive action now from the Western powers is essential if war is to be averted in the coming months. Many Americans, cognizant of the influential role the U.S. can play, have recognized this need:

— February 10, 1956: Edward R. Murrow, broadcasting after his trip to Israel:

> The Jews in Israel have a fierce sense of belonging to their tiny state. There is a quiet but fervent determination to survive, fully equal to that in Britain during the year when Britain stood alone. Two things at least appear to be certain: The Israelis are not going to sit there forever watching the Arab cliff that surrounds them grow higher and more menacing. If fighting comes it will be necessary to go back to Biblical terms to describe its ferocity.
>
> And if the United States has a policy for this area it should be stated and soon. If we have a policy no one in Israel knows what it is. There is surface calm in the country but there is also a degree of desperation and a sense that time is running out.

— February 26, 1956: 151 Congressmen, more than one third of the House of Representatives, favor "prompt and decisive measures" by our Government toward security guarantees and the sale of defensive arms to Israel.

50 Republicans urge:

> ...positive steps toward the protection of free nations such as Israel and toward the dissolution of dangers which, in threatening the peace of Israel, threaten also the peace of the Free World.

101 Democrats suggest:

> ...that our Government permit Israel to purchase the fifty million dollars of defensive arms which she seeks in the country.

— March 19, 1956: Life magazine, in its editorial, "Israel is Here To Stay," sets forth a prerequisite for solving Middle East tensions:

> ...when America recognized Israel it was not merely because, de facto, it had made itself a state. It was because of our debt to their

> religious traditions, as well as a moral sentiment of their right to a homeland as compensation, if any there could be, for the unspeakable horrors inflicted upon them in other lands. Americans will support their right to live in peace in this homeland. Until Arabs do the same, giving up their unjust desire to obliterate the Israelis as a state and as a people, there can be no genuine settlement of the just claims the Arabs do possess. They are playing dice with the peace of the whole world by refusing to accept the fact of Israel in their hearts.

A Vigorous Program Is Needed

The consensus is that the United States, in cooperation with other Western powers and the United Nations, should press with all its weight for immediate settlement and peace between Israel and its neighbors. A firm U.S. stand should insure --

1. No change in the status quo by either side through force of arms.

2. Cessation of any and every aggressive act on the part of any nation.

3. Economic and technical aid to all the people of the Middle East, to help overcome poverty, disease, illiteracy and other social ills which have plagued the peoples of this area for centuries.

4. Sale of defensive arms to Israel, so that she may protect herself against the threat of aggression.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Avenue • New York 16, N.Y.

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SIMON H. RIFKIND
Chairman, Executive Board
RALPH E. SAMUEL
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Associate Treasurer

May 1956

56096

June 11, 1956

Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Engel:

I have received your letter of June 1, 1956, with enclosure, and while I cannot, as a matter of policy, comment upon this situation, I do appreciate your interest in bringing this material to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/89 BY 9195 RLS
CH 237047

NOTE: Bulet 3-29-56 thanked Engel for other material distributed by his committee. Bufiles reflect Engel is possibly identical with an individual associated in 1947 with organization cited by HCUA in 1950 as a CP front. (100-338892-169) Bufile 62-102104 reflects that The American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 and is reportedly dedicated to safeguarding civil and religious rights of Jewish people. It has been consistently anticommunist. Enclosure is "A Fact Sheet" on the Middle East problem.

COMM - FBI
JUN 11 1956
MAILED 31

RECORDED - 72

62-102104-34

EX - 134

JUN 21 1956

Tolson
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Belmont
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Gandy

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-1-79 BY [illegible]

55 JUN 26 1956

cc - Mr.

June 25, 1956

RECORDED - 15
INDEXED - 15

EX-122

62-102104-35

Mr. Irving M. Engel N.Y.
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/b,a

Dear Mr. Engel:

Your letter dated June 15, 1956, with the enclosure, has been received and I am grateful for your courtesy in forwarding the publication for my information.

Inasmuch as the contents of the enclosure also appear to be of possible interest to the Department of State, you may desire to furnish a copy of the publication to that agency.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 MS
CN 237047

cc - New York

Correspondent's letter states that his enclosure shows how our national prestige is being damaged and states that any comments about the material will be appreciated.

His letter enclosed a publication entitled "The Assault on American Citizenship," issued by The American Jewish Committee. The publication points

MJR:lfj (Note on Yellow, Page 2)
(4)

63 JUL 11 1956

MAILED 5
JUN 25 1956
COMM-FBI

Letter to Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

out that for a number of years American citizens of the Jewish faith have been denied the right of travel or transit through Arab countries with the exception of Egypt. It claims that the State Department has been remiss for not making stronger protests about such denials. Recommendations are set out urging that Government agencies refuse to consider a person's race or religion when assigning personnel in an Arab country, that international agreements between agencies of the Government and Arab nations should not be honored if religious or racial discrimination is involved and that the Government advise business organizations to refuse to cooperate with nations that practice racial and religious discrimination.

Bureau files reflect that in March, 1956, correspondent forwarded a publication entitled "The Jews under Stalin's Successors." A copy of Bureau letter of acknowledgment dated 3-29-56 addressed to the correspondent was designated for your office. Pertinent data contained in Bureau files possibly identifiable with correspondent and his organization was set out in the letter for your office.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles reflect that correspondent may be identical with one Irving Engel whowas a contributor to the National Citizens Political Action Committee or the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (ICCASP) according to a list received from a representative of the New York "World Telegram" in 1947. The ICCASP was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, in its report of April 26, 1950. The files also reflect

Letter to Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York.

that Engel was secretary of a publication known as "The Leader" which was chartered on 4-7-39. One Maxwell Lehman was executive editor of "The Leader" and he reportedly associated with members of the Communist Party in 1941. (62-60527-26932)

The American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 and is reportedly dedicated to safeguarding civil and religious rights of the Jewish people. It has been continually anticommunist and in 1944 withdrew from the American Jewish Conference, a Zionist organization, when the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a communist dominated group, was admitted to membership. (62-102104)

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

IRVING M. ENGEL, *President*
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June 15, 1956

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEM/bja

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Few people are aware that in our Government's relations with certain Arab countries we are seriously compromising the citizenship rights of Americans.

The attached analysis indicates how the status of American citizenship is being impaired and our national prestige damaged -- a situation to which, I am confident, you will want to give your prompt and earnest attention.

Any comment you wish to make after studying this document will be most appreciatively received.

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Engel
President

ENCLOSURE
5 ENCLO. ATTACHED

EX-122

RECORDED - 15

62-102104-35

JUL 3 1956

IME:aew
Encl.

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EXP. PROC.

JUN 20

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DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 TDD

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DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 RW
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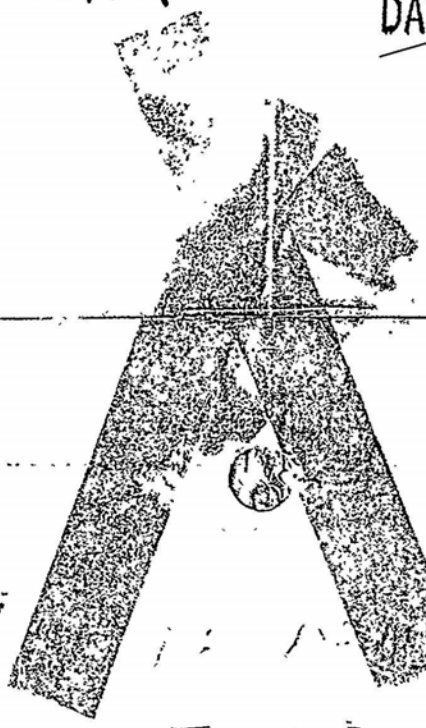
~~DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bja~~



ENCLOSURE

35

The Assault on American Citizenship

Discriminatory Measures by Arab Governments Against American Citizens of the Jewish Faith

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Avenue New York 16, N. Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/84 BY 9145 NU
C#2237047

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is a national, non-partisan organization which seeks to combat bigotry, protect the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advance those rights for all people of all religions and races.

THE FACTS . . .

For some years past a variety of harsh, discriminatory measures have been imposed by a number of Arab countries against American citizens of the Jewish faith. In the opinion of the American Jewish Committee, these practices — especially to the extent that they are tolerated by our own Government — must be opposed for three reasons:

1. They violate the civil rights of Americans.
2. They are not sanctioned by international law.
3. They are morally indefensible.

The following is a review of these discriminatory acts:

1. American citizens of the Jewish faith are denied the right of travel or transit through Arab countries.

With the single exception of Egypt, which has only recently discontinued its ban on Jewish travelers, all the Arab countries prohibit travel through their territories by American citizens of the Jewish faith, including American Government officials and military personnel. The visa applications issued by Arab countries require the applicant to specify his religion; with a few exceptions, American citizens of the Jewish faith have been refused visas.

These restrictions have, at times, been carried to humiliating extremes. For example, on October 6, 1952, a member of a U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce delegation making a round-the-world goodwill tour was removed from a plane in Iraq, separated from the rest of his party and expelled from the country under guard. During emergency flight landings on Arab soil, when all other passengers, as a matter of convenience and courtesy, are permitted to disembark, American passengers of the Jewish faith must remain on the plane.

Americans in Government and in commercial transportation have acknowledged the existence of such discrimination and have failed to protest and resist effectively. On the contrary, the Government has readily accommodated to it:

— The following notification, signed by Director Frances G. Knight of the U. S. Passport Office, is now included with every passport issued to American citizens who indicate that they intend to travel in the Middle East:

> It is understood that Jordan and Iraq now require Americans applying for visas to show evidence that they are Christians. A copy of a baptismal certificate or a letter from a pastor seem to be acceptable. Other Arab countries may at any time require such evidence.[1]

— Passengers aboard American ships entering Arab ports are advised that persons of "Jewish faith or Jewish name" are denied the landing privileges enjoyed by their fellow passengers. American airlines also notify their passengers that Jews are not permitted to disembark at Arab airports.

2. American citizens of Jewish faith are excluded from Government and military posts and from private employment in Arab lands.

A 1951 agreement with Saudi Arabia, granting the U. S. use of the Dhahran airfield, includes the following clauses:

> It is provided that there must not be among members of the mission or among the other employees any individual who is objectionable to the Saudi Arabian Government, and that the Government of the United States will submit a detailed list of the names and identity of these personnel and employees.
>
> If the Saudi Arabian Government requests the mission to send out or replace any of its personnel or employees whom the Saudi Arabian Government does not desire to remain in the country, the mission will carry out such request promptly.[2]

Similar language is contained in many treaties with other countries. Essentially, the current problem is one of interpretation — by Saudi Arabia on the one hand and, more particularly, by the United States.

According to former President Harry S. Truman, the agreement, concluded during his administration, merely acknowledged the right of Saudi Arabia to object to specific individuals stationed in its territory. Mr. Truman emphasized that this right "is on an individual, and not on a race or creed, basis."

From the outset, however, Saudi Arabia has interpreted the agreement as sanctioning the exclusion of all Americans of the Jewish faith. Since 1951, our State Department, by its failure to place any other interpretation on these clauses, has

---

[1] *New York Post, April 11, 1956.*
[2] *The New York Times, February 25, 1956.*

acquiesced to Saudi Arabia's position, thus making the United States a party to discrimination against Americans for reasons of religion.

Employees of the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO), a combination of United States oil companies with vast concessions in Saudi Arabia, are also covered by the anti-Jewish ban. In 1950, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) was advised by ARAMCO that the company "had an understanding with the Arabian government to screen all prospective employees for work in Arabia before they applied for Arabian visas, for the purpose of excluding persons of the Jewish faith, to whom visas will not be granted." ARAMCO urged SCAD to avoid any actions which might jeopardize this agreement, in view of considerations regarded as important to the international interests and security of the United States.[1]

The State Department also "stressed the importance of not having anything interfere with the existing relationship between the Arabian government and the Arabian-American Oil Company," reported SCAD. Reluctantly, therefore, New York's Commission Against Discrimination has complied with the request, finding the discriminatory employment practices of ARAMCO "not violative of State law."

Similar practice prevails in the recruitment of American construction workers for our defense installations in Arab countries. If these installations were located in Iowa or Alabama, religious discrimination in recruitment by our Government, or in its behalf, would be prohibited and readily open to redress. But the discriminatory recruitment of American labor for defense construction in Saudi Arabia, the cost of which is defrayed by U.S. taxpayers, is deemed beyond our reach. Thus, in 1952, when New York's SCAD questioned the U.S. Army concerning these employment practices, the Army replied that "Jewish workers are unable to obtain the required visas" from Arab countries. This ban remains in force today.

3. The U.S. Government has viewed these restrictions as legitimate expressions of Arab sovereignty.

While the American Jewish Committee has been given repeated assurances of the State Department's concern and displeasure over these oppressive measures, no

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[1] *Report of Progress, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1950.*

62-102104-35

official steps have been taken to counter them, other than unrewarding and largely futile "friendly discussions" with the Arab countries. The United States Government appears to have accepted the view that discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish faith is within the authority of the Arab states. The American Jewish Committee considers this an intolerable position for our Government.

At a public session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February 1956, Secretary of State Dulles was questioned on the discriminatory aspects of the Mutual Security Agreement of 1951 with Saudi Arabia. Following is an exchange between the Secretary and Minnesota's Senator Hubert Humphrey:

Senator Humphrey: Is it true . . . that certain American personnel are not permitted to be stationed in Saudi Arabia, American personnel of the Jewish faith?

Secretary Dulles: It may be. I think that for many years, not just in recent years . . . there has been a prohibition on Jews in Saudi Arabia.

Senator Humphrey: I mean Americans; I am talking about citizens of the United States of America.

Secretary Dulles: I am talking about persons of Jewish faith.

Senator Humphrey: Yes, but Americans.

Secretary Dulles: Yes, of any nationality.

Senator Humphrey: Is it true that American businessmen who may be of the Jewish faith are not permitted to engage in commercial enterprise in Saudia Arabia with our agreement and our recognition of that discrimination?

Secretary Dulles: No, not with our agreement or recognition of it. The King of Saudi Arabia regards himself as the primary custodian of the sacred places of Moslem faith, and they have for a long time been extremely rigorous in the practice of the Moslem law . . . .

The Secretary's rather ambiguous statement is apt to create the impression that Saudi Arabian discrimination against Jews finds its justification in the Moslem religious sanctions which, it might be supposed, prohibit access <u>for Jews alone</u> to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

In fact, however, all unbelievers — Christians, Buddhists and followers of any other non-Moslem religion — are barred, without exception, from the shrines in these cities and from the "inviolable territory" of the Haram which surrounds them. Were

exclusion from Saudi Arabian territory as a whole intended — to prevent "desecration" of holy places by the presence of "infidels" — then all Americans except those of the Moslem faith would be barred from the country. Actually, non-Moslems have been freely admitted in modern times to all but a few circumscribed areas which, of course, do not include our air base. Some 6,000 Americans presently serve or work in Saudi Arabia; the startling fact is that the religious ban is applied solely to Americans of Jewish faith.

During further questioning, Secretary Dulles elaborated on the reasons for respecting Saudi Arabia's discriminatory demands:

> . . . you are dealing with a kingdom and with a dynasty which more than any other in the world . . . practices very rigorously certain religious doctrines, and they have felt for a long time — it goes back centuries — a very particular animosity toward the Jews, because they credited the assassination of Mohammed to a Jew.
>
> Now my advisers tell me I am wrong, but I am not sure; at any rate, I will ask leave to correct the record in that respect on it if it proves I made a mistake.
>
> Now we do not like or approve or acquiesce, except perforce in any such practices, such as that, but we do have to recognize the fact that Saudi Arabia is an ally . . . . That does not mean we approve of all its practices at all. It does mean we get along together in a way which is of mutual advantage.
>
> We, perforce, accommodate ourselves to certain practices they have which we do not like; they, perhaps, accommodate themselves to certain of our idiosyncrasies which they do not like, but on the whole, they have a pretty arbitrary rule, largely dictated by the strict tenets of the Moslem faith.

Mr. Dulles later withdrew his erroneous statement that Saudi Arabian animosity against Jews stemmed from their belief that Mohammed was assassinated by a Jew. No such charge has ever been made, even by Saudi Arabia; Mohammed died a natural death.

Other departments of our Government also bow to the anti-Jewish bias of the Arab lands. The following official instructions appear in a U. S. Air Force Manual:[1]

> Section XXVII, Paragraph No. 3: Individuals of Jewish faith or descent are strictly barred entrance or transit of Saudi Arabia. Further, any passport containing an Israeli visa will not be honored.
>
> Section XII, Paragraph No. 30: Individuals of the Hebrew race will not be issued visas or admitted to Jordan.

---

[1] *U.S.A.E.F. Manual 30-1, Clearance and Documentations for Leave and Duty Travel, June 20, 1953.*

In reply to complaints on this score registered by New York's Senator Herbert H. Lehman, the State Department replied:

> According to international law and practice, it is . . . the fundamental right of any sovereign state to determine whether and under what conditions aliens may enter its territory . . . It is the Department's belief that, with a gradual improvement in Israel-Arab relations, there will be further relaxation of the travel restrictions by the Arab states.

In a discussion with State Department officials on March 6, 1956, a representative of the American Jewish Committee encountered the following arguments in support of the U. S. position on the exclusion of American Jewish military and civilian personnel:

1. Other international agreements also give contracting parties the right to bar "undesirable" individuals. Thus, in July 1953, the U. S. Senate ratified the NATO Status of Forces Agreement, containing the reservation that the United States has "the right to safeguard its own security by excluding or removing persons whose presence in the United States is deemed prejudicial to its safety or security."

This argument has no relevance to the Saudi Arabian situation. The issue here is not the obvious right of a nation to exclude undesirable individuals on grounds of security, but the assumed right to impose arbitrary discrimination against an entire group of Americans because of their religion.

2. Saudi Arabian tradition as custodian of the Moslem holy places sanctions the exclusion of unbelievers. As noted above, if the exclusion really involved sanctity of holy places, all non-Moslems would have been barred from Saudi Arabia.

3. Saudi Arabia excludes or limits the admission of others, such as Italians, as well. The fact that Italians or any other nationality group are excluded by Saudi Arabia has no pertinence to the issue of discrimination against Americans of a given religious faith. Furthermore, Italy may view the exclusion of its nationals as equally offensive. But regardless how other nations react, the United States must not remain in the position of accepting such affronts against its citizens.

U. S. PRECEDENTS

In the past, the United States Government has, on many occasions, taken forthright action in behalf of its citizens abroad.

Perhaps the most pertinent precedent was our position in 1911, when Czarist Russia refused to remove its ban against Americans of Jewish faith. Armed with unimpeachable United States passports, they nevertheless could not enter Russia, or reside or conduct business there, except at the whim of the Russian authorities.

The implications of United States acquiescence to such discriminatory treatment were spelled out in January 1911, in a memorable address by AJC founder Louis Marshall:

> The painfully slow methods of diplomacy have failed . . . We, a nation of 100,000,000 Americans, stand at the door of Russia, hat in hand, pleading with it that it shall recognize and perform its contract. With a sardonic smile Russia answers: "Not yet" . . . But it may be argued that the suspension of commercial relations between the two countries may hurt our trade. I have a higher opinion of the American people than to believe that they are so destitute of idealism, so devoid of a sense of honor, as to regard a matter of this supreme importance with the eyes and souls of mere shopkeepers. However extensive our trade with Russia might be, we could well afford to jeopardize it rather than have it said that our country rates the dollar higher than it does the man, that it esteems the volume of its trade more than its national dignity.[1]

Once familiar with the situation, the public responded with great indignation at the patent affront to the dignity of the American passport. A joint resolution urging our Government to terminate a United States treaty with Russia which had been in force since 1832 was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 300 to 1. Before the measure reached the Senate floor, however, the treaty was officially abrogated by Secretary of State Philander Knox in December 1911.

With this step the U. S. served notice to the whole world that America would no longer be a party to any treaty or act which would permit discrimination against American citizens by a foreign nation because of their race or religion.

Goren Haywood Hackworth's comprehensive Digest of International Law, an official State Department publication,[2] describes a number of other instances in which

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[1] *Schachner, Nathan. The Price of Liberty, American Jewish Committee, 1948, p. 44.*

[2] *State Department Publication No. 1708, VIII, No. 286. Government Printing Office, 1942. "Measures Based on Race or Creed."*

the United States Government acted to protest discriminatory treatment of Americans abroad. A few examples will serve to illustrate the point:

—Switzerland: In 1924, the Government of Switzerland denied a group of American Mormon missionaries extension of their cantonal residence permits. Assuming that this exclusion was ordered solely because of the Mormons' religious faith, our envoy made diplomatic representations to the Swiss Government. The matter was dropped only when our representative was satisfied that there were other reasons for the move.[1]

—Germany: Our Government's numerous protests and denunciations of Nazi decrees and conduct took place within the recollection of many present employees of the State Department. Our first representations were made after the German decree of April 26, 1938, requiring the declaration of property owned by Jews. The U. S. insisted that application of such decrees to the property of American citizens violated rights of Americans under existing treaties and by virtue of comity and international law.

—Italy: In 1938, our State Department also registered a series of protests with the Italian Government, concerning the expulsion of Jews who had come to Italy or its possessions after January 1, 1919. When Italy explained that the measure applied not only to American Jews, but to all Jews, the U. S. declared that we were not questioning treatment of American Jews as compared with the Jews of other countries; that our protest was "against the application to American nationals of measures which would have the effect of dividing them into two broad classes, namely Jewish and non-Jewish, and would accord to the former differential treatment."[2]

—Danzig: In 1939, the State Department instructed our Consul at Danzig to protest, in behalf of an American citizen, the imposition of a property tax levy applicable only to Jews. Here, too, the U. S. insisted that the provisions of existing treaties with respect to the treatment of our nationals abroad be applied to all our nationals "without exception based on race or creed," adding that the U. S. "declines to recognize the rights of other nations to apply measures to American citizens which would have the effect of arbitrarily dividing them into special classes and subjecting them to differential treatment."

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[1] *Hackworth, supra, note 14, p. 696.*

[2] *Hackworth, supra, p. 647.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Leading experts in international law support the right of the United States to protect its own citizens against discrimination by foreign governments.

According to Charles Calvo, long regarded as one of the most eminent authorities, we can resolve the question of whether a particular act of intervention is a "right, duty or a banal act only by placing one's self on the ground of practice."[1] Certain cases rest upon "the exercise of an incontestible right and the tendency and appreciation of which are logical and necessarily in accord with true international principles." When a sovereign state uses diplomatic pressure for the protection of its citizens abroad, it seeks neither to change or to prevent change in the existing form of government in that country. The sole motive is to protect its own nationals.

Among the principal types of intervention discussed by legal authorities are: (1) Those designed to enforce engagements contracted with or for nationals of the intervening state; (2) Those calling for compliance with "the general principles of international law when they have been violated."[2]

That the United States has long accepted this doctrine is clearly demonstrated in a 1934 memorandum of the Solicitor of the Department of State:[3]

> There is considerable authority for the proposition that such interposition by one state in the internal affairs of another state for the purpose of affording adequate protection to the citizens of one resident in the other . . . is not only not improper, but, on the contrary, is based upon, is in accord with, and is the exercise of a right recognized by international law.

In this memorandum the State Department lists the occasions on which our Government has moved by force to protect American citizens or property. The earliest example is the case of the Amelia Islands in 1812; the latest incident took place in Smyrna, in 1922. From 1812 to 1911, there were some fifty such "interpositions;" another eleven "typical incidents" are cited in a supplement covering the period from 1911 to 1933.

The American Jewish Committee of course does not advocate use of force in this instance. We do believe it relevant to call attention to the striking contrast between U. S. action in other situations and inaction at the present time.

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[1] *Calvo, Charles. Le droit international, Vol. 1, Sec. 139, p. 278.*

[2] *Pradier-Fodere, Traite de droit international public, Vol. 1, Sec. 367, p. 559.*

[3] *Right to Protect Citizens in Foreign Countries by Landing Forces. G.P.O. Publication No. 538. 1934, p. 25.*

AMERICAN LAW

The mandates of our Federal Constitution, numerous court decisions and oft-expressed public policy obligate the U. S. Government to repel Arab assaults on the dignity of American citizenship.

The first amendment to the U. S. Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This has been interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court as barring all Federal action that would tend to "prefer one religion over another."[1]

According to our Constitution, therefore, the departments and agencies of the State are forbidden to use their facilities or resources to discriminate against any American citizen on the basis of religion. When the United States Air Force bows to Saudi Arabian demands by barring American soldiers of the Jewish faith from service at the Dhahran Air Base, it obviously practices discrimination and thus violates the civil rights of its own citizens. Soldiers and civilians of a particular faith are singled out by a Federal department and, in effect, segregated from other American soldiers and civilians. Their constitutional right to be treated by their Government without preference, favor or discrimination, has been grievously impaired — whether the location of the military base is desirable or undesirable, strategic or otherwise. At a time when racial segregation is all but eliminated in the armed forces, it is paradoxical that the Army and Air Force should move toward religious segregation.

The right to travel abroad has been legally established as more than a mere privilege accorded American citizens; it is an attribute of personal liberty, which may not be infringed upon or limited in any way without satisfying the due process requirements of the fifth amendment.[2] Furthermore, if the applicant intends to use the passport for business, an unwarranted denial or limitation may constitute a deprivation of both personal liberty and property.[3]

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[1] *Everson v. Board of Education, 330 U.S. 1, 15-16 (1947); McCollum v. Board of Education, 333 U.S. 203, 210 (1948).*

[2] *William v. Fears. 179 U.S. 270 (1900), Schachtman v. Dulles. 225 F. 2d 938 (1955).*

[3] *Boudin v. Dulles. 136 F. Supp. 218, 220 (1955).*

Hence, when the State Department fails to assert and defend the dignity of the U. S. passport and to insist on the equal treatment of American citizens seeking to travel on such passports to Arab nations, it shirks the clear responsibility imposed by custom, usage and practice in both national and international law. The U. S. Government is, in effect, nullifying for one group of its citizens the rights and privileges implicit in an American passport.

In an historic decision involving racial restrictive convenants, the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that Federal judicial enforcement of such agreements represents "state action" which violates the "public policy of the United States as manifested in the Constitution, treaties, Federal statutes and applicable legal precedents." Significantly, the Court declared:

> It is not consistent with the public policy of the United States to permit Federal courts in the nation's capital . . . to compel action denied the state courts where such action has been held to be violative of the guaranty of the equal protection of the laws.[1]

Clearly, the injunctions upon the judiciary which are outlined in this ruling apply equally to the executive branch of the Federal Government. The equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment requires the states to treat all citizens as equal, and without discrimination or distinction based on religion or race. If all state action in violation of the equal protection clause is prohibited by the Constitution, it is evident that this proscription applies with equal force to the various departments and agencies constituting the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Since 1933, our Federal Government has expressed an unequivocal position with respect to racial or religious discrimination in employment financed, directly or indirectly, by Government funds. In 1933, non-discrimination clauses were inserted into contracts for all public works projects.

In 1941, the first executive order was promulgated prohibiting discrimination in employment on the ground of race, creed, color, religion or national origin by any

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[1] *Hurd v. Hodges, 334 U.S. 24, 35 (1948).*

company holding defense contracts.[1] The same directive also ordered the elimination of discriminatory employment practices within the Federal Government.

In 1953, President Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10479, which strengthens the provisions of earlier executive orders by declaring that non-discrimination in employment on government contracts is "Government policy."

In 1955, the President's Executive Order 10590 created a President's Committee on Government Employment Policy to supervise the non-discrimination program in Federal employment.

Against this background, it is evident that several Federal agencies are flouting clearly-stated public policy in their dealings with the Arab states. The United States Army, in recruiting construction workers for defense installations in Arab countries, and in assembling military units for service, overtly discriminates against Jews. The excuse that "the discrimination is forced upon us" because the Arab governments refuse to issue visas to American Jews does not absolve a Federal agency from its responsibility to carry out the policy and the law of our land.

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[1] *E.O. 8802 (1941); Subsequent orders covering this subject-matter were E.O. 9346 (1943); E.O. 10308 (1951).*

OBLIGATIONS OF WORLD MORAL LEADERSHIP

Even if diplomatic usage, international law and the public policy of the United States argued less forcefully against U. S. tolerance of Arab discrimination, it would still be morally indefensible for our country to remain silent.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has occupied a role of leadership in the free world. As a leader, how should the United States behave? An emphatic answer was given by John Foster Dulles in October 1945, on his return from a London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers:

> We are emerging from six years of war, during which morality and principle have increasingly been put aside in favor of military expediency. The war has now ended and with that ending, principle and morality must be re-established in the world . . . .
>
> It devolves upon us to give leadership in restoring principle as a guide to conduct. If we do not do that, the world will not be worth living in . . . .

As recently as April 25, 1956, Secretary Dulles, speaking before a Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, attacked our present "national origins quota" system of immigration, which is widely criticized because by implication, many of its exclusions are based on race. The Secretary asserted that the system "cannot be reconciled with the fundamental concepts of our Declaration of Independence."

Yet, in the case of Arab discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish faith, these basic principles have been sacrificed to military expediency and diplomatic appeasement. This course places the U. S. in an indefensible moral position, in both international and domestic affairs:

By capitulating to Arab discrimination, the U. S. gravely compromises its own strong defense of international human rights.

After World War II, the United States was a prime mover behind the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The "expediency" of our present behavior in yielding to anti-Jewish prejudice must be weighed against the principles enunciated in these two documents, which we have repeatedly endorsed:

—The United Nations Charter calls for "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."[1]

—The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted as "a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations," recognizes "the inherent dignity and . . . the equal inalienable rights of all members of the human family" as "the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."[2] Article 7 of the Declaration states:

> All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Clearly, our recent concessions to Arab discrimination breach the spirit in which the United States pressed for universal standards of human rights, just as Saudi Arabia breaches the letter of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. If the U. S. is to be a world spokesman for freedom, certainly it cannot compromise the freedom, equal rights and dignity of its own citizens.

By permitting discrimination against its own citizens abroad, the U. S. is weakening its democratic principles here at home.

The U. S. Government, in tacitly approving Arab fiats, is forcing Americans to accept religious tests for Government service, military service and employment on U. S. defense installations built under Government contracts. It is impossible for the United States to "accommodate to" such Arab restrictions without debasing the value of U. S. citizenship — for its citizens of the Jewish faith today, and perhaps for members of other groups tomorrow.

Acceding to outrageous demands by Arab governments is scarcely the way to win allies, or to earn friendship and respect. Munich-like tactics of appeasement will only cause us to be scorned for our weakness. Experience has proved repeatedly that submitting to intimidation is futile and, all too often, disastrous.

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[1] *Article 55.*

[2] *Preamble.*

RECOMMENDATIONS

The United States should take definite steps to dissociate itself from Arab discriminatory practices, and should protest, firmly and with dignity, against the affronts which have already taken place.

Toward this end, the American Jewish Committee has framed four proposals which, we submit, are in the national interest:

1. The various departments and agencies of the Federal Government should discontinue immediately any action, or adherence to any policy, which condones or facilitates discrimination against Americans by any country on the basis of religion or race.

The Armed Services should be instructed no longer to consider the religion of military personnel in making assignments to Arab countries.

The Passport Service should be directed to cease advising Americans to be prepared to submit evidence that they are Christians, in order to enter Arab countries.

Contractors recruiting workers for defense installations on Arab soil should be informed that they may not impose a religious test for employment.

The State Department should withdraw its recommendation that state commissions against discrimination should not allow "anything" to interfere with relations between Arab governments and American business concerns.

2. Our Government should not tolerate or accept any interpretation of international agreements negotiated or renewed between the United States, or any of its departments or agencies, and other countries, which leads to discrimination based on religion or race.

Any decision by another country to exclude an American Citizen as persona non grata must be based on his personal record or conduct and not on his membership in, or adherence to, any religious or racial group.

3. All chambers of commerce and other business or trade associations in the United States should be advised by our Government to refuse to cooperate with other countries by providing such information as may tend to assist them in boycotting American business firms on the basis of their religious or racial affiliations.

Just as the device of boycott based on race or religion should be repugnant to the departments and agencies of our Government, so should it be similarly repugnant to private organizations interested in promoting economic development.

4. The United States delegation to the United Nations should call upon the United Nations to investigate the discriminatory practices described in this memorandum, as violations of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As a signatory of the United Nations Charter, the United States is pledged "to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization (UN)" to strengthen "human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."[1]

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The American Jewish Committee submits that firm U.S. action protesting Arab discrimination against Americans of Jewish faith is long overdue. In the past, this country's reaction to similar affronts to Americans has been clear-cut and positive; the same forthright position on the part of our Government is imperative today. The U.S. must take prompt steps to resist any and all stipulations and practices which draw distinctions between American citizens on the basis of religion.

To do less is to surrender a precious right of our American heritage and to degrade the status of American citizenship.

---

[1] *Article 56.*

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 Fourth Avenue • New York 16, N. Y.

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SIMON H. RIFKIND
Chairman, Executive Board
RALPH E. SAMUEL
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JUNE 1956

cc - L[illegible] Section
Mr. [illegible]ich

Date: June 28, 1956 BY COURIER SERVICE

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRVING M. ENGEL
"THE ASSAULT ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

As of possible interest to your agency, a letter dated June 15, 1956, from Irving M. Engel, The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, forwarded to this Bureau a publication entitled "The Assault on American Citizenship," issued by The American Jewish Committee.

Engel's letter stated this publication indicates how the status of American citizenship is being impaired and our national prestige damaged.

EX-122 RECORDED - 86 62-102104-36

The publication points out that for a number of years American citizens of the Jewish faith have been denied the right of travel or transit through Arab countries with the exception of Egypt. It claims that the State Department has been remiss for not making stronger protests about such denials. Recommendations are set out urging that Government agencies refuse to consider a person's race or religion when assigning personnel in an Arab country, that international agreements between agencies of the Government and Arab

JTM:lfj (Note on Yellow, Page 2)
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BY COURIER SVC
09 JUN 26

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Letter to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn

Director
Office of Security
Department of State

nations should not be honored if religious, racial discrimination is involved and that the Government advise business organizations to refuse to cooperate with nations that practice racial and religious discrimination.

Engel's letter has been acknowledged and he has been informed the publication may be of possible interest to your agency.

In the event you desire a copy of the publication, please advise this Bureau.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Engel's letter acknowledged 6-25-56.

4-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 1-29-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Original filed in: 66-1731-1277

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~~DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/[illegible]~~

Page A528

Congressman Doyle, (D) California, extended his remarks to include a news article from the New York Times of January 27, 1957, entitled "Three Factions Found Among United States Reds - They Emerged in 'Upheaval of Year, Study Finds, But None Renounces Soviet,"

written by Peter Kihss. The article deals with a study made by the American Jewish Committee. The reference to the FBI, contained in the article, was set forth in a memorandum written earlier today.

INDEXED - 24

62-102104-37
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EX-126

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1-28-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

America *Beware!*

ZIONISM IS COMMUNISM! COMMUNISM IS ZIONISM!

The SAME anti-Christ, anti-White, anti- America minority group is behind BOTH!

DR. HOWARD BECHERT, F.V.I.
8307¾ South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 3
Sovereign State of California

APR 24 1957

Hon. Edgar Hoover, Chief,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Honorable Sir: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

WHY?

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COMMON SENSE NEWSPAPER

6 MAY 7 1957

EX 107

No Ack Necessary

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Howard Bechert

FIVE - Mr Jewish Witness

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61 MAY 10 1957

INTEGRATION IS ONLY ONE OF MANY CRIMES PERPETRATED AGAINST WHITE CHRISTIAN AMERICA BY OUR ZIONIST-COMMIE "HIDDEN GOVERNMENT" AND THEIR STOOGES!

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Jews and they still reserve their first loyalty for Israel. And in this respect the Jews of the U.S. differ not the slightest from their co-racists elsewhere. For convenience and appearance sake they pretend to be loyal and patriotic Americans, but always their eyes are turned toward Palestine...

No better example of this Yiddish perfidity and disloyalty to America can be found than in the way they educate their youth. Most Jewish parents send their children to special Jewish schools for at least a part of their education, and there they are brazenly instilled with disloyalty to America while at the same time being indoctrinated with a fanatic devotion to the Jewish state of Israel. In these schools, Jewish youths regularly salute the flag of Israel, sing the Israeli national anthem and pledge allegiance to the government of Israel. They are also inculcated with Jewish "folklore", history and a rabid consciousness of Jewish "destiny". They are taught, in other words, to be Jews first, last and always -- and Americans for appearance sake only.

CONCLUSION: Today, as America's second largest minority group (second only in numbers to the Negro population) organized Jewry constitutes a nation-within-a-nation upon American soil. It raises more money annually to finance its activities than does the state of Israel. It maintains a network of Jewish newspapers from coast to coast (secular newspapers, not religious). It operates an independent school system of growing size, its own labor, fraternal and social organizations, and even its own Jewish law courts (called "Beth Dins"). It appropriates, by its own admission, more than $5,000,000 annually for combating "anti-semitism" (i.e. to stifle criticism). It boasts of employing more paid civil servants (teachers, professionals, social workers, etc.) than does the state of Israel. Its United Jewish Appeal (UJA) alone raises more money for Jewish "relief" annually than does either the American Red Cross or the Community Chest. It promotes bond drives for the government of Israel, and upon occasion has even recruited U.S. Jews for the Israeli armed forces in violation of U.S. laws. It functions literally as a secret government upon American soil...

It should be emphasized that religion has nothing to do with all this. The government of Israel is not a religious institution any more than the government of Syria, Egypt, or Pakistan are religious organizations. Nor is the flag of Israel a religious symbol any more than any other nation's flag. The state of Israel is a sovereign nation and any group of so-called Americans who pledge allegiance to its government, sing its national anthem and salute its flag are guilty of treason and subversion to the same degree and in the same measure as if they were pledging allegiance to Soviet Russia, and singing the Soviet national anthem. The same applies to any other nation or flag.

The advertisement to the left, featuring a photo of an Israeli soldier under the title: "He Died For Us", was photographed from a recent issue of the West Coast's largest Jew newspaper, the B'nai B'rith Messenger. It provides convincing evidence that the real loyalty of U. S. Jewry lies in Palestine... The Jewish National Fund (JNF), which sponsored this particular advertisement, is one of organized Jewry's major fund raising agencies. Prepared and published by: AMERICAN NATIONALIST Frank L. Britton, editor Box 301, Inglewood, Calif.

This nation was built by people of diverse national origins: English, Irish, Spanish, German, Scandanavian and many others. They originally spoke different languages and still practice different religious beliefs. But from the time this nation was founded 181 years ago there has never been a recorded instance where one of these national or racial groups deliberately rendered allegiance to a foreign nation, or sought to place an alien flag upon an equal basis with the American flag. None, that is, except the Jews -- and it is high time they were called to account for their actions! The question is no longer one of "dual loyalty", but of treason! #114

REPRINTS AVAILABLE: 20 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00, American Nationalist, Box 301, Inglewood, Calif.

~~62-102104-134~~ 62-102104-37X

DUAL LOYALTY IS TREASON!

Unknown to the American public, this country harbors within its borders what is without doubt the largest, best organized and most dangerous "fifth column" ever known to history. Possessed of vast financial reserves, motivated by a fanatic tribal loyalty and sustained by its own educational, fraternal, religious, propaganda and police agencies, it constitutes a veritable secret government upon American soil. And it renders its sole loyalty and allegiance to a foreign nation and a foreign flag -- that of Israel.

Jewish propagandists (and their gentile apologists) strive by every device and stratagem at their disposal to keep the American public in ignorance of these facts, and one of the surest ways for any journalist to bring down the charge of "anti-semitism" upon his head is to use the term, "dual loyalty" or "dual citizenship" in connection with Jewry. Nevertheless, it does not require a great deal of effort to prove conclusively that the teeming swarms of alien Semites who infest our cities do indeed owe their real loyalty to Palestine instead of the United States. There is really nothing surprising about this finding, because the history of the past 600 years is replete with similar evidence of the Jew's loyalty to his own tribe and kind, and his distaste and even hatred of the gentile nations which harbored him. Thus, in every century and every clime we find the Jews maintaining their tribal identity and exclusiveness, and holding themselves above and away from the people around them. And in almost every instance we find this Jewish tribalism incurring the well deserved hostility and wrath of their Christian neighbors -- usually with disastrous results to the Jews themselves. That is why there were practically no Jews to be found in Western Europe between 1492 and about 1650: they were all deported. England expelled its Jews in the year 1290; France in 1306; Spain in 1492. Except Germany, virtually every other European state did likewise. History shows that Jews invariably generate anti-semitism wherever they go, and that this antipathy is always the result of their own conduct... Their expulsion from Germany in the 1930's, and their current deportation from Egypt, are but sequels of an old story.

← **Two Flags Are Given Tribute at Brandeis Academy**
... from left: Peninan Rosenberg, Ricky Krissel, Raananah Swirsky

In the clipping to the left, taken from the MIAMI HERALD, Jewish students at "Brandeis Academy" are shown giving the pledge of allegiance to the American AND Israeli flags. The accompanying article (see inset) also states that ... "each morning they sing the national anthem of both America and Israel". Most Jewish youths attend such schools eventually, where they become fanatic Zionists....

The role of the Jew in the modern world has actually changed very little from that of ancient times. Today, wherever you find Jews you will find them still paying their primary allegiance to the tribe, and giving only lip service to the country of their residence. The Jews of Argentina or Egypt, no less than those of England, France and elsewhere, all go through the motions of being patriotic Argentines, Egyptians, Englishmen or Frenchmen, but underneath they are still

*communism is treason! *fight it with common sense!

The Nation's Anti-Communist Newspaper

Common Sense

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(24 issues annually)
Plain envelope, unsealed . . . $1.
Plain envelope, sealed . . . . . $3.
Foreign & Canada, (10 mos) $1.

"The Truth, the whole-Truth, and nothing but the Truth"
Without fear or favor.
Cuthbert W. Pound
FOUNDER AND EDITOR

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Issue No. 274 (12th Year) Union New Jersey, U.S.A., April 15, 1957 Entered as Second Class Matter January 27, 1948, at the Post Office at Union, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879 Five Cents

Tax-Exempt American Jewish Committee Is Not A Charitable Organization

This issue is devoted almost entirely to the reproduction in print of part of the contents of an amazing tape recording, which is a commentary on the 1953 **BUDGET REPORT** of the directors of the American Jewish Committee.

On page 4 of this issue, we tell you how you can procure an actual photo-copy of this book.—Editor.

"STRAIGHT FROM THE SERPENT'S MOUTH"

There has recently come to light "confidential" "top-secret," "hush-hush" document of utmost interest and value to Americans. It exposes hitherto unsuspected facts of a certain war. It reveals enough to convince every Doubting Thomas there actually IS an undercover set of so-called "Americans" working ceaselessly to destroy America. But you, Christian Reader, were never supposed to so much as hear of such a document, let alone scan it with your own eyes. For it is a _____ private memorandum, a revelatory dossier designed and printed only for fellow _____s. It is an outline and blueprint and summary of the activities, past and proposed, of a group of persons thereby unmasked as the worst and deadliest enemies ever tolerated under the American Flag.

This is not the Communist Party. It is not the Mafia. It is not "The Syndicate." Nor is it even one of those many, many crackpot cults this nation tolerates and with which this diabolical group has every affinity, provided that cult is likewise destructive. None of the Lait-Mortimer "Confidentials" have covered so much as a hint at it. Will it eventually be recognized as a criminal organization engaged upon the most illegal of all unlawful purposes, namely, the subversion, overthrow and destruction of the American Government?

Beyond this "top secret" document's detailed self-exposure of its evil designs against America, One of its most important disclosures is the record, page upon page, for 281 pages, of the MONEY it spends for anti-American purposes.

"Money talks!" In this secret document it shouts, boasts, gloats, and it even prints without hesitation or shame the "low down;" that is, the itemized statements and figures of WHO is to be worked upon by this secret body of _____; how NUMEROUS are its victims-to-be; WHERE they are to be found; how BEST to subvert them; how much MONEY is allotted for their subversion.

This is all set forth in implacably cold figures, with utmost explicit details as to methods, accomplishments and expectations. For religious bodies, so much spent on them, youth organizations, so much; veterans associations, so much; college professors and public school teachers, so much. No national grouping of whatever kind is overlooked. There are listed MONEY allotments for influencing of farmers, trades unionists, scientists, newspaper staffs and magazine writers. All influencers and shapers of public opinion, such as motion pictures, television and radio groups, have MONIES devoted for their "control." And so on through the TOTAL list of American institutions and associations of every description and purpose. MONEY, real CASH, MILLIONS of dollars, have been and is now being spent to change American patriots from what they have been to something other than American, namely, _____

When such "money talks," does it not sound like conspiracy?

In history's long record of propaganda, intrigues, assassinations and revolts, this secret document's self-exposures are something new. Never before has there been revealed to the light of day such a consummate and diabolically SYSTEMATIC _____ by so few against so many. Never has there been acknowledged such inexhaustible sums of MONEY collected for such evil ends. Never until now was uncovered a personnel so maliciously, persistently and wickedly sworn to carry to catastrophic ends the destruction of a culture upon which rests the ethical future of the whole world. And, finally, never before such METHOD, analysis, practical application, cooperation of parts and breadth of action, as revealed in this "top secret" document's exposure of its underground war upon the Christian religion, hence upon the Christian Governments.

And what is this "top secret," "confidential," clandestine and Not-To-Be-Seen-By Gentiles document?

Why nothing less than the "AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL BUDGET, 1953."

Yes, but you thought the Jews, the "poor oppressed Jews," were only interested in taking care of their own.....So you did, you naive, easy-going, tolerant, asleep-at-the-switch Christian Americans. Quite naturally, therefore, they would have a "budget." Would that was all there was to it! For so they do, take care of their own—so often with your help. But it doesn't stop there. Far from it. They are going to "take care" of you too. And when they do, you'll "know all about it." But you do not have to WAIT for this to happen; for it is all spread out in this Jewish secret document; their plans, processes, methods, devices, tricks, schemes, and deceits; and not least the MONEY they have spent in this enormous solicitude for Christians; the MONEY they are spending; the MONEY they will spend...Touching—this enigmatic anxiety over the Welfare of Christian Americans, who have thus far pretty much stood on their own feet.

Once again, "Money talks"—and this gang of _____ have got it...

If you had this anti-American secret document before you, Christian Reader, you would look in vain for scurrilous language. In it are neither vehemence, vituperation nor curses. It is strictly factual, both as to motive and inference. This is a "business proposition." "Money talks." Money gets results. It bought all this 281 pages of figures and language. It paid for all this huge staff in the spending for results. Yet in all the printings of the world, never was a language so warped, twisted and perverted; never before such consummate mastery of the craft of "double-talk." It is a veritable lexicon of the most grandiloquent phrases, the most recent up-to-date vernacular from the leftish professional classrooms of sociology, political economy and psychology, not overlooking either that voodooistic mumbo-jumbo, "psychology:" that "science" of the shaded window and couched lupanar.

In short, it is all on the order of "uplift." It is set forth always in the saccharine terms of "do-gooding." It reeks with deceitful solicitude for benighted Christians, but breathes never a word of the Golden Rule. Written with forked tongue in cheek, there is not a line in the entire document, secret though it be, which says in plain words exactly what it means.

But we can say what it means. It means a war to the death with all of the Christian World.

THE UNOFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In a great speech on Feb. 14, 1955, Sen. Wm. E. Jenner of Indiana stated that the government of the United States is a "TWO-HEADED MONSTER," that our country has a "DUAL GOVERNMENT." One of these is the visible government—the Congress, the President and the Vice President and other high officers appointed by the Executive branch, some of them confirmed by the Senate, but the great majority of them not subject to such confirmation.

The other government, as Sen. Jenner points out, exists partly within the visible government of the U.S. and partly without. This government has its members, or

(Continued on Page 2)

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Unofficial Govt. Of U.S.

—o— (Continued from Page 1) —o—

agents, witting or unwitting, in the Congress; in the Supreme Court; in the Executive office of the President and other Executive agencies; in the government departments, and elsewhere.

Even more significant, however, the hidden government—revealed by Senator Jenner—has established controls over press, radio, television, the theater, charities and foundations, many schools and educational associations, and other media of influencing the public, including many churches, particularly those in the National Council of Churches.

Since censorship is a principal arm of the hidden government, a problem of considerable difficulty confronts the average citizen who wishes to know the truth about the extra-official controls and influences to which he is subjected.

Fortunately, however, the method of operation of the invisible government can frequently be shown from its own official documents.

The American Jewish Committee is but one of many Jewish groups which seek so successfully to shape the policies of the official government of the United States. The New York Times, for instance, listed the names of 16 Jewish organizations whose officials went to Wash. in a group to tell Sec. of State John Foster Dulles the kind of Middle East policy which they desired.

These 16 organizations are not to be considered all of the branches of the Jewish power block. There are power blocks which are not exclusively Jewish. There are doubtless power groups whose names are not known.

Among the visible branches of organized Jewry, however, the American Jewish Committee seems (with the closely cooperating order of B'nai B'rith) to be quite the most powerful.

Through its own publications, intended for more or less general circulation, much can be learned about the aims and methods of the American Jewish Committee. For instance, a magazine called Commentary and an annual Yearbook tell much.

Much more is learned, however, from documents prepared, apparently not for general wide distribution but for members and others under their influence.

A 36 page booklet entitled **FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE** (A.J.C., 386 4th Ave. N.Y. 16, N.Y., March, 1951) is helpful.

From this brochure it is learned (p. 2) that "funds for the American Jewish Committee's activities are raised jointly with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith." A special map of the U.S. (p. 30) shows the network of local offices, including as many as 6 per State. Many of the goals of the AJC organization are clearly stated in **FACTS**. Some of the goals are as follows:

1- The shaping of U.S. government policy by the maintenance of a staff in Wash.

2- The control of the press, radio, motion pictures, etc., in many specified ways such as "feeding facts to newspapers;" "suggesting special 'angles'," "working with producers and writers," etc., etc.,

3- The control of U.S. churches by seeing that "Christian teachings" are "altered," by helping in the preparation of lesson materials for Sunday schools, etc., etc.

4- The control of the thinking (brainwashing) of the American people and "the methods of modifying their thoughts."

By all odds the best available way to learn about the aims of the American Jewish Committee, however, is to study a document entitled **AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, BUDGET, 1953.** It is obvious that this book does not contain all the facts.

The document entitled "American Jewish Committee, Budget, 1953," does however contain enough facts and in sufficient detail to give beyond any question or doubt a picture of many of the significant ways in which the American Jewish Committee works to achieve its purposes, which include the shaping of the policy of the government of the United States.

From its great headquarters in the United Nations city of N.Y., the American Jewish Committee directs its powerful Washington organization. Like a government it has its subordinate stations in all parts of the country. The branch offices afford a set-up for pressure, propaganda, the collection of intelligence, and other openly admitted activities. It is to be especially noted that the American Jewish Committee relies to a very large extent on an intelligence set-up which includes secret investigations.

An examination is here made of the major fields in which the AJC operates:

1- Churches of Christian denominations. 2- Education. 3- Veterans' organizations. 4- Tax exempt foundations and other "Charitable organizations." 5- Newspapers. 6- Magazines. 7- Books. 8- Motion pictures. 9- Radio and Television. 10- Government. 11- Labor.

Here then, in the American Jewish Committee's own words, is an account of their plans and purposes. The quotations are intended as samples only and do not include everything on a given topic. All page references are to **AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, BUDGET, 1953.**

Influence On Christian Denominations

Because of the traditional influence Christianity, it is not to be wondered at that the Christian denominations were among the very first targets of the American Jewish Committee.

The exerting of influence seems to have been attempted to some degree in most major denominations. A penetration sufficient for exercising a major degree of control seems, however, to have been achieved only in the National Council of Churches and the denominations in its network.

"Our primary resource group with Protestantism is the National Council of Churches of Christ's two major divisions, Christian Life and Work and the Division of Christian Education." (p. 98)

In regard to Jewish preparation of Protestant Sunday school lessons: "The National Council of Churches Dept. of Christian Education will call upon us for many new materials during the coming year." (p. 102) The American Jewish Committee's influence on Audio-Visual materials" used by the NCCC is shown on p. 67.

The only Protestant organization in which AJC control is analyzed in some detail is the Methodist Church. Referring to the AJC book **Make Way For Youth**, its success is noted and "new orders have come from the NCCJ, the Methodist church, and the Australian library." (p. 70)

The AJC is particularly powerful among Methodist women. Under "Resources outside the agency" (pp. 39-40) are listed not only such organizations as "The U.S. Committee for a Genocide Convention," "National Conference of Christians and Jews," "Voice of America," "United Parents Association," the "American Association for the United Nations," "National Citizens Committee for UN Day," but also "Women's Div. of the Methodist Church."

The last named Methodist group, "published handbook for community action, **You Hold The Key To Human Rights**, written and produced by our (AJC) staff." (p. 40)

Pages 148-49, and 179 of **AJC, B.** contain references to the moves of the AJC, working sometimes through the N.C.C.J., to influence Catholic policy. Claim is made for the establishment of contacts, but no mention is made of preparation of materials or other such specific evidences of control as is shown for the churches in the National Council of Churches.

With regard to broadcast programs of a religious nature, the influence of the AJC appears to be supreme:

"In general, we have now reached a mutually satisfactory arrangement whereby all national religous programs will be co-sponsored by the Synagogue Council of America and ourselves." One of the examples is "The Week In Religion" (pp. 54-55)

Specifically, as an example, "a national network preparing an Easter script, Pontius Pilate, was referred to us by the NCCJ (National Conference of Christians and Jews) for guidance. Similar recognition has come with greater frequency in Catholic matters." (p. 101)

For "Christological interpretations" of the Bible, see p. 65. See especially, pp.100-102 for influence on Protestant denominations.

Education

The AJC lists certain organizations which cooperate so fully with its program that they are described as "resources" of the AJC. Particularly noted for cooperation is the U.S. Office of Education. "Sponsored 6 newspaper advertisements produced by us for American Education Week. "Published a cartoon booklet, **They Can't Wait**, on public school needs, which we wrote and illustrated and distributed some 60,000 copies to date," etc. (p. 39)

The United Parents Association also has "used our materials." (p. 39) Much influence is exerted on the National Education Association (NEA) "Which has requested repeated printings of our pamphlet, **Danger! They're After Our Schools**: to a total of [illegible],000 to date." See also, p. 109.

References to influence on education are scattered through the **AJC, B.** book. On page 156 is a reference to the subsidizing of "research projects in the social sciences" by "fellowships" and "grants in aid." Professors are presumably among the "opinion molders" who receive books (p. 175) and other AJC propaganda. "Farm Study" is discussed on p. 154. The AJC has a magazine called **COMMENTARY**, and "a great many gift subscriptions are sent to government people, libraries, and schools." (p. 185)

Veterans, Charitable, Youth, and Other Organizations

The American Jewish Committee gives the membership figures (p. 115) for 11 veterans organizations and shows its methods of influencing the only 2 with significantly large memberships, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The AJC notes in veterans circles a "tendency to bracket liberals with pro-Communism..." (p. 116) Veterans, according to the AJC, have shown a tendency "to withdraw support from the UN, because of alleged liberal and pro-Communist influence." (p. 116) The AJC thus decides that it should give "even greater emphasis" to educating veterans and veterans' leaders to support "our basic democratic processes," the "our" reflecting, of course, the AJC concept. (pp. 116-117).

Proposed corrective measures are drastic, and 15 "resources outside the agency" (AJC) are listed. Here are some of the things the AJC claims to do (p. 119):

1- They "maintain a monthly press service for 480 veterans publications..."

2- They "put editors on guard against accepting advertising" which the AJC disapproves of.

3- They "confer with editors when stories or drawings, published in their magazines or newspapers, seems likely to create unfavorable impressions..."

4- They "suggest resolutions for State and National Conventions."

5- They "prepare background material and speeches for use by organization leaders..."

On page 120, the AJC makes this significant statement:

"Veterans groups generally have taken the 'extreme' position in combatting Communism. Hence, their views on civil rights and civil liberties differ widely from those of the American Jewish Committee....We regard [illegible]

Detailed accounts of successes with veterans organizations include the following

"We frequently supply speeches o speech material to officials of the Legio and the Veterans of Foreign Wars...Practi cally all of the addresses delivered by th National Chaplain of the Legion durin 1950-51 were supplied by us, for which h expressed appreciation. Many of ou speeches were used in national broadcast by the Commander-in-Chief of the Veteran of Foreign Wars, and those not used wer printed and circulated to Depts. and Post of the VFW in clipsheet form." (p. 122)

Many other achievements are named in cluding "endorsement by leaders" of the Restitution Laws promulgated in Germany by Gen. Clay, and preventing the 195 American Legion Convention from endors ing "The McCarran Act in toto." (p. 122 The AJC "supplied much of the materia and photographs for the American Legio magazine article, 'Israel and The Sovie Union.'" (p. 123)

The Great Tax-Exempt Foundations and Other "Charitable" Organizations

Both Ford and Sloan foundations ar listed as subject to AJC influence:

"We worked with Sloan and For Foundations in the development of thei broadcasting and telecasting plans; also participated actively and directly in th Foundation's programs allied to ou interests." (p. 57)

An item of assistance is recorded (p.56)

"Supplied the Ford Foundation wit story material which was used in its wel known radio series on CBS, The Peopl Act."

See also below under "Radio and Television." for the contact of Mr. Saudek of the Ford Foundation with the AJC.

Other organizations and foundations mentioned as being subject to some degre of AJC control or contact include Cam Fire Girls (pp. 40, 138, etc.); America's Town Assembly of Youth (p.137); Girl Scouts (pp.137, 139); Child Study Assn. (p.137); General Federation of Women's Clubs (p. 137); National Mid-Century Committee for Children and Youth (p. 137); UNESCO (p. 137); National Social Welfare Assembly (p. 118); N.S.W.A. Committee on Camping (p. 137); N.S.W.A. Committee on Comics (p. 137); the Science Research Associates (p. 138); National Conference of Christians and Jews (p. 118 etc.); and many others.

Newspapers

In the field of newspapers, the AJC program is elaborate:

"Our material generally goes to a selected list of 1700 daily newspapers throughout the country. Since editors of the smaller papers are most receptive to 'canned' editorials, feature articles, cartoons, and the like, we confine the distribution of such material to those with less than 100,000 circulation. Editors of the 300 large dailies receive occasional factual memorandas which they use as background material for their own editorials." (p. 42)

Much evidence of success is listed. "For example, when public pressure, which we have helped to activate, results in the admission of displaced persons to the U.S.A. it may be reasonably concluded that our considerable efforts in this direction were successful." (p. 44) Other fields in which success has been achieved or envisaged, with the help of the press, include "the defeat of the anti-school forces" (p. 44) "Federal FEPC," and "Revision of U.S. policy in Germany." One of the AJC goals is the public "Disapprobation of Red Witchhunts." (p. 44)

Magazines

The AJC effort with magazines is very great.

"One of our most productive resources outside the agency is the Society of Magazine Writers, to which we belong. The Society's 60 members are responsible for about 80% of the important articles appearing in American magazines. To one or another of these writers we furnish ideas that eventuate in published articles... (p. 77)

By "conferences with editors and writers" the AJC achieves its purposes. "On most magazines we know at least 1 or 2 editors to whom we can speak frankly on most subjects. We give them complete outlines of suggested articles..." (p. 77)

Also "we are able to make suggestions to free-lance writers because we stand ready to supply them with the kind of research that is invaluable..." (p. 78). Again "on the preventive side we work regularly with editors, pointing out unwise features of projected articles." (p. 78)

"The most telling evidence of success is the responsiveness and voluntary repeat performance of editors among the publications that have developed considerable receptivity are Reader's Digest, Colliers, Look, This Week, Life, Time and Newsweek." (p. 79) Listed in the receptive category also are Woman's Home Companion and Everybody's Digest.

Books

There are scattered references to books here and there in A.J.C., B., of which the most significant is probably this under the heading "Revising of Social Science Textbooks."

The A.J.C. program in this field is concerned especially with "the problem of revising the teachings of social science textbooks on immigration and the ethnic factors in American life. Our expert in this field has not only prepared the necessary background material but has cooperated with textbook publishers on this project." (p. 234)

Motion Pictures

The A.J.C. "Film Division" achieves its results not only through its own direct efforts, but lists the following as "resources outside the agency":

Hollywood motion picture companies, Distributors and producers of educational films, Motion picture Producers Association of America. Details (pp. 62-72) are too numerous to record. Here is a sample:

"Only 2 years ago, a producer made a film from the book, I Can Get It For You Wholesale. This featured an opportunistic and ruthless Jewish clothing salesman. After several conferences with our Hollywood liaison man, the chief character of the story was changed to a girl dress designer, who achieved success through opportunism. Furthermore the character was so portrayed that under no circumstances could it be assumed that she was Jewish." (p. 64). Unfavorable mention is made also of an "anti-Communist picture," not named, which was objectionable because it "may have reinforced the idea in the minds of some that most Communists are Jews." etc. (p. 64)

Radio And Television

The "Legal and Fact-finding Dept." (p. 6) of the A.J.C. meets not only with "publishers. newspaper people, Church and Labor officials, etc." but "with radio and television officials." Here is a part of the story (p. 53):

"Close relationships have been established with the major radio and television networks:

1- The Columbia Broadcasting System, 2- The National Broadcasting Co., 3- The Mutual Broadcasting System, 4- The American Broadcasting Co., 5- Dumont Television Network.

In putting over its objective the A.J.C. enjoys "close relationships with key individuals in the networks, advertising agencies, program package offices, program producers, directors and writers." (p. 53), examples are:

1- "Mr. Davidson Taylor, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Co. in charge of public affairs television programs." 2- "Mr. Edward Stanley, manager of NBC public affairs radio programs." 3- "Mr. Robert Saudek, director of the Ford Foundation radio and television department." 4- "Dr. George Crothers, Columbia Broadcasting System's public affairs radio department." 5- "Mr. George Rosen, radio and television editor of Variety." (p. 53)

Some of the "methods and materials" used in influencing Radio and TV are (p. 54) furnishing the networks with "kits of script material," and with "information and story material for all kinds of programs—dramatic, quiz, documentary, forum etc." For religious programs see (1) above.

Labor

Scattered through A.J.C., B. are references to contacts with organized labor. The account of the "Labor Division" begins on p. 84. Among the "objectives" of the A.J.C. are these to:

"4. Induce labor publicly to support specific measures bearing on social issues of interest to the A.J.C." (p. 85) "6. Induce labor to support legislation dealing with essential human relations problems, such as immigration, FEPC, UN, Genocide and Housing." (p. 85)

The resources outside the agency (pp. 86-87) include:

"4- Directors of university workers program; 7- International labor unions. 8- National Conference of Christians and Jews. 14- Department of Labor. 15- Mutual Security Agency. 17- CIO Community Services Committee. 18- AFL Community Chests Dept." Moreover, "all national labor service materials designed to meet labor's needs in the development of educational programs, and in leadership training, are created in cooperation with the organized labor movement..." (p. 88) Also, the A.J.C. has established a press service, regularly offering cartoons, editorials and a serial comic strip to labor editors." (p. 88)

Government

By all odds the biggest of the A.J.C.'s many ventures is their set-up for influencing government. In addition to their direct efforts to influence members of the government, much of their material directed to press, radio and television, veterans organizations, etc., has the ultimate goal of influencing legislation or Executive action. A whole section in A.J.C., B., 1953, is headed: **WASHINGTON OFFICE.**

The Wash. office serves (p. 269) "as the established liaison of the National Foreign Affairs Dept. (of the A.J.C.) for day to day contact with governmental authorities, particularly the Dept. of State." It is recorded that "The Wash. office has served as the permanent liaison in the Capital not only for the American Jewish Committee but indirectly and informally also for all cooperative undertakings of various groupings of Jewish organizations..." The undertakings are designed primarily, it appears, to make U.S. policy hostile to German nationalism and friendly

—c— (Continued on Page 4) —o—

American Jewish Committee

—o— (Continued from Page 3) —o—

to "Israel" (p. 220, etc.); To abolish all immigration laws disapproved of by the AJC, and to discourage investigations of Communism. Among the targets at which A.J.C. propaganda and pressure are aimed are: "Governmental officials, Legislators and political leaders." "Repeated reflections of favorable public opinion must be brought to Senators. Views of influential citizens must be continually advertised."

The A.J.C. is strong in the field of government education:

"The U.S. Office of Education...asked us to supply text and drawings for a cartoon book on public school needs published by the Government Printing Office." On p. 39 two subdivisions of the U.S. government are actually listed as "Resources" of the A.J.C. These are "Voice of America" and the "U.S. Office of Education." The Dept. of State is especially cooperative. "Only recently the State Dept. asked for permission to continue circulation of the German and Japanese versions" of an A.J.C. booklet, Make Way For Youth. (p. 70) On p. 138 it is recorded that the A.J.C. is "consulted by State Dept. regarding philosophy and practice of youth councils."

Secret Activities

The strong arm of the A.J.C. is their branch devoted to secret activites and investigations.

"Quite important in the publicity and public relations work which this dept. does is its planning and carrying out publicity-wise a good many projects, supported or undertaken by the A.J.C., but not identified as Committee undertakings. Often, the very nature of the project makes such identification unwise." (p. 251)

The "need of the Investigations Division's services" has "greatly increased" during "the past 2 years." (p. 30) "The Investigative Div. derives its information as to anti-Semitic activities in large part through the medium of confidential investigations and operations, and contacts with confidential sources." (p. 29, 157)

ACTION BY YOU, THE CHRISTIAN IS SORELY NEEDED

As revealed above every part of our existence is under constant threat. Enemies of Christianity will show absolutely no mercy in obtaining their goal. Your life and property and that of your loved ones is not safe while this exists.

All loyal Americans must combat this anti-Christian force with every means at his disposal. While we twiddle our thumbs and dream of personal success, many of our elected representatives, who are good Americans, are threatened constantly by these evil forces who favor anti-American legislation.

As a result of our apathy we now face the most critical time in our history. Apparently we are already under the rule of the United Nation's One World Government. We must in some way eliminate this dangerous situation and regain the sovereignty of the United States of America.

The world is witnessing the greatest historic spectacle of recorded time. Almost in a single lifetime, we see the rise of a nation of really free individuals and then the swift, sudden threat to destroy that free society including the race of man who created it.

"What can I do?" Is the question which generally presents itself when uninformed individuals first learn of the plot against Christian civilization. Learn the truth. Even though the press, radio, television and motion pictures and current magazines are under the influence of these world conspirators, the facts are available to those with enough intelligent curiosity to want to learn the fate facing a free people. Factual Books such as THE IRON CURTAIN OVER AMERICA ($4.00 order from Common Sense) THE PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION ($1.0 order from Common Sense) FEDERAL RESERVE CONSPIRACY ($1.00 orde from Common Sense) JEWISH ANTI COMMUNISM (50¢ order from C.S.) an many others may be obtained as a start i the right direction so as to counte the daily brainwashing of the norma means of communication.

Learn what's good and what's bad fo America. Tell the stories to friends neighborhood gatherings, through you social clubs and church groups.

Write and wire your Senators and Congressmen, the State Department, eve the Department of Defense, and let ther know your full American views. Th enemies of America flood these gover mental agencies with propaganda to forc legislation favorable to them. Remembe the government is still supposed to be th servant of the people. Every loyal America must act. There is no time for a "Let George do it" attitude. These conspirators are bringing their centuries old plot to a rapid conclusion. The situation is critical—only an intelligent, informed and militant citizenry can prevent the bloodshed of another 1776 if America is to be saved.

ACT NOW! BEFORE IT IS TO LATE!

Order Now! While They Last!

The 1953 BUDGET BOOK of the A.J.C. is actual photographs of the original, 281 pages. Every American, who is concern about the unrest, confusion, threat of wa high taxes and the bankruptcy country, should read this amazing doc ment!

Not long ago a number were produced and carefully placed in the hands of important people. The BLACK MARKET price in two large cities is $35.00. In an effort to hold back the Marxist anti-Christian tide in our country, COMMON SENSE has arranged to make the same photo-copy available for $5.00.

We have a limited number of this amazing book containing more information on the "conspiracy" than may be gained in years from any other source. Orders will be filled as received. If our supply is exhausted we will return your money promptly.

When ordering ask for BUDGET 1953.

Send a copy of the AJC BUDGET 1953 to your Minister, Bishop, Priest. This will be the best $5.00 investment you can make toward saving your country. It may turn the tide. This book is "PROOF POSITIVE" for even the most naive! We would like to place a copy of this 281-page book in the hands of every Senator, Congresman, Bishop, Minister, Priest, as well as every patriot in the U.S.

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HELP SECURE A MILLION READERS

Why Tax Deductible?

Why is it necessary for Jews to spend at least 20 million (tax deductible taxpayer's money) a year in the U.S. to promote tolerance of them? No other class of people find this necessary.

On April 4th, The Joint Defense Appeal (American Jewish Committee and Anti-Defamation League) launched its 1957 drive for $5,600,000 at a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria. The purpose as stated "programs combatting bigotry and discrimination," has nothing to do with two campaigns for 100 million dollars each, this yr. by United Jewish Appeal which is used mainly to bolster Israel in their plot to grab still more territory from the Arabs. Why is it all your life you hear Jews screaming persecution (when caught with the goods) from many countries?

For 20 years we have read leading Jewish publications and in every issue they cry "anti-Semitism," or "discrimination." Still they are the most discriminating people on earth;—won't even eat off the same dishes the Christian uses.

Here are just two of hundreds of anti-Christian quotes COMMON SENSE has from Jewish publications:

"One of the finest things ever done by the mob was the Crucifixion of Christ. Intellectually it was a splendid geture. But trust the mob to bungle. If I'd had charge of executing Christ, I'd have handled it differently. You see, what I'd have done was had him shipped to Rome and fed to the lions. They never could have made a savior out of mincemeat."

...Ben Hecht, Zionist writer of Hollywood, p. 20 "A JEW in LOVE."

"To Christians of all denominations Jesus is the symbol of all that is pure, sacred, and lovely. To Jews of the fourth century, Jesus became the symbol of anti-Semitism, of libel, of cruelty, of [illegible] Zionist Jew, in "The Republic of Israel," p. 10.

It is plain to anyone who takes time for investigating that all of the world is not out of step. It is the Jews who bring discontent, confusion and hate in countries until they are driven out. This will never stop as long as the Rabbis continue to shape the minds of Jewish youngsters in the anti-Christian cult which is camouflaged as Religion.

THINK HOW EASY

If each reader would send in just one new subscription, the COMMON SENSE reader list would be doubled immediately. What a practical effort for our COUNTRY and FREEDOM!

Human nature being what it is, we know not every subscriber will be an active part to this cooperative project. Hence, some patriots who are fired with zeal to drive this world Marxist Conspiracy from our shores could secure a number of new subscribers to offset those who send in none. Some wonderful patriots are doing this now.

A short while ago, a patriot sent in 305 subscriptions within 2 weeks. During the last month an informed business man in a western State sent us 450 subscriptions. A patriot out in Wyoming sends in 5 or 10 regularly; a friend in California sends an average of 10 a month; many send us 2 or 3 subscriptions a month.

COMMON SENSE carries no advertising, hence is free to give the unvarnished facts the people need to help them understand what is going on. For this we are constantly smeared by Jewish organizations as anti-Semetic, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, and anti-everything else they can think of. The fact is, we are none of these things—but every bit of our investigation and probing, has led us directly into the Jewishness of Communism, we are dedicated to exposing this vicious serpent no matter how the chips fall. Our desire is to give you a paper each week with news while it is "hot."

Ask your friends to give you a dollar for twenty-four issues packed with truthful information, not available elsewhere!

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582) 9/23/57

SAC, WFO (100-22169) ATTENTION: RECORDS SECTION

HCUA

HCUA on 9/4/57 held a staff conference with Rabbi S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, who is the Community Relations Consultant of the American Jewish Committee. The subject of this conference was "The Idealogical Fallacies of Communism." A Photostat of this staff conference is enclosed for the Bureau and the New York Office.

This material was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. Any information reported therefrom must be paraphrased and covered with a T Symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

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1-WFO

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REC-83

Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-84 BY 9145 MP

Dear Mr. Engel:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of April 30, 1958, in which you commented so favorably regarding my book, "Masters of Deceit." Your generous remarks and good wishes are deeply appreciated, and I am very pleased that you and your colleagues have found the book of such interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM — FBI
MAY 6 1958
MAILED 25

NOTE: Bufiles reflect limited correspondence with Mr. Engel in the past. The American Jewish Committee, of which Mr. Engel is President, was founded in 1906 and is reportedly dedicated to safeguarding civil and religious rights of the Jewish people. It has been continually anticommunist and in 1944 withdrew from the American Jewish Conference, a Zionist organization, when the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a communist dominated group, was admitted to membership. (62-102104) Bufiles reflect that correspondent may be identical with one Irving Engel who was a contributor to the National Citizens Political Action Committee or the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (ICCASP) according to a list received from a representative of the New York "World Telegram" in 1947. The ICCASP was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, in its

GEM:mrh (4)

(Note continued next page)

Nelson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Tease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sandy

MAY 23 1958

Mr. Irving M. Engel:

NOTE: (continued)
report of April 26, 1950. The files also reflect that Engel was secretary of a publication known as "The Leader" which was chartered on 4-7-39. One Maxwell Lehman was executive editor of "The Leader" and he reportedly associated with members of the Communist Party in 1941. (62-60527-26932)

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

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ALAN M. STROOCK, *New York, Vice-President*

April 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope it is not too late for me to tell you how favorably impressed I was with your Masters of Deceit.

Your chapter on "The Communist Attack on Judaism" is particularly fine. It is unfortunately true, as you say in the opening paragraph of that chapter, that "one of the most malicious myths that has developed in the United States is that persons of the Jewish faith and communists have something in common." If anything can dispel that myth, it is your book.

And of course my colleagues and I greatly appreciate your kind reference to the American Jewish Committee and to the "exhaustive study," Dr. Schwarz's The Jews in the Soviet Union, that we sponsored.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Engel
President

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 10, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
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Gandy

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Abe Goodrich, Washington Counsel of the American Jewish Committee, whose headquarters are New York City, dropped by to see Mr. DeLoach on June 6, 1958. Mr. Goodrich was disturbed about the attached issue of "Common Sense" newspaper dated May 1, 1958, in which Conde McGinley wrote a lengthy editorial on the first page criticizing chapter 19 of the Director's book "Masters of Deceit."

Mr. Goodrich stated that the American Jewish Committee and the entire Jewish race were extremely proud of the Director's statements concerning Judaism in "Masters of Deceit" and they felt the attack by McGinley was indeed very scurrilous. He wanted to know if the Director might desire to issue some statement which could repudiate the criticism as set forth in "Common Sense." He was told that the Director would not want to dignify any statements of criticism of "Common Sense" by replying. Mr. Goodrich stated he thought this would be the case but he wanted to make certain we knew about this matter.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

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* communism is treason! * fight it with all * fight it with common sense!

The Nation's Anti-Communist Newspaper

Common Sense

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: (24 issues annually) Plain envelope, unsealed ... $1. Plain envelope, sealed ... $2. Foreign & Canada, (10 mos) $1.

"The Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth"

Without fear or favor, Conde McGinley PUBLISHER AND EDITOR

Issue No. 299 (13th Year) Union, New Jersey, U.S.A. May 1, 1958 Entered as Second Class Matter January 21, 1943, at the Post Office at Union, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Five Cents

Zionists--The Only Real "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Those who are experienced in examining the writings of Jewish brainwashing groups, immediately recognized in the pages of "Masters of Deceit" the handwork of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee. The main object in promoting this book is to trap the gullible Goy into reading the 16 pages, starting at page 255 which attempts to exonerate the Jews for their part in this world-wide conspiracy. It is a very clever move and we congratulate both the ADL and AJC.

Those who want an anti-communist book, read through the pages until they arrive at the chapter on Judaism and are stunned and confused to be told Jews have nothing to do with communism. To give these 16 pages of whitewash a semblance of fact, they maneuvered a respected name as the author.

Only an amateur would fail to recognize these pages as written by a Jew—a clever effort to convince the uninformed public that 2 plus 2 is five.

Starting in 1917, Jews have been suppressing the sale of every anti-communist book. In the cities where practically all book stores are owned by Jews it has been impossible to buy a book against communism—but **THIS** is different. They are promoting "Masters of Deceit" in the U.S. and especially foreign countries; page advertisers are influencing newspapers to write editorials and run the whole book in serials; it is also being plugged on the controlled radio and television.

Israel plans on a war in the next two years, and expects the U.S. to send its boys to help kill off the Arabs and thus leave Israel free to annex more Arab land. With the growing understanding that communism was set up and directed by Jews, public sentiment will be against our going to war once more for Jewish interests. Hence, this bold move to maneuver the prestige of J. Edgar Hoover behind their propaganda.

"Masters of Deceit" is a good title. These Pharisees are the world's greatest masters of deceit since they deceived Pontius Pilate into delivering Christ to be Crucified. They deceived our country into World War I and II.

If the Jews have no connection with communism, why do they devote 16 full pages trying to prove otherwise? They do not defend any other group, religious or racial. From 1917 to at least 1950—33 years—Jews have had the same connection with communism in the Soviet Union as an engineer has with a train!

Here in the U.S. the Jews represent about 6% of the population but at least 95% of the spies caught are Jews. When Cong. John Rankin was a member of the Un-American Activities Committee he stated in Court that their files showed that 75% of the Communists in the U.S. were Jewish!

Warren Studies Talmudic Law Here

Chief Justice Earl Warren with Dr. Louis Finkelstein, chancellor-at-Arrival at Jewish Theological Seminary

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

"Some call it Communism; I call it Judaism."

Warren is not content with the way he has upset the U.S. with his "DECISIONS" now must study Jewish Law under a Rabbi, this can only be of further comfort to the Communists.

On Dec. 14, 1954, Robert L. Kunzig, (Zimist) on the staff of the Un-American Activities Committee leaked a report to the press smearing COMMON SENSE. The Chairman of the Committee, Harold Velde, was on a honeymoon in Mexico and the Committee knew nothing of the report. Cong. Francis E. Walter, incoming Chairman, stated that the Committee had not sen the report and "this kind of thing is going to stop." The report was written in the N.Y. office of the American Jewish Committee! **THEY ARE THE REAL MASTERS OF DECEIT!**

Up to recent years, Jewish papers, including the B'nai B'rith, their official newspaper, have never uttered one single word against Communism, but have smeared those who dared oppose it. Now that the world is becoming aware that Communism IS Jewish, they are desperately changing plans and posing as anti-Communists.

The following are just a few quotations showing beyond a doubt that Communism, Socialism, and Fabianism are products of the Pharisee who are now known as Jews or Zionists.

"Lenin On The Jewish Question," booklet dated Aug. 9, 1918, by Diamanstein, Jew: "The Council of People's Commissar has instructed all Soviet Deputies to take uncompromising measures to tear out the anti-Semitic movement by the roots; pogromists are to be placed outside the law."

Scholem Asch, quoted by the "Jewish World," London, June 29, 1922: "In Russia peasants, soldiers, everybody hates Jews... Jews of Russia are unanimous in believing that the fall of the Soviets and the grasping of power by **OTHER HANDS** would be the **extreme calamity** for Jews that could be imagined."

The "American Hebrew," the nation's most outstanding Jewish weekly, said on Sept. 10, 1920: "The Bolshevist Revolution in Russia was the work of Jewish brains, of Jewish dissatisfaction, of Jewish planning, whose goal is to create a new order in the world. What was performed in so excellent a way in Russia, thanks to Jewish brains, and because of Jewish dissatisfaction, and by Jewish planning, shall also through the same Jewish mental and physical forces, become a reality all over the world..."

Theodore Herzl, World Zionist leader, wrote in the "Jewish State": "When the Jews sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat (Communistic); when we rise, there also arises our terrible power of the purse" (Capitalistic).

The periodical "Asia" carries the following in its Feb.-March 1920 issue: "In all the Bolshevist institutions the heads are Jews."

From the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia "The Jewish Voice," N.Y. City, for Oct. 1941, carried the following statement by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, world Zionist leader: "We wholeheartedly respond to the appeal of the Jewish rally in Moscow... We are proud of the struggle put up by the Soviet armies whose successes evoke universal admiration and fortify confidence in ultimate victory."

"Without exaggeration it may be said that the great Russian Revolution was indeed accomplished by the hands of the

—o— (Continued on Page 2). —o—

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Masters Of Deceit

—o— (Continued from page 1) —o—

Jews." Statement of the Jew, M. Cohen in "The Communist Charkov," April 12, 1919.

Walter Rathenau, Jew, late Financial Dictator in Germany, in "The Wiener Free Press," Dec. 25, 1909: "Only 300 men, each of whom knows all the others, govern the fate of Europe. They elect their successors from their entourage. These Jews have the means in their hands of putting an end to the form of any State which they find unreasonable."

Bernard Lazare, a Jew, in his book "Anti-Semitism, and its Causes," Paris 1894, wrote: "The spirit of the Jew is essentially a revolutionary spirit and, consciously or otherwise, the Jew is a revolutionary."

"The Jew is a Communist." Otto Winiger in his book, "Sex and Character," Vienna, 1921.

"The Jewish religion is hostile to Christianity in general and to the Catholic church in particular." M.J. Oglin in "The Morning Freiheit," N.Y. daily, Jan. 10, 1937.

"We intend to remake the Gentile. . . what the Communists are doing in Russia." Rabbi Lewis Browne in his book, "How Odd of God" published in 1924.

"Nationalities must disappear, religion must be suppressed. But Israel must not disappear, for this little people is the Chosen of God." Adolphe Cremieux, president of L'Alliance Israelite Universelle, in "Les Archives Israelites" Paris Nov. 25, 1861.

"What we Jews must do is set our faces as flint against Fascism, against any form of it whatsoever. Our next step to be taken as soon as ever it is possible, must be to seize in the interest of the workers, all the nat[illegible] industries, and let nothing whatsoever stand in our way, even should we have to use violence." James Wise, son [illegible] of the Free Synagogue, [illegible] speaking from the [illegible]28, 1934 on "The Rising Tide Will Overwhelm Us."

"The revolution in Russia is a Jewish revolution, a crisis in Jewish history. It is a Jewish revolution because Russia is the home of about half the Jews of the world. But the revolution in Russia is a Jewish revolution also because Jews are the most active revolutionists in the Czar's empire." From the Zionist organ, "The Maccabean," N.Y., Nov. 1905, p. 250, headline "A Jewish Revolution."

The following is an excerpt of a report delivered by the Netherlands Minister at Petrograd on the 6th of Sept. 1918, on the situation in Russia. The Netherlands minister was acting for the British Ambassador and the report was presented to Parliament in London. . . .

"The foregoing report will indicate the extremely critical nature of the present situation. The danger is now so great that I feel it my duty to call the attention of the British and all other Governments to the fact that if an e[illegible]d is not put to Bolshevism in Russia at once the civilization of the world will be threatened. This is not an exaggeration, but a sober matter of fact; and the most unusual action of German and Austrian consuls-general, before referred to, in joining in protest of neutral legations appears to indicate that the danger is also being realized in German and Austrian quarters. I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging; and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organized and worked by Jews who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things. The only manner in which this danger could be averted would be collective action on the part of all Powers."

COMMON SENSE has a photostatic copy of the original above article—Editor.

From the book "JEWISH ANTI-COMMUNISM"

In the Soviet Union Jewish influence was especially powerful in the Central Council of Commissaries. In 1920, the Central Council consisted of 20 members, of which 17 were Jews. The Commissariat of War at the same time consisted of 43 members, of which no less than 34 were Jews. In the Commissariat of the Provinces, 21 out of 23 belonged to the same race, as did 45 out of the 55 members of the Commissariat of the Interior. The Commissariat for Foreign Affairs was comprised of 17 members, out of this number, 14 were Jews. Taken as a whole, the percentage of Jews in the Commissariats, the highest offices of Revolutionary Russia, was during the Lenin regime as follows:

In 1917-18, out of 316 Commissars, 300 were Jews. In 1920, out of 457 Commissars, 322 were Jews. In 1921, out of 550 Commissars, 447 were Jews. In 1922, out of 525 Commissars, 445 were Jews.

The U.S. Secret Service (a forerunner of the present Central Intelligence Agency) was aware of this Jewish influence in the Soviet government, and circulated to allied governments a confidential report on the matter, from which we quote below:

SECTION I. In Feb., 1916, it was first discovered that a revolution was being fomented in Russia. It was found that the following persons, as well as the banking houses mentioned, were engaged in this work of destruction: Jacob Schiff, Guggenheim, Max Breitling, Kuhn, Loeb, & Co., Jewish banking houses of which the following are directors: Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, S.H. Hannauer.

SECTION II. In the spring of 1917 Jacob Schiff began to supply funds to Trotsky (Bronstein) to bring about the social revolution in Russia. The N.Y. "Daily Forward," which is a Judeo-Bolshevic organ, gave a subscription for the same cause.

To be correctly informed you need facts not clever words aimed to brainwash you.

For further proof that Communism was set up by Jews, order the booklet—

JEWISH ANTI-COMMUNISM

Price 50c Order from

Christian Educational Association

Union, New Jersey

Further Proof On The "Masters Of Deceit"

Republished from CLOSER UP
Box 2223, Palm Beach, Florida

Christian Americans of this generation have witnessed the transition from reverence to repugnance in the collective American mind for those ideals and maxims of political morality written with patriot's blood in the Declaration of Independence of 1776. They have seen the death by re-interpretation of that once sacred Charter of Freedom called the Constitution of the United States of America; and its replacement as the "Law of the Land" by the ignoble work of Alger Hiss and associates called the Charter of the United Nations.

And now the third great shock of the generation: The Synagogue of Satan has "captured" that last great citadel of officialdom, the office of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In a city become as sinful as Sodom, as corrupt as Gomorrah, as mongrelized as original Babylon, an Abraham of today still could have found a few righteous men. And the name of J. Edgar Hoover would have led all the rest in the minds of men of honor.

But now there is a best-seller which is classified as non-fiction, which is titled "Masters of Deceit," which calls itself "The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight It," and which ALLEGEDLY was written by J. Edgar Hoover, though the style is sadly reminiscent of previous works by the REAL "masters of deceit."

Much of "Masters of Deceit" is worthy of the name of Hoover. However, as the author states on page 82 of the book, referring to the Communist Party:

"The Party's objective is to drive a wedge, however slight, into as many minds as possible."

Unfortunately, that is exactly what this book will do. For the entire literary effort seems to have been expended in an attempt to "plant" in people minds one basic and important seed of untruth which is found in one tiny paragraph appearing on page 257:

"Some of the most effective opposition to Communism in the United States has come from Jewish organizations such as B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish League Against Communism, the Anti-Defamation League, and a host of other Jewish groups."

The author of "Masters of Deceit" does not deny that the vast majority of the leaders who forced Communism upon the people of Russia were Jews. He does not deny that the vast majority of the Communist spies, saboteurs, espionage agents exposed in America have been Jews. He admits that "It is a matter of record that numerous Communist Party leaders call themselves Jews and claim a Jewish origin."

But the author also states:

"One of the most malicious myths that has developed in the United States is that persons of the Jewish faith and Communists have something in common."

And he defends his thesis by this most audacious stratagem of semantics:

"A true follower of the Jewish faith, like those of other religions, cannot embrace Communism."

In plain English, this means: when a Jew becomes a Communist, he ceases to be a Jew. The leopard has changed his spots.

What, then, is the author of "Masters of Deceit" to do about the words and writings of those respected Jewish religious leaders who identify Judaism and Communism as one and the same thing;

Arthur Spingarn

As Zionist Jew and president of the NAACP. Has contact with many Communist-Front organizations.

Channing Tobias
Asst. Treasurer of NAACP, at least 50 Communist-front listings

Thurgood Marshall
Special Council NAACP, has 5 Communist-front citations

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary NAACP 9 Communist-front citations

W. E. B. DuBois
Founder of NAACP, has 72 Communist-front citations

or at least branches from the same tree? What of that great Rabbi Stephen S. Wise who said, "Some call it Communism; I call it Judaism"? What of the words of the late Rabbi Judah L. Magnes: "Revolutionists, socialists, bolshevists, majority or minority socialists, under a better name we may call them, are Jews and they are to be found in every revolutionary movement as leaders or propagandists"? What of the words of the Jewish World of London, issue of Jan. 10, 1919: "The fact of Bolshevism itself, the fact that so many Jews are bolshevists, the fact that the ideal of Bolshevism so nearly resembles the cherished ideals of Judaism, should make serious Jews reflect with care"?

Should not such documentary proof that men of the Jewish faith themselves identified Judaism and Communism as ideological Siamese twins, make the author of "Masters of Deceit" likewise "reflect with care?"

The author of this remarkable book, seems to agree that Communism is Jewish; but then he adds that any Jew who also is a Communist is one of those "who say they are Jews and are not" but are of the Synagogue of Satan. The fallacy of such reasoning lies in the fact that, in the religious sense, there hasn't been a real Jew since the time of the destruction of the temple (fulfilling Christ's prophecy) in 70 A.D. By that time all real Jews (in the religious sense) had become Christians. The rest of them, followers of the Pharisees, accepted the curse that "His blood (be) on us and our children," and to this day should be called Pharisees and NOT Jews. Their religion is NOT based on the laws of Moses, nor is the Bible THEIR Holy Book.

We call to witnesses to affirm the above. First, Talmudic professor Louis Finkelstein (who taught "Jewish Law" to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court), who wrote in 1946:

"Pharisaism became Talmudism, Talmudism became Medieval Rabbinism, and Medieval Rabbinism became Modern Rabbinism. But throughout these changes of name, inevitable adaption of custom, and adjustment of law, THE SPIRIT OF THE ANCIENT PHARISEE SURVIVES UNALTERED." (Italics added)

Next witness: the very reverend chief Rabbi Dr. J.H. Hertz, writing in his foreword to the Soncino edition of the Babylonian Talmud—

"The Talmud is the product of Palestine, the land of the Bible, and of Mesopotamia; the cradle of civilization. The beginnings of Talmudic literature date back to the time of the Babylonian Exile.... The Babylonian Exile is a momentous period in the history of humanity—and especially so in that of Israel. During that Exile, Israel found itself. It not only rediscovered the Torah and made it the rule of life, but under its influence new religious institutions, such as the synagogue, i.e. congregational worship without priest or ritual, came into existence—one of the most far-reaching spiritual achievements in the whole history of religion..."

Here is an outright admission, from a late chief Rabbi of the Pharisees, that the religion of those who call themselves "Jews" stems—not from Abraham or Moses—but from things learned in Babylon during the Exile!

So, in the religious sense, the author of "Masters of Deceit" has told us a part of the truth when he says "The people who gave the world the concept of our monotheistic God and the Ten Commandments cannot remain Jews and follow the atheism of Karl Marx and the deceit of the Communist movement."

But here is the greater truth which the author should have added: "The people who gave the world the concept of our monotheistic God and the Ten Commandments cannot remain the seed of Abraham and reject the Firstfruit of that seed." If they reject Christ, then, it makes little difference who they follow: Marx or Metatron, Maimodese or Mendelssohn. The Kol Nidre oath takes care of all seeming differences, anyway.

The national and/or racial consideration is something else again. Zionists may or may not attend a synagogue. They make no pretense that Zionism is anything more than extreme nationalism, which may or may not imply worship of the secular state of Israel. But, when a so-called Jew becomes a Zionist, does he thereby cease being a so-called Jew?

As for the race theory, diaspora readers have been trying for years to prove that Jews are a race. The latest attempt involved two scientists, Dr. Leo Sachs of the Weizman Institute, and Dr. M. Bat Miriam of the Israeli Institute for Biological Research. These two say their research proved that "Jews have common genetic factors not found in non-Jews." If this be true, does a Jew-by-race cease to be a Jew-by-race when he becomes a Communist? These are questions the "Masters of Deceit" neglected to discuss.

THE TROJAN HORSE

Another most dangerous error of the book is the failure to give proper credit—or discredit—to one Leon Trotsky (Braunstein). Trotsky is mentioned as having gone to Moscow from N.Y. City; as having been more brilliant than Stalin; a brief report of the struggle for power and Trotsky's banishment is given, as well as mention of the fact that a Trotskyite branch of Communism "broke" with the Stalinist branch in the U.S. Then the Party became the nucleus of a new kind of Communism in America (Trotskyite) and that one Jay Lovestone was expelled by the Stalinist branch in 1929.

If the author of "Masters of Deceit" had intended to expose the **REAL** deceit of Communism, this is the spot where his story should have begun. Instead, he dropped this phase of the story, overlooked the **REAL DANGER** which is the **Trojan Horse of Trotskyism** and he devoted the rest of the book to whitewashing Jews and condemning the Capital Letter Communism which is the least menacing part of the entire conspiracy.

WHITEWASHING THE NAACP

On page 246 we find the statement that "The NAACP's national leadership has vigorously denounced Communist attempts at infiltration." Surely the following documented facts can be found in FBI files:

"The **NAACP** was founded in 1910, not by Negroes at all, but by one white female abolitionist (Mary Ovington White), one white male Socialist (Oswald Garrison Villard), one Russian trained revolutionary (William F. Walling), one Roumanian born Jew (Dr. Henry Moskowitz), and one mulatto (W.E.B. DuBois, who happens to have been cited as having 72 Communist-front affiliations by the FBI, the HUAC and the Senate Judiciary Investigating Committee).

Not even "Masters of Deceit" ever disproved the statement made by the Hon. Eugene Cook in his capacity as Attorney General of the Sovereign State of Georgia; part of which we quote:

"The files of the House Un-American Activities Committee reveal records of affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities on the part of the following present officials of the NAACP——the president, Arthur B. Spingarn, 3; the chairman of the Board, Channing Tobias, 10; the honorary chairman, W.E.B. DuBois, 72; the treasurer, Allen [illegible] Knight, 3; seven of the twenty-eight vice presidents, twenty-eight of the forty-seven directors; the chairman of the National Legislative Committee, Lloyd Garrison, 5; the Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins, 9; the special counsel, Thurgood Marshall, 5; the Southeast Regional Secretary, Ruby Hurley, 2; the Director of Public Relations, Henry Lee Moon, 3; the West Coast Secretary, Franklin H. Williams, 2; Director of the Washington Bureau, Clarence M. Mitchell and two field secretaries (one, ea.—Ed)."

So, the statement that NAACP leaders vigorously denounce Communist attempts at infiltration, may be most literally true. Why should they "infiltrate" an organization which they (Communist-fronters) created and have controlled from the very beginning?

Here is a case where half-truth distorts and makes a seeming lie of the whole truth. There are other examples in "Masters of Deceit," but we feel enough has been said on this score.

But, we can't resist an academic question:

We've always considered Arthur Spingarn, president of the NAACP, to be a Jew. But, he has a record as a Communist-fronter. Does that mean he's no longer a Jew? And, since he heads a supposedly Negro organization, does that change his race, or his nationality, or his religion? It must change SOMETHING about him if our book author is correct.

—o—

GOD GRANTS LIBERTY ONLY TO THOSE WHO LOVE IT, AND ARE ALWAYS READY TO GUARD AND DEFEND IT

Daniel Webster

—o—

FIVE COMMON SENSE TO ONE ADDRESS $3.00 PER YEAR

It's Up To You!

Conde McGinley

There are a few very important developments that good Americans should be aware of; however, these developments are well camouflaged and worked so quietly that the average person does not fully understand them. These clever moves are conditioning our country for World Government and Zionist Marxist control!

Probably the most important of all, and well near completion is the plot to control all means of thought and expression. Most Americans are awake to the realization that the Zionists now own and control television, radio, movies—and most important of all—newspapers, this by the fact that they place most of all advertising.

In addition to the papers not owned outright by Jews, but whose editorial policy is controlled by them, Jews do own many, such as the internationalist minded NEW YORK TIMES and are in the process of buying many more. Several Jewish groups have been quietly and steadily buying up newspapers. Lehman Brothers have been very active, using a relative, S.I. Newhouse, as a front. They have within a period of four years formed a large chain. The following are but a few:

Newark Star Ledger, Staten Island Advance, Jamaica L.I. Daily Press, Jesey Journal and Jersey Observer, Birmingham News and Alabama Statesman, (paid 18 and one half million dollars) Saint Louis Post (paid 6 and one half million dollars). Beside all these Newhouse has 2 papers in Syracuse, N.Y., two in Oregon and many others, [illegible] 5 radio stations.

Vance McCormick of Harrisburg Pa. placed a stipulation in his will which forbade selling his paper, the Telegraph, to a Jew. [illegible] Russell buy it for him. There is still another member of the Lehman clan buying up every weekly paper possible; his name is Oren Lehman.

To save America and Christianity there is a crying need for a FREE press—the press cannot be free if it is continually muzzled and governed by its advertisers!

A newspaper with no advertising and with the will to print the unvarnished truth cannot finance itself. It MUST be a mutual enterprise backed up by money and work from patriots.

All good Americans can consider COMMON SENSE as their newspaper and its editor as unpaid and dedicated to the task.

Those of you who have the means are asked to please join with us and help purchase more efficient equipment. Others may help by securing new subscribers, ordering and distributing COMMON SENSE. Talking to and explaining the seriousness of the peril to America among your friends also helps.

It is you the people who really own COMMON SENSE and its you who can keep it in business. We are the front line of the battle for America and Christianity. Let's all do our part to make it strong and secure.

FULL STEAM AHEAD AND DAMN THE TORPEDOES!

Conde McGinley

—o—

Former Ambassador to Germany, J.W. Gerard said:

"If the American people ever find out communism is Judaism, the pogroms of the Czar will look like a picnic."

—o—

Letter To Editor

Dear Editor;

I am confused and need some help. But, I don't know whom to ask. Ordinarily, I would ask my Congressman but since the Supreme Court makes the laws I don't suppose my Congressman would know the answer. I am afraid to write the Supreme Court for fear of having an injunction issued against me for writing on white paper.

My problem is I have just discovered that I have both white oaks and black oaks growing in my yard. The trouble is the white oaks are in the front yard and the black ones are in the back. I didn't plant them, they just came up that way. I want to know if I will have to integrate them by transplanting, or will the soldiers just come and cut down the white oaks? I am not sure what the "Law of the Land" is on this point.

Then too, I have a black dog and my neighbor has a white one. They don't like each other, and fight every time they get together. My neighbor's white dog won't let my black one come into his yard. I feel that this is affecting my dog psychologically. How can I get Judge Davies to acquaint my neighbor's dog with the "Law of the Land?

Another thing worrying me is that the white pigeons and black birds around my home won't nest in the same trees and segregate themselves in separate trees. Will I be held in contempt of court for this prejudice on the part of the birds, and if so, will I get a jury trial or an automatic sentence?

I have solved the problem of my white and black peas. I planted them in separate BUT equal rows, which I know is in violation of the 1954 Law of the Supreme Court, but after the first year they mixed themselves and saved the paratroopers from having to jump into my pea patch.

Please, Mr. Editor, tell me from whom I can get a ruling on the above matters?

Sincerely

O.R.P.

—o—

MARXISM, through mixing the races and domination by the Jews, is DEATH to the White Race.

This has been going on in many countries; now the United States is receiving the treatment.

—o—

Civil Rights Pressure Groups

For those who would like to know the names of the pressure groups responsible for passage of the so-called Civil Rights Bill, we list these organizations. It is well to keep in mind these organizations were pushing for enactment of the original version of the Bill, which authorized federal troops to be sent into the South to enforce race mixing.

Of the 36 organizations listed, 20 are either Jewish or Jewish directed; the others have influential Jews in their directorship with exception of the National Council of Churches which is a brain child of B'nai B'rith, a well known world-wide Jewish organization.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America AFL-CIO, American Civil Liberties Union, American Council of Human Rights, American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Ethical Union, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World (Negro), International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, Japanese-American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., Natl. Alliance of Postal Workers, Natl. Association of Social Workers, Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colorid People (NAACP), Natl. Community Relations Advisory Council, Natl. Council of Jewish Women, Natl. Council of Negro Women, Natl Council of Churches of Christ, Natl. Lawyers Guild, Natl. League of Peace and Freedom, N.Y. Trades Council AFL-CIO, The Textile Workers Union of America AFL-CIO, Trans Workers Union of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregatios of America, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Automobile Workers of America AFL-CIO, United Hebrew Trades, United Steel Workers of America AFL-CIO, United Synagogue of America, War Defense League, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Workmen's Circle.

—o—

U.N. Angers Arabs

From a personal friend, a trained observer, now along the refugees from Zionist Palestine.

"The Palestine Arab refugees are angered at the apparent indifference with which their very existence has been handed by the United Nations during their last session of the General Assembly. They are tired of leading a life of misery, idleness and frustration as they await justie at the hands of the world organization which they hold responsible for their plight, and they seem to have despaired of the justice of man.

The Arab refugees are more determined than ever in their demand to go home. We want no charity, we ask no favors, they declare. We want our right to our homes and homeland. The refugees demand the right to live, the right to hold and enjoy their property like all other free peoples, and to be allowed to lead their lives in peace, dignity and self-respect. Denial of this simple request is an offense against the elemental principles of democracy, equity and justice."

I would like to call your attention to those who tell us of the wealth and progress of Israeli and her peoples, in comparison to what they call the backwardness of the Arabs in the Middle East. I would ask that you remind these people that they have gotten about $2,000,000,000 in aid (charity) from people in this country alone, plus more from South African Jews and others around the world. This is more than $1,200 per Israeli. The current campaigns have been bringing in from three hundred to five hundred million dollars a year, I am told. This would amount to $150 to $250 per year per Israeli. Compare this with 7¢ a day doled out to the Palestinian refugees. Compare this with the nil amounts given to the Arabs in surrounding nations. In addition Israel enjoys, gratis, the services of a corps of experts who donate their services. Then Israel got nearly as much foreign aid as all of the 40 million Arabs in other Middle Eastern countries. True the Arabs sell their oil, but Israel sells her products too in the world's richest markets.

—o—

If Patrick Henry thought taxation without representation was bad, he should see it WITH representation.

Common Sense*

Union, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Conde McGinley, Editor

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE October 13, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AGAINST COMMUNISM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Mr. Allen Goodrich, General Counsel of the captioned organization, whose headquarters is in New York, called DeLoach at 4:30 p.m. today to inquire as to our participation in the bombing of the Jewish synagogue in Atlanta, Georgia. He was told we could not elaborate on the matter, that a statement had been issued by the White House concerning this matter.

He then stated that the Board of Directors of the American Jewish Committee planned to meet in New Orleans, Louisiana, within two weeks and that he would appreciate having some information from the FBI to present to them at the time. He was told that our files were, of course, confidential; furthermore, that we could not release information in a pending case, if such was the status of this matter at the time.

Goodrich stated that he felt this would be the case. He indicated that he wanted to wish us a lot of luck in the investigation of this matter and that we should call on him or his committee anytime for needed assistance. Goodrich was very friendly.

Our principal contact with the captioned committee is Joe Woolfson who is one of the heads of the organization and a Legionnaire who is extremely cooperative.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak
(5)

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EX-135

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1-Mr. Jones

10-17-58

PLAIN TEXT

EX. - 124

TELEGRAM URGENT

REC-5

62-102104-39

MR. IRVING MENGEL
PRESIDENT
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REFERENCE YOUR WIRE INSTANT DATE. REGRET TO ADVISE THAT I WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE TO MEET WITH YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, HOWEVER, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF MATTERS REFERRED TO, TO MEET WITH YOU AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. on that date.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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GAN:jmr
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1-Mr. Holloman
1-Mr. Rosen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1958

WESTERN UNION

INITIALED

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

60 NOV 7 1958

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1958

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BI WUL016 NL PD AR

NEW YORK NY OCT 16

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DATE 8-9-79 BY TEX/bia

HON J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR FBI

WASHDC

YOU RECALL THAT FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE HAS COOPERATED CLOSELY WITH THE BUREAU IN UNCOVERING INFORMATION LEADING TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF SUBVERSIVES AND OTHERS WHO THREATEN THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM THE RECENT BOMBINGS OF HOUSES OF WORSHIP HAVE DEEPLY DISTURBED AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO DESIRE A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE ISSUE OF LAW AND ORDER IN THE SOUTH. WE RESPECTFULLY BUT URGENTLY REQUEST A MEETING WITH YOU IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 22ND TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR FURTHER EXPANDED COLLABORATION TO BE ATTENDED BY MYSELF GEORGE MINTZER FORMER ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND GEORGE TROSK FORMER CHIEF ASSISTANT TO JUDGE SAMUEL SEABURY WOULD APPRECIATE CONFIRMATION OF THIS MEETING ADVISING HOUR CONVENIENT TO YOU. EX. - 124 REC- 5 62-102104-39

IRVING MENGEL PRESIDENT AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 10 NOV. 4 1958

Memo for Rosen to Director 10-22-58 AR:JH

They will have to see Rosen. telegram to Mengel 10-17-58 GAN/jm

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Mr. Nease

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 17, 1958 9:55 AM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Nathaniel ~~H.~~ Goodrich, attorney-at-law, 1625 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., telephone DI 7-3204, a Washington counsel for the American Jewish Committee, called at the Director's Reception Room and was interviewed by me. Mr. Goodrich stated that the Director received a telegram from the headquarters of the American Jewish Committee in New York this morning asking for an appointment for officials of this committee to meet with the Director on next Wednesday. He wanted to follow up on this telegram and urge the Director to see these officials if at all possible. He stated he would be glad to assist in working out any details concerning the time and date if he could do so.

Mr. Goodrich stated that the officials of this organization wished to discuss with the Director their contemplated plans of enlarging their coverage of determining what certain individuals are doing in connection with anti-Semitic activities. They did not want to expand their present operations until they had had an opportunity of discussing this matter with the Director. They also would like to ask the Director for any suggestions for any former Special Agents of the Bureau whom they might employ in connection with their activities.

EX. - 124 REC- 5 62-102104-40

Mr. Goodrich was advised that Mr. Hoover did receive the telegram this morning and that the telegram would be acted upon today. He was advised, however, at the present moment it was rather indefinite as to the

continued

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CRIME REC.

Director's schedule as the Director possibly will be out of the city next week. He was told if the Director was not here that Mr. Rosen, one of the Assistant Directors, would be available to see the officials of the American Jewish Committee if they desired and, of course, anything discussed with Mr. Rosen would be brought to the Director's attention.

Mr. Goodrich asked to be advised if possible of the action taken on the telegram so that he will be kept advised of the matter.

Mr. Goodrich stated that if the Director could not see these officials on Wednesday of next week that earlier in the week or on Thursday morning they could come down. The only date they could not see the Director is next Friday when some of the officials are due to attend a meeting in New Orleans.

Memo to Director
from A Rosen
10-22-58
AR:jt

FCH:hbb
1--FCH
1--Telephone Room
1--Mr. Rosen

We certainly could be placed in position of recommending action to such a group. If they have any information & want to turn it over as well & good. H.

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DATE 02-29-2016 BY: [redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: 10-18-58

FROM : M. A. Jones

~~SECRET~~

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR, 10-22-58
BY IRVING M. ENGEL, GEORGE MINTZER
AND GEORGE TROSK

SYNOPSIS:

Irving M. Engel, President, American Jewish Committee (AJC), wired the Director on 10-17-58. He referred to recent bombings of houses of worship and urgently requested meeting with Director on 10-22-58 for himself, George Mintzer and George Trosk. Nathaniel H. Goodrich, Washington Counsel of AJC, talked with Mr. Holloman on 10-17-58 regarding this telegram. He stated that these officials wished to discuss their contemplated plans of enlarging their coverage of determining what certain individuals are doing in connection with anti-Semitic activities; to discuss suggestions for any former Bureau Agents they might employ in connection with their activities. The Director by telegram 10-17-58 expressed regrets he would not be available to meet this group on 10-22-58; that Mr. Rosen would meet with them at their convenience. The AJC was founded in 1906; dedicated to safeguarding the civil and religious rights of Jewish people throughout the world; has been anticommunist and is non-Zionist. Prior cordial correspondence; organization invited Director to attend some of its functions in 1946 and 1949, invitations were declined. Nathaniel Goodrich reportedly was a known associate of James R. Newman who was known to have associated with subjects in the Silvermaster espionage case. No derogatory information in Bufiles concerning Mintzer or Trosk. Concerning Engel, files show he was secretary of a publication, chartered in 1939, the executive editor of which reportedly associated with members of the Communist Party. When Wolf Ladejinsky was dismissed from the Department of Agriculture as a security risk, AJC protested this firing and Engel sent a present to Secretary Benson critical of this dismissal. Files show one allegation that Engel was loyal to Israel and not to the United States. On 4-28-58 AJC in a telegram to the Attorney General signed by Engel asked for FBI inquiry into recent bombings.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-12277-1

62-102104-491

REC- 13

77-12277-1-1

RECOMMENDATION:

That Engel, Mintzer and Trosk be referred to Mr. Rosen.

They are scheduled to see Rosen 10 OCT 23 1958

1 - Mr. Holloman
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Nease

FXK: jc
(8)

66 OCT 28 1958

~~SECRET~~

Copy to Mr. Tolson

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FXK/mll

DETAILS

BACKGROUND: ~~SECRET~~

Irving M. Engel, President, American Jewish Committee (AJC) wired the Director on 10-17-58, noting therein the close cooperation between the Bureau and the AJC for the past 25 years. He mentions the recent bombings of houses of worship and urgently requested a meeting with the Director in Washington on 10-22-58 to discuss plans for furthering expanded collaboration to be attended by Engel, George Mintzer, a former Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, and George Trosk. Mr. Nathaniel H. Goodrich, 1625 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., a Washington counsel for the AJC, called at the Director's Office on 10-17-58 and talked with Mr. Holloman. He wanted to follow up on this telegram and urge the Director to see these officials if at all possible. He stated that the officials of this organization wished to discuss with the Director their contemplated plans of enlarging their coverage of determining what certain individuals were doing in connection with anti-Semitic activities. They do not want to do so until they discuss this matter with the Director. They also wanted to ask the Director for any suggestions regarding former Special Agents they might employ in connection with their activities. Goodrich was informed that the Director's schedule for next week was indefinite and in the event the Director was not in the city, Assistant Director Rosen would be available to meet these officials if they so desired. By telegram dated 10-17-58 to Mr. Engel, the Director expressed regret that he will not be available to meet with Engel and his associates on 10-22-58, but arrangements have been made for them to meet with Assistant Director Rosen at their convenience.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

American Jewish Committee

The American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 and incorporated in 1911 as an organization devoting itself to safeguarding the civil and religious rights of the Jewish people throughout the world and to combatting discrimination and prejudice. The organization has been anticommunist and it is described as being non-zionist and in many respects is similar to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and is reportedly a very wealthy and influential group. The Director in his book "Masters of Deceit" states that some of the most effective opposition to communism in the United States has come from such Jewish Organizations as the AJC. On the occasion of its 50th Anniversary in April, 1957, an article appearing in the "New York Herald Tribune" states that in its statement of principles, the AJC asserted that in the quest for national security "Our country must not weaken those constitutional protections which were won through the bitter experiences of mankind."

On various occasions through the past years, this organization, through its representatives, has furnished to the Bureau material on such subjects as anti-Semitism, civil rights and the position of the Jew under communist rule. They have

also complimented the Director on the accomplishments of the FBI. Bufiles reflect rather extensive prior cordial correspondence with this organization. ~~SECRET~~ In April, 1946, the Director was invited to attend its annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which invitation was declined. In November, 1949, the Director was invited to take part in a series of discussions dealing with the techniques of American agitators and this invitation was declined. (62-102104) An article appearing in the April 29, 1958, issue of the "New York Times" states the AJC on the day before sent a telegram to Attorney General William P. Rogers asking for an inquiry by the FBI into the recent bombings in the South. Irving M. Engel, President of the Committee, was quoted as saying that the series of bombings "clearly indicate a concerted course of criminal action on an interstate scale and points to the existence of a conspiracy which warranted an immediate investigation by the F. B. I." (100-135-63-A)

Nathaniel H. Goodrich SUMMARY DC

He is an attorney, born in New York City, June 30, 1914; received an LL. B. degree from Cornell University in 1936. He was a staff attorney of the AJC during the period 1938-41 and since 1953 has been the Washington counsel of this organization. In 1947, he was counsel to the President's Scientific Board; counsel and executive secretary, President's Special Board of Inquiry on Air Safety, 1947-48; counsel to Comptroller, Department of Defense, 1948-50, assistant general counsel, 1949-52, and deputy general counsel, 1952-53. (Who's Who in World Jewry, 1955)

Bufiles reflect that Goodrich was a known associate of James R. Newman who was one of the persons known to have associated with the subjects in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster espionage case. [redacted] An address book belonging to a former secretary of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party contained among others, the name of Nathaniel H. Goodrich. (100-3-65-968) By letter dated December 21, 1954, Goodrich forwarded to the Director a pamphlet which was published by the AJC. The Director thanked him by letter dated December 29, 1954. (62-102104-29) (U) b3 b7E

Goodrich was counsel for the Committee to Study Protection of Classified Information, Department of Defense, known as the Coolidge Committee, which was set up during 1956 by the Secretary of Defense. Mr. A. H. Belmont appeared before this Committee on September 12, 1956. (62-103450-6)

George Trosk

He is an attorney, born in New York City, September 22, 1890. He received an LL. B. degree from New York Law School in 1911. Since that time he has been in private practice and has served in various investigative capacities for agencies of the City of New York and New York State. He was New York State's Superintendent of Insurance in 1953. (Who's Who in World Jewry, 1955)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In 1934 this Bureau conducted an investigation of Trosk in connection with his candidacy for an appointment as United States District Judge of the Southern District of New York. No derogatory information was developed. (77-7539) In April, 1954, Army G-2 requested a name check on George Trosk who was under consideration for counsel for the Army in its hearings before the McCarthy Committee; (62-60527-37961)

George J. Mintzer

He is an attorney, born May 17, 1898, in Austria, who entered the United States in 1901. He received an LL.B. degree from Fordham University in 1919. During the period 1926-31 he was an assistant United States Attorney, Chief, Criminal Division, Southern District of New York; was counsel of the AJC, 1939-49. He has also been connected with various agencies of the State of New York. (Who's Who in World Jewry, 1955) In January, 1941, Mintzer wrote to the Bureau stating that he had been engaged in conducting an investigation of subversive activities on behalf of the AJC; much of the material developed by this investigative group was made available to the New York Office. (100-36016) On September 8, 1955, Mintzer filed a registration statement with the Foreign Agency Registration Section of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. He listed his business as that of an attorney and labor-mangement arbitrator. He indicated that he would be serving as associated legal counsel for the government of Turkey. [redacted] b3 b7E

-OVER-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

IRVING M. ENGEL Summary

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Comm

"Who's Who in World Jewry" (1955) reflects that Irving M. Engel, a lawyer and communal leader, was born in Birmingham, Alabama, October 19, 1891. He received the LL.B. degree cum laude from Yale Law School in 1913. He was a member of the law firm of Konta, Kirchwey and Engel of New York City from 1926 to 1943 and has been with its successor firm Engel, Judge, Miller and Sterling since 1944. He practiced private law in Birmingham, Alabama, until 1924. Engel is a lecturer on real estate and taxation for the Practicing Law Institute, the American Bar Association and New York University. He was candidate for Congress on the Democratic and Liberal Parties, New York City, in 1950. He is affiliated with a number of business, civic and fraternal organizations. He is the author of books and articles.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

There are numerous references to Engel in Bufiles. Only the more salient ones are being set forth below. A memorandum was written concerning Engel in December, 1951, at which time we had received a request from the White House for information appearing in Bufiles regarding him. The memorandum written in 1951 reflected that Engel was a contributor to the National Citizens Political Action Committee or the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions according to a list received from Frederick Woltman of the "New York World Telegram" in 1947. This information was not disseminated in view of its vague nature. (100-338892-169)

Information also appears in Bufiles indicating that Engel was Secretary of the publication known as "The Leader" which was chartered in April, 1939. A confidential informant advised that Maxwell Lehman was Executive Editor of "The Leader." This informant advised that in 1941 Lehman associated with members of the Communist Party but could furnish no information that he was a member of the Party. (121-14758-7)

None of this information was disseminated to the White House in view of its vague nature.

You will recall the controversial case of Wolf Ladejinsky who was dismissed from the Department of Agriculture as a security risk. Newspaper clippings of January, 1955, reflect that the American Jewish Committee protested this firing and Engel as President sent a telegram to Secretary Benson critical of this dismissal. (121-6977-A Section 2)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

During 1956, we corresponded with Engel on three occasions when he forwarded matters in which he thought the Bureau would be interested. (62-102104-32, 34, 35)

In connection with our investigation of Israeli Intelligence activities on May 22, 1957, a confidential informant of the Washington Field Office advised that Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban had a discussion with Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures. Balaban reportedly told Eban that people like Engel and others are waiting to know what to do and who to reach. The informant also advised that Engel and others had been in contact with Ambassador Eban on other occasions. (S) [redacted] (S) (U) b3 b7E

In June, 1957, Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League forwarded to Mr. Nichols a card which had been mailed obstensibly to a large mailing list by Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin (Retired). Forster also included a detailed summary concerning Crommelin and his Anti-Semitic activities. This memorandum stated that Crommelin identified various Jews as being loyal to Israel and not to the United States. One of these mentioned was Engel. (62-91575-13)

According to a newspaper clipping of January 16, 1958, Engel was a member of Governor Harriman's committee on Public Employees Security Procedures. (62-103493)

By letter dated April 30, 1958, Engel wrote to the Director and complimented him on his book "Masters of Deceit" and stated he particularly enjoyed the chapter pertaining to the Jews. His letter was cordially acknowledged. (100-120277-138)

In April, 1955, the Senate Republican Policy Committee prepared a document on the Americans for Democratic Action. This document showed Irving M. Engel as a member of the Board of the National Issues Committee of Americans for Democratic Action. (100-348196-122)

The AJC on 4-28-58 sent a telegram to the Attorney General, signed by Engel, asked for an inquiry by the FBI into the recent bombings in the South. (100-135-63-A, "New York Times," for 29-58.)

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General October 23, 1958

EX - 124 Director, FBI

REC- 5 62 — 102104 - 41

CONFERENCE WITH AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

I thought you might be interested in a conference which was held yesterday by a representative of this Bureau with Irving M. Engel, President of the American Jewish Committee, and other officers of this organization.

They were here on behalf of their interest in establishing an effective program within their organization to counteract the widespread bombing throughout the South. They indicated an intention to confer with other agencies of the Government in the interest of outlining their plans so they will not do anything objectionable in promulgating their program.

They stressed the responsibility of religious leaders and enforcement agencies to attack this problem on a local level, pointing out that if the respective communities had an effective program and proper leadership, this would go a long way in solving the problem.

Their attitude and approach to this situation seem to be particularly worth while. They are anxious to do something constructive but with restraint and in the exercise of good judgment and common sense. They hope to establish a program which will produce specific results and they also recognize in accomplishing this objective they should not do anything which will create further hysteria.

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

AR:LS
(10)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: October 22, 1958

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR, 10/22/58
BY IRVING M. ENGEL, GEORGE MINTZER,
AND GEORGE TROSK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK

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Boardman
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Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

Wash. DC N.Y.

In line with previous arrangements I spoke with Irving M. Engel, president, American Jewish Committee (AJC), George Mintzer, George Trosk, and Nathaniel H. Goodrich, Washington counsel, AJC.

Wash. DC

Engel, the president of the group, outlined the background and purposes of the organization which have heretofore been stated. Their interest at this time is in the widespread bombings throughout the South and they wanted to know whether their plans interfered with or were objectionable to any agency of the Government.

1. Their plans generally are to have someone inquire into the activities of groups which have been violent or could be violent so that they would be fully aware of their activities. They wanted to know if there were any former Agents who could be suggested for this activity, and I advised them that I knew of none who are available at this time.

2. They believe this problem to be in part a local problem and are seeking the assistance of religious leaders and enforcement agencies in the respective communities. They feel this can be done on a local level and, if effective locally, will go a long way in solving the problem. In this regard they were advised of the Bureau's position and of the Director's all-out assistance in the recent bombings. They indicated that the Director's actions in these cases were viewed with the greatest of favor and obviously it had created a most salutary effect and had produced results.

3. They also feel something ought to be done to curb the widespread printing and dissemination of hate literature. They said much of the stuff being put out in the South was not printed locally but came from other sections of the country, and they thought this kind of literature certainly incited violence and in instances where it would do this, the Post Office ought to refuse to handle it.

EX. - 124 REC- 5

62-102104-41

cc: Mr. Belmont
cc: Mr. Nease

memo to AS
cc - D.A.D. Walsh
10-23-58

NOV 4 1958

AR:jh
(7)

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CH237047

CRIME REC.

4. They thought retired military officers - they mentioned Admiral John Crommelin and others - ought not to have the right to use the prefix of Admiral in the Navy or some other prefix such as General in disseminating or speaking their views on this subject. They thought the military ought to prohibit the use of these prefixes in private situations but they, of course, recognized the difficulties in restricting and controlling this sort of thing.

5. They felt in carrying out any plan it should be done by them in a quiet manner without any publicity. They said over the years they have been gathering information concerning organizations of this type as well as subversive and fascist groups, and they have furnished literally thousands of reports to the FBI, G-2, and ONI on the information which has been developed by them and through the facilities of their organization.

6. They plan to concentrate on three or four of the most notorious groups at the present time and felt that they might be able to come up with some interesting information if they were able to get their sources infiltrated into these groups. They said any information they would get would be turned over to the FBI.

In connection with the above, they appeared to be quite interested in obtaining the names of any persons we could suggest who might be able to assist them in getting into these organizations. They did not name the organizations. I took time to carefully explain that I was aware of their desire to be furnished such information and that I knew of no one at this time whom I could suggest for such a task. They still indicated an interest, however, in knowing of anyone if it should come to our attention in the future.

They also said that they had talked to Judge Walsh in the past and they knew that the FBI was keeping in close touch with the situation. Engel, the president, indicated his brother presently lives in Birmingham and is a friend of the Chief of Police and information had been brought to their attention concerning the activities of some of those persons who were responsible for disseminating hate literature. They mentioned Stoner, Allen, attorney Venable (he is in Atlanta) and knew that the FBI was aware of these activities.

The above represents the sense of the meeting. They were most cordial, most praiseworthy of the Director for allowing their group to be heard, expressed their admiration for communications which had been sent by the Director to them on previous occasions, carefully indicated they did not want to do anything which we might object to, wanted the Bureau to clearly understand their purposes and objectives. These people are substantial citizens as has been indicated in the memorandum prepared concerning them. They can be guided if the occasion arises on select subject matter in the event it is necessary to call upon them in the future. They indicated they were anxious to do something constructive but to do it with restraint and in the exercise of good judgment and common sense. They recognized that whatever they did should produce specific results and not create further hysteria.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

No further action need be taken.

V.

A very worthwhile attitude. Send memo to A.G. & Walsh.

Memo to Atty Gen
cc - DAD Wolfe
10-23-58
AR/ls

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 10/14/58

FROM : C. A. Nease

SUBJECT: BOMBING OF JEWISH SYNAGOGUES IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AND PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

File-6-JGK-105023

BCAN 6-30-1914 N.Y. N.Y.

Allen Goodrich, General Counsel, American Jewish Committee Against Communism, called Mr. DeLoach again on 10/14/58. Mr. Goodrich called on 10/13/58 and inquired as to information concerning the Atlanta bombing. He was told that we could not give out any other facts than what had been given in the original White House press release. On 10/14/58, Mr. Goodrich wanted to know if we had any facts concerning the Peoria, Illinois, bombing. He was told that we could make no comment at this time other than to state that we were running down out-of-state leads for the police, that the facilities of our Laboratory and Identification Divisions had been made available, and that the Special Agent in Charge of our Springfield Office had been at the scene of the crime and was keeping in close touch with the police so that every possible assistance could be given.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 DW 237047

Goodrich wanted to know if the Director could meet with officials of his organization from New York in the near future. He was told that the Director's schedule was extremely tight at this time in view of the two mentioned cases and other cases of great magnitude. He then wanted to know if DeLoach could meet with these people. He was told that we would, of course, be happy to see his group at any time, but that there was no information available that we could give them at this time in view of the pending nature of the cases. He was asked if they had been in contact with the police in Atlanta and Peoria. He replied in the negative and stated they preferred to keep in touch with the FBI regarding these matters.

Mr. Goodrich was told that we, of course, keep in touch with Joe Woolfson, the principal liaison officer of the American Jewish Committee Against Communism. Woolfson is a prominent Legionnaire and has been very cooperative. Goodrich stated that Woolfson might drop down to see us in the near future. He was advised that Woolfson would be very welcome.

I will have DeLoach see Woolfson if he comes to town. There will be no difficulty involved inasmuch as Woolfson is very friendly and cooperative.

ACTION: For record purposes

62-102-1042 63-105023

NOT RECORDED 184 OCT 24 1958

CDD:
(4)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

NOV 10 1958

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-105023

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

IRVING M. ENGEL, *President*
RALPH E. SAMUEL, *Chairman, Executive Board*
ALAN M. STROOCK, *Chairman, Administrative Board*
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, *Chm., Nat'l Advisory Council*
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SOL SATINSKY, *Philadelphia, Vice-President*
A. M. SONNABEND, *Boston, Vice-President*

November 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Since seeing you with my colleagues, Mr. George Mintzer and Mr. George Trosk, on October 22nd, I have been busily engaged with the situation down South and have not until today had the opportunity to write to thank you for the very informative and helpful meeting we had together.

My associates and I gained a great deal from our interview, and it is our intention to consult with you again in the near future with respect to the matters which we discussed.

With many thanks and warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Engel
President

File
no ack necessary
11/10 R

Mr. Alex Rosen, Assistant Director
Investigative Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

IME/ss

62-102104-41X

~~100-120277-144~~

REC 4

NOV 13 1958

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60 NOV 18 1958

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November 19, 1958

Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

62-102104-42

Dear Mr. Engel:

REC-23

EX-136

Your letter of November 13, 1958, with enclosure, has been received. Thank you very much for sending me the copy of the resolution passed in the recent Executive Board Meeting of The American Jewish Committee.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 11
NOV 19 1958
COMM-FBI

NOV 19 11 32 AM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles show limited prior cordial correspondence with Engel.

DWB:mms
(3)

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DATE 8-9-79 BY TFK/bja

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DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 RW

66 DEC 2 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
52 VANDERBILT AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

November 13, 1958

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am very glad to send to you the enclosed resolution dealing with recent acts of lawlessness, which was passed unanimously at our recent Executive Board Meeting, held this year in New Orleans.

It is being circulated to all major religious, civic, and educational organizations for their information and use as they see fit.

With appreciation for your own fine efforts in this connection, I am

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Engel

Irving M. Engel
President

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC. NOV 14 1958

REC- 23 62-102104-42

11 NOV 26 1958

EX-136

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DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 RD
C#237047

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DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bia

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

October 24-26, 1958

STATEMENT ON RECENT ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS

Resolution adopted by the American Jewish

386 4th Ave N.Y. N.Y.

Within the recent past, Americans have witnessed isolated threats and outbreaks of bigotry. Such lawlessness knows no regional boundaries and respects no groups. With each unpunished act it becomes further emboldened.

President Eisenhower spoke for all citizens of conscience in his swift and unequivocal condemnation of the most recent outrages in Atlanta and Peoria. His forthright statement and his summons to the nation's law enforcement agencies have done much to reassure all peoples, at home and abroad, that terrorism is no part of democracy. For this action, he deserves the highest commendation.

The recent lawlessness has fired the determination of our fellow citizens to halt these assaults that endanger human lives, disrupt the tranquillity of many communities and diminish our country's stature in the eyes of the world.

Speed is here of the essence. For lawlessness unstemmed can spread violence throughout the nation. We therefore urge the appropriate agencies of the government to press forward their investigations. Voluntary organizations of citizens must continue in every effective manner to alert all Americans to the dangers of bigotry and violence. These efforts must be pursued unflinchingly until the instigators and perpetrators are apprehended, the threat to internal security removed, and confidence in law and order restored.

Adopted Saturday, October 25, 1958
Hotel Roosevelt
New Orleans, La.

ENCLOSURE
62-102104-42

[redacted]

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b7E

~~100-[illegible]~~

IRV. M. ENGEL

April 16, 1959

Mr. Irving M. Engel
President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

file

~~100-120277-147~~
62-102104-42X

REC-33

Dear Mr. Engel:

EX-135

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for the bound set of "For Your Information," the American Jewish Committee's monthly newsletter on hatemongering and other divisive activities. This compilation will prove very helpful to the FBI and it was most thoughtful of you to furnish this material.

Apropos of our conversation, I know you have been closely following the efforts launched by Communists, hatemongers and other unsavory groups in their attack upon the FBI and Mr. Hoover. They all attempt parallel tactics in their programs. They resort to distortion, deceit and utilize every opportunity to disseminate misinformation in the form of innuendoes and smears. Their aim is to discredit the FBI and its accomplishments and to attempt to minimize the efforts of those who seek to expose their insidious propaganda and their subversive purposes.

Because of your concern in this matter, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a series of excerpts from the Congressional Record and other sources which I hope you will find of interest.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

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HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
DATE ~~8-9-79~~ BY TEK/b, a

mailed 4-16-59 w

AR:LS
(7)

A. Rosen
Assistant Director

Enclosures (See attached list)
1 - Mr. Nathaniel H. Goodrich

See cover memo A. Rosen to Mr. Tolson, 4/15/59, AR:LS.

mailed 4-16-59 w

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
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Holloman
Gandy

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63 APR 23 1959

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DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 [illegible]

C#237047

...erved Commen...ation of the FBI and
...s Director, Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Sunday,
January 4, 1959
Extension of Remarks of Hon. John J. Rooney
of New York in the House of Representatives
Friday, 1/9/59, Congressional Record 1/12/59.

Communist-Inspired Smear Campaigns;
Extension of Remarks of Hon. Gordon H.
Scherer of Ohio in the House of Representatives
Thursday, 1/15/59 - Congressional Record 1/15.

Communism
Extension of Remarks of Hon. Prince H. Preston
of Georgia in the House of Representatives.
Congressional Record 1/22/59

Communist-Line Advances in United States, 1958
Extension of Remarks of Hon. Francis L. Walter
of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives
Monday, 1/19/59, Congressional Record 1/19/59.

The FBI or the Nation - Facts to Combat
Communism and Those who Aid Its Cause
Extension of Remarks of Hon. H. Allen Smith
of California in the House of Representatives
Thursday, 1/15/59. Congressional Record
1/19/59.

NAM News - February 20, 1959
Bulwark Against Crime and Subversion

Series of articles by Edward J. Mowery,
"Newark Star-Ledger" Feb. 1-9, 1959

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DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 MV C#237047

The Long Arm of the FBI by Bob Considine, New York Journal-American, 4/2/59, NY, NY

Lab is FBI's Bloodhound by Bob Considine, New York Journal-American, 4/1/59, NY, NY

Press Release for 11/17/58 by American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Washington, D. C.

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DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 RTS
CH237047

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

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SOL SATINSKY, *Philadelphia, Vice-President*
A. M. SONNABEND, *Boston, Vice-President*

April 6, 1959

Mr. Alex Rosen
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bia

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Herewith forwarded to you is a bound set of For Your Information, the American Jewish Committee's monthly newsletter on hatemongering and other divisive activities.

In reviewing these issues of F.Y.I., it occurred to me that, in line with our conversation in your office some months ago, this compilation might prove very helpful to you and to the Bureau. As you will note, a recently prepared index is included.

We are continuing our concern with the problem along the lines discussed with you personally.

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

62-102104-42X
~~100-12-0277-1[illegible]~~

Irving M. Engel
President

25 APR 17 1959

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DATE 11/16/84 BY [illegible]

ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

REC-33

IME:ss

EX-135

Memo A. Rosen to Mr. [illegible] 4/15
Let to Engel with [illegible]
4/16/59

This letter and enclosure delivered by Nathaniel H. Goodrich, 1025 Eye St. N.W. Atty. Wash D.C.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

52nd Annual Meeting April 17, 18 and 19, 1959 Hotel Commodore, NYC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. A. EVANS

DATE: 6/8/59

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

N.Y.
D.C.

I talked with George Kellman who is employed by the American Jewish Committee and is in charge of fact-finding for the Committee. He came by on June 3, 1959, merely to pay his respects.

He covered in general his interest in the work of the Committee and the excellent work of the Bureau. He again stated the interest of the Committee to be of whatever assistance it could. He referred to excerpts which I had given to Attorney Nathan Goodrich, Washington representative of the Committee. He said that he was familiar with these excerpts and that he knew the smear campaign by the New York Post was discussed at the last meeting and that the Committee, without formalizing anything for publication, was actually doing what it could to carry out the unanimous opinion of the Committee that everything possible must be done to insure that the New York Post does not write anything further in derogation of the Bureau and the Director.

Kellman indicated he had been in various sections of the country and he knew that wherever information came to the attention of the Committee which might be of interest to the Bureau, it was being turned over on a local level. He hoped this was satisfactory.

Kellman gave me his telephone number in New York in the event it became necessary to communicate with him. It is Murrayhill 5-0181.

ACTION BEING TAKEN

This does not require any further action. It is being made a matter of record.

62-102104-43

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REC- 28

EX 109

2 JUN 10 1959

AR:LS

60 JUN 16 1959

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CA 237047

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N Y

Not For Publication
Without Permission

Vol. IV, No. 7, July 1959

TEEN-AGE
NEO-NAZIS
APPREHENDED

During the spring, three incidents took place involving high-school youth groups engaged in neo-Nazi activities. A certain degree of similarity can be detected between events reported from New Jersey, Ohio and California.

April: About a dozen youths in the public and parochial high schools of Wayne, N.J., a suburb adjoining Paterson, were discovered to be members of the Nazi Regime of America, a group they had formed some two years previously. A threatening note to a teacher led to their apprehension. Officials discovered among the group's paraphernalia a homemade bomb, a gun, swastika insignia and hand-printed literature. No evidence of direct instigation or support by hatemongers has yet been uncovered. Swift action by local authorities and the FBI resulted in six of the youths being put on probation. Classmates considered the boys "oddballs" and virtually ostracized them.

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JUL 31 1959

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12 JUL 29 1959

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DATE 11/16/84 BY 9145 NO

CH237047

May: Four Cleveland, O., high-school boys of above-average intelligence confessed they were members of a group known as the Fourth Reich. The avowed objective was to "get rid of Jews and Communists." The leader, addressed by his gang as "Fuehrer," has a genius I.Q. and had prepared a "death list" which included President Eisenhower, among others. Apprehension of these boys was occasioned by investigation of the source of 300 crank calls to the Cleveland office of Bonds for Israel. Several raids also had been made on this office, during which an Israeli flag was ripped and a swastika painted on the wall. Two of the boys were held for observation; two were ordered by the Juvenile Court judge to pay $15 to Bonds for Israel and to write a composition on why American democracy is "the finest form of government in the world." To date, the investigation shows that the Fourth Reich seems to be basically a gang of juvenile delinquents. The same group of boys two years ago were joined in a rocket club, disbanded after one of the members was injured. Authorities are still probing for evidence of adult involvement or of links to the New Jersey episode; locally, however, the incident is considered closed. Public mention of incidents such as the outrage to the Bonds for Israel office may encourage other youths in imitating this anti-social behavior, and should be avoided for this reason.

June: A group of about 25 teen-agers were found to be members of a "Nazism club" in Visalia, a city of about 15,000 in central California. The club was uncovered when authorities solved the theft from a private museum of Nazi flags and German war mementoes worth several hundred dollars. Reports indicate some similarities between this group and Cleveland's Fourth Reich. The 17-year-old ringleader, also called "Fuehrer" by his high-school followers, was described by police as an intellectual who was a fanatic about nazism; all the group members came from good families. Club officers used German military titles, and some members comprised an SS corps "in case rough stuff was needed." These "bully boys" cut the initials "SS" into their wrists when they were initiated. Four of the youths were jailed at Tulare County Juvenile Hall on burglary charges.

Despite the wide geographic distance between these groups, similarities in the three cases have led authorities to continue searching for possible connections. So far, there has been no evidence of adult instigation. The incidents appear to reflect a search for new "kicks" by maladjusted teenagers who have latched onto neo-Nazi symbols and ideas to express their defiance of society.

Some observers question in particular the impact of the highly publicized activities of George Lincoln Rockwell, the Arlington, Va., fanatic whose followers sport Nazi regalia and insignia. Rockwell, head of the World Union of Free Enterprise Socialists, publishes Hitler-glorifying, anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi leaflets. A bulletin received from Rockwell's press in July brags:

> Nazi youth groups exist all over the country in the colleges and high schools, with three of them being exposed in the last month alone... (emphasis ours)

J.B. STONER LAUNCHES FOUR-STATE KU KLUX KLAN ORGANIZATION

To mark the official opening of a four-state Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan headquarters at 702 Barret Avenue, Louisville, Ky., Imperial Wizard J.B. Stoner held a press conference at the new office. He was interviewed by Clarence L. Matthews, a reporter for The Louisville Defender, a Negro weekly.

Klansman Stoner, a native and resident of Atlanta, Ga., told the Negro writer that his purpose was to revive Klan activity in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois in order to preserve total segregation and "save the white race."

The Christian Knights of the KKK will differ from earlier Klans, Stoner declared, by accepting any white, gentile American, including Catho-

lics and foreign-born. Jews are to be excluded, he explained, since they were the "cause of the trouble between the races."

An attorney, Stoner was Kleagle of the Klan in Chattanooga, Tenn., while still in his teens. In 1948, he formed the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party and ran for Congress on a pledge "to make being a Jew a crime punishable by death." He also headed the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, a group which developed few activities other than the distribution of anti-Semitic literature.

IN BRIEF

Herman S. Reynolds, editor of Kentucky Law News, a mimeographed newsletter published in Louisville, in the May issue warned his readers against "Jewish deceivers"; urged a boycott of an integrated cafeteria; and plugged the Citizens National Law Enforcement Commission, an extremist group headed by racist Millard Dee Crubbs . . . . Another mimeographed paper, Dogwoods Log, devoted its June 19 issue largely to an article, "The Fulfillment of the Prophecies," dealing with the forged "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion." This newsletter is published in Kannapolis, N.C., a textile town with a population of about 28,000 . . . . Copies of the Argentinian, German-language Der Weg, officially banned in the Federal Republic of Germany, continue to be smuggled into that country. A year ago, Frederick Lenz, a German citizen, was sentenced to two

years' imprisonment for distributing the monthly together with other anti-Semitic material. An action against Der Weg is before a court in Lueneburg. The Jewish community in Argentina currently has renewed representations to authorities to suppress the publication. . . . "Do You Know," a monthly column feature in the American Mercury, informs readers of the August issue that "Soviet Russia and South Africa, the world's two greatest gold-producing countries, are controlled by Zionists." Another department of the same magazine features a letter from Mary D. Cain, chairman of the Congress of Freedom in Summit, Miss., which says: "American Mercury has been nominated for the Congress of Freedom's Hall of Fame because of its untiring efforts toward restoration of Constitutional government." . . . . A complete issue of Conde McGinley's newspaper, Common Sense, was recently devoted to an article by Benjamin H. Freedman, "Christians Duped by Unholiest Hoax in All History." Also included was an advertisement for Facts Are Facts, a book by Freedman.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 9, September, 1959

SCHOOL OPENINGS TRIGGER ACTIVISTS IN SOUTH

In Little Rock, school began early this year, with token integration in the city's high schools. On August 12, the first day of classes, segregationists gathered to register their resistance; the demonstration was quickly dispersed by authorities. The situation was quiet and orderly until Labor Day, when within an hour three bombings blasted the school board offices, the mayor's private business office and the fire chief's car -- fortunately producing no casualties.

At this writing, five men have been arrested on charges of setting off the explosions. The arrests were made as public indignation over the deterioration of law and order rose to fever pitch in the Arkansas capital. One of the first to be apprehended was E.A. Lauderdale, 48-year-old lumber dealer and a director of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council. Others charged with the bombing are: J.D. Sims, 35, truck driver and Ku Klux Klan member; John Taylor Coggins, 39, automobile salesman; Samuel Graydon Beavers, 49, carpenter employed by the state hospital in Little Rock; and Jessie Raymond Perry, 24, truck driver.

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Quantities of hate literature were circulated in Little Rock during the late summer, when tension over school openings was mounting. Conspicuous were broadsides printed by Frank L. Britton, California publisher of the anti-Semitic American Nationalist. A "Message to Little Rock" from Britton advised citizens not to "compromise with these alien Jews who would force your children to mix with Negroes! Do not yield an inch in your determination to keep your schools white! Defeat this Jewish plot to mongrelize your schools!" Another inflammatory item, printed to resemble the familiar "wanted" notice with front-face and profile photographs, was headlined "WANTED for Impeachment — EARL WARREN."

In Miami, two anti-Semitic segregationists attempted unsuccessfully to stir up protests against the September 8 opening of the Orchard Villa School on an integrated basis. Fred B. Hockett, Florida White Citizens Council leader, and J.B. Stoner, Imperial Wizard of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, based in Louisville, were barred from a news conference in the school because they had no press credentials. Stoner argued that he represented the publication of the notorious National States Rights Party, and declared, "The Jew-controlled press can go in, but I can't because I represent a segregationist group." Originally from Atlanta, Stoner formerly headed a group known as the Christian Anti-Jewish Party.

Throughout the South, the flow of racist, anti-Semitic literature continued unabated, with noticeably large quantities routed to troublespots.

"THE ARAB WORLD" PRAISES AMERICAN FRIENDS.

An admiring description of the American Friends of the Middle East (AFME) appears in the August issue of The Arab World, a slick-paper monthly magazine published in the United States by the Arab Information Center, an agency of the League of Arab States. Entitled "American Friends of the Middle East: a review," the article presents the history, current activities and aims of the eight-year-old organization, originally headed by Dorothy Thompson. Since AFME has received little mention in the U.S. press recently, The Arab World's summary of its present undertaking is of interest. According to the magazine, the following is AFME's present basic framework:

> ... a United States headquarters with several regional offices, and offices in as many Middle Eastern and Islamic countries as possible . . . Cairo, Damascus, Teheran, Karachi, Baghdad, Arab Jerusalem, and Amman. These offices are headed by a Middle East Director located in Cairo, Commander Elmo H. Hutchison . . . . Directing the over-all activities of the organization at present is the Hon. Harold B. Minor, former United States Ambassador to Lebanon.

"The broadest bridge between AFME-overseas and AFME-United States," the article declares, "is formed by the student placement program." AFME has aided students in their choice of colleges and has facilitated the translation of students' academic records. "When the student arrives in the United States, he is encouraged to drop in at AFME headquarters or regional offices for any advice or counseling he may need," The Arab World notes.

IN BRIEF

J.R. English, a 72-year-old accountant, was named resident agent in Arkansas for the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klans, Inc., a job vacated when A.C. Hightower, a Little Rock barber, resigned as grand dragon of the Arkansas branch of the KKK. State law requires each corporation registered with the state to designate some resident to accept legal papers and allied documents for the corporation. Although never a KKK member, English describes himself as "pretty sympathetic with them"; he calls himself an "irritator" and a "113 or 114 per cent segregationist" who works at the cause "8½ or 9 days a week." . . . . A notice in The Georgia Tribune announced that the Louisville, Ky., Ku Klux Klan offers to all contributors bumper stickers reading, "THE KLAN RIDES AGAIN." The appeal explains: "You can put them on your car bumpers. If you can't put them on your own bumpers, you can get high school boys to put them on their car bumpers. They can also be stuck on the side of your house or your windows." . . . . In a pasture in Samsula, Fla., 200 hooded men gathered to hear Florida Klan leaders launch a statewide membership drive to "fight the segregation battle with ballots, not bullets." A motorcade of 83 cars preceded the rally, at which a 15-foot cross was burned. Florida Grand Dragon Jason Kersey said the meeting was the first step in preparation for the 1960 state elections. . . . Every Sunday, from 2:30 to 5:00 p.m., Conde McGinley conducts meetings of the "Patriotic Forum" at Union, N.J., where he publishes Common Sense. "Good Christian Americans Welcome," the admission card reads . . . . McGinley's Christian Educational Association is distributing an anti-fluoridation tract prepared by the La Crosse,

Wisc., Citizens Committee Against Fluoridation. . . . The Thunderbolt, "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party," runs in its September issue a letter from Utah racist Marilyn Allen to the FBI, in which she scores the Federal agency as "the same kind of powerful, terrifying Secret Police that the Jews operated in Russia, after their Bolshevik conquest of that Country." . . . . In "Termites of the Cross," the October issue of Russell Maguire's American Mercury tries to prove the compatibility of Zionism and Communism. "The most transparent myth which the Zionist-controlled press has foisted upon the American people," the article states, "is the myth that Communism is anti-Semitic and that Jews are persecuted in the USSR."

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee
are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 12, December, 1959

APPRAISAL OF 1959

Organized anti-Semitic activity showed no appreciable rise or fall during the year. As in 1958, the main effort of virtually every active bigot was to inflame anti-Negro sentiment in the South and to stoke the fire with anti-Semitism. One notable change for the better was the marked abatement of the violence which had characterized 1958. The emphasis was on literature: quantities of leaflets, periodicals and pamphlets flooded every Southern community disturbed by tensions over desegregation. The Southerner was told that "the Jews and Communists" are trying to "mongrelize" the population as part of a plan to control the nation.

As usual, the hate propagandists tossed out their line in many directions. They continued to use Arab-Israel tensions as a timely context for impugning the loyalty of American Jews and depicting Israel as the seat of "Jewish and Communist world-power." They also persisted in airing perennial canards of anti-Semitism while denouncing the United Nations, the income tax amendment, fluoridation of water, mental health programs and, to a lesser degree

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this year, Salk polio vaccine. Finally, there was a marked inclination to dredge up and recirculate "documents" long ago discredited as fraudulent -- The Protocols, sinister "reports" of rabbinical conclaves, "Talmud exposes," "letters" attributed to famous figures in early American history, and other forgeries.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH

Hate literature for circulation in the South arrived, for the most, in bulk shipments from other parts of the country. The items most often in evidence originated from Frank L. Britton and Gerald L.K. Smith (California), and Conde McGinley (New Jersey). Distribution was handled by local "wholesalers" -- white supremacists, including Klansmen and members of the more extreme Citizens Councils.

After the Synagogue Bombings

The shock and fear generated by the series of synagogue bombings during 1958 died down by the early part of this year. Although some threats to Jewish institutions and individuals were reported, no bombings occurred during 1959.

The year-long period of comparative quiet was doubtless due mainly to the swift public reaction to the bombing of The Temple in Atlanta -- a general recognition of the threat to law and order and to the sanctity of houses of worship. Of the five defendants charged with complicity in this outrage, only one, George Michael Bright, has been brought to trial. His first trial ended in December, 1958, with a hung jury. On January 23, 1959, he was retried and acquitted after

a brief deliberation. During November, another defendant, Richard Bowling, was arrested for speeding; police found two revolvers next to him on the front seat of the car. At the end of the year, there was no indication that the defendants still under indictment for the bombing would be brought to trial.

National States Rights Party — Striving to become a clearing house of information for hate-mongers, NSRP, an amalgam of Northern and Southern fanatics, increased its propaganda and political activities. Thus, the party's monthly publication, The Thunderbolt, bragged that "the Atlanta case was a triumph of concerted effort by NSRP, together with allied patriotic groups." NSRP continued to promote a "grass-roots draft" of Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin (USN, ret.), for president on a third-party ticket in 1960. A verbal attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI was launched. By October, a streamlined Thunderbolt was campaigning for funds to support its appearance on a semi-monthly basis, and for a wider circulation.

Ku Klux Klan — Although still divided into competing groups, the Klans continued to stage demonstrations, campaigns and cross-burnings. Some 1,500 persons attended a June rally at Plant City, Fla.; the same number turned out in September for a demonstration at Stone Mountain, Ga. Throughout Alabama, Klan activity was high. In Birmingham, a motorcade of 40 carloads of Klansmen drove to cross-burnings in front of a church and two homes in July; eleven more crosses flared in September in front of Birmingham's white schools -- presumably to frighten Negro children from

applying for admission. The Alabama Klan erected "welcome" signs on Federal and state highways at the approaches to Bessemer, Birmingham, Gadsden, Heflin, Monroeville, Montgomery, Prattville, Selma, Sylacauga, and Tuscaloosa.

Two new Klan units were established in June. In Louisville, Ky., J.B. Stoner announced the formation of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan with himself as "Imperial Wizard." Stoner formerly headed the Christian Anti-Jewish Party in Atlanta, and was a Kleagle in Chattanooga, Tenn. As the year ended, his Louisville venture had made so little progress that he all but abandoned it. The second new group was the Arkansas Ku Klux Klan, organized by A.C. Hightower, a little Rock barber. As Grand Dragon, Hightower announced his Klan would "practice cross-burnings"; but when trouble brewed in Little Rock over desegregation, he resigned to avoid legal responsibility for the acts of Klansmen over whom he had no control. J.R. English, an elderly accountant, became legal resident agent of the group, although denying that he himself was a member. The authority of the new Arkansas Klan was challenged at its inception by R.E. Davis of Dallas, Tex., who claimed jurisdiction over the region, describing himself as National Imperial Dragon, Knights of the Original KKK.

The largest group in the movement was still Eldon L. Edwards' U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. The smallest was the Aryan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, one-man operation of Horace Sherman Miller of Waco, Tex., a prolific publisher of anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic leaflets.

White Citizens Councils

With overall membership estimated at 300,000 to 500,000, the White Citizens Council movement remained a loosely organized network of autonomous local units. Most Citizens Councils dropped "White" from their names. Activity and membership increased in communities where desegregation moves were taking place, and fell off as tensions relaxed. The nature of Council units covered a wide range. While some earned reputations of respectability in their communities, others were flagrantly extremist and concentrated on spreading anti-Semitic literature throughout the South.

In September, Fred B. Hockett of the Florida White Citizens Council led an unsuccessful attempt to mobilize opposition to the desegregation of the Orchard Villa School in Miami.

In October, Parson Jack Johnston, editor of the anti-Semitic, pro-Klan Georgia Tribune, announced formation of a Citizens Council of Georgia, with an Atlanta unit in operation and plans underway to set up units in each of the state's ten Congressional districts.

Despite the absence of its leader, Frederick John Kasper, who was serving a prison term from July to mid-December, the fanatic Seaboard White Citizens Council kept busy in Washington, D. C. and the northern Virginia area. Kasper faces still another six-month term for his part in disorders during the school desegregation crisis at Nashville, Tenn., in 1957.

Little Rock

On August 12, Little Rock's Central High School opened with re-integrated classes. Effective police action quelled a demonstration. The city

was flooded with inflammatory literature: for example, Frank L. Britton's Message to Little Rock urged the reader to "defeat this Jewish plot to mongrelize your schools." Tensions seethed until Labor Day, when three bombs exploded within one hour, blasting the school board offices, the mayor's private business office and the fire chief's car. Of the five men arrested in September, three were later convicted of destroying public property with explosives. The defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from three to five years.

John G. Crommelin — The retired Admiral ran in Montgomery's Democratic mayoralty primaries in March, polling one-tenth of the 17,000 votes cast. Crommelin's Platform, used not only for local campaigning purposes but for out-of-state propaganda mailings as well, declared that "the key to segregation of the races and the ultimate survival of the Christian White Race is a thorough understanding by White Christian voters of the communist-Jewish conspiracy. . . ." The Admiral was listed again this year as a stockholder of the Christian Educational Association of Union, N.J., which publishes Conde McGinley's Common Sense.

George Lincoln Rockwell — As Commander of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (WUFENS), Rockwell conducted a Nazi-style propaganda operation in Arlington, Va., using the house and press purchased for him in 1958 by Harold Noel Arrowsmith, Jr. of Baltimore. Small groups of uniformed youth met frequently here.

NEO-NAZI YOUTH ACTIVITIES

During the spring, three secret groups of high-school boys were uncovered in New Jersey, Ohio and California: "The Nazi Regime of America," "The Fourth Reich," and a "Nazism Club." In each case, the boys used Nazi titles, slogans and insignia. During August, Richard V. Smith, Jr., an 18-year-old Georgia boy, was apprehended for setting fire to a private art museum and painting swastikas in two synagogues. Described by police as "an avid follower of the Nazi doctrines of Adolph Hitler," he was sentenced to six to ten years for arson. In October, a "Nazi storm troop" of high-school boys was uncovered in Alexandria, Va., when police investigated the fire-bombing and anti-Semitic defacement of a city official's home. No relationship between these groups has been established.

EXPLOITING ARAB-ISRAEL TENSIONS

U. S. anti-Semites kept using pro-Arab propaganda as a vehicle, equating communism with Zionism and charging American Jews and Jewish organizations with a conspiracy against the United States. Bigot literature protrayed fund-raising appeals for Israel as sinister, and made frequent insinuations of dual loyalty.

Material emanating from official Arab sources, however, generally confined its enmity to "the Zionists," Israel and Israeli Jews, carefully skirting outright bigotry. One exception was an extremist article on Arab-Israel issues which appeared in the January 15 Common Sense under the byline of Sami Hadawi, assistant director of the Palestine Refugee Office.

APPEALING TO RIGHT-WING EXTREMISTS

The National Economic Council Letter, addressing itself to readers with extreme right-wing views on social and economic issues, again reflected the anti-Jewish bias of its editor, Merwin K. Hart. In March Hart defended The Protocols against denunciation by columnist Joseph Alsop, and in April he challenged the authenticity of The Diary of Anne Frank.

City planning came in for heavy assault during 1959, with organized hatemongers playing on fears of communism, integration and one-world government as they tried to defeat projects for consolidating obsolete governmental units into single metropolitan systems. Don Bell, anti-Semitic publicist of Palm Beach, Fla., issued an elaborate pamphlet, Terrible 1313, which reprinted Upton Close's vilification of one regional plan as a conspiracy of international bankers. At its Minneapolis convention in May, the National Planning Association cited Frederick John Kasper, Don Bell and other bigots as leaders of a concerted hate campaign.

Stepped-up political activity is anticipated in the near future. During Presidential election years, anti-Semites generally increase their efforts to insert themselves and their propaganda into national campaigns and issues. It is likely that they will pursue these aims in 1960, mainly through attempts to influence reactionaries, states-righters and pro-segregationists.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The output of the anti-Semitic press in 1959 matched the previous year's high. Leaders in volume and circulation were: Frank L. Britton's The American Nationalist and one-sheet leaflets, Conde McGinley's Common Sense, and Gerald L.K. Smith's The Cross and the Flag. Smith and McGinley also stocked the longest lists of anti-Semitic items available for mail-order sales. Among the many periodicals still issued regularly were: Lyrl Van Hyning's Women's Voice, Elizabeth Dilling's Bulletin, Leonard E. Feeney's The Point, Rev. J.A. Lovell's The Kingdom Digest, and Charles Smith's The Truth Seeker. In the general magazine field, New York industrialist Russell Maguire injected heavy doses of anti-Semitism into his monthly magazine, The American Mercury; in the September issue, for example, an article entitled "The World Wide Betrayal" offered a "Chronology of the Zionist Master Plan for World Domination." A large selection of reprints was advertised in each issue.

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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FBI

9/28, 1959

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Rm. 5710

___Mr. MacLennan
Rm. 2244

___Mr. Malley
Rm. 5710

___Mr. Stanley
Rm. 4726

___Mr. Welte
Rm. 5720

___See Me

___Call Me

___Note & Return

___Prepare Tickler

___Appropriate Action

___Miss Wright

___Miss Stickland

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For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. V, No. 2, February, 1960

THE SWASTIKA FUROR: A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Six weeks have passed since Christmas, when the shocking news of swastikas defacing a synagogue in Cologne, West Germany, set off a world-wide epidemic of similar outrages. The wave has diminished somewhat, although it has not entirely subsided.

On February 6, two 25-year-old men were convicted by a German court for the initial Cologne desecration and were sentenced to jail terms of 10 and 14 months. Although the prosecution argued that the culprits had acted at the instigation of the Nazi-oriented German Reich Party, proof was deemed insufficient to override the defendants' denials.

At this writing, more than 1,000 incidents have been reported -- from such widely separated cities as Melbourne, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Johannesburg, Sao Paolo, Paris, Rome, Oslo, Vienna and Athens. The catalogue of outrages includes threatening telephone calls and letters, smashed windows, bombings and arson, as well as ubiquitous smearings of symbols and slogans. Jewish property has been the main target, but fanatic acts have also marred Catholic and

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Protestant churches, public monuments, schools, streets, government buildings, subway and rail stations, private homes and cemeteries.

With the exception of West Germany, the United States was clearly the hardest hit. Since January 3, desecrations have been reported daily here -- principally from large cities like New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles, and also from smaller communities in the western and central states.

In recent weeks, the nature of the outbreak in the U.S. has changed. While the volume of swastika-daubings seems to be tapering off, more instances of serious destruction have occurred, and the number of telephone threats have increased. During the week of January 25, two synagogues were bombed, a third was defaced, and firemen found swastikas and Stars of David scrawled on the walls of a burning public school in Fairlawn, N. J.

NAZI SYMBOLS ATTRACT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

To date, U.S. police have picked up and questioned more than 60 suspects. The overwhelming majority are teen-agers; a few as young as 10, a few in their twenties.

According to police, many offenders were simply imitating the acts so luridly described in newspapers and on radio and TV. A 16-year-old Long Island boy, who confessed smearing his friendly next-door neighbor's house, explained that he had "read and heard all about these people painting swastikas on Jewish people's houses and synagogues. That gave me the idea, but I don't know what made me do it." More restrained treatment of the "swastika furor" by

the mass media during recent weeks reflects a general recognition that imitation is an essential motivating factor in this type of anti-social behavior.

Other teen-agers, however, were behaving more purposefully. A number of incidents were linked to the activities of secret Nazi youth groups, which have sprung up during the past year in high schools throughout the nation.

The appeal of Nazi symbolism to unstable youth has been recognized for many years. While rebellious boys hardly understand the full meaning of nazism, they do know that swastikas, thunderbolts, storm-troop daggers and similar trappings are held in abhorrence by their elders. Mail-order houses and retailers sell Nazi regalia as "replicas" or "war souvenirs" to boys who get a kick out of wearing these trappings.

The following episodes occurred during January.

Kansas City, Mo. A bomb caused extensive damage to Temple Kehillath Israel, one of several synagogues which had been defaced with swastikas. The explosion occurred shortly after police had rounded up a dozen youths suspected of membership in a neo-Nazi movement which has an estimated membership of 80 high-school boys and was found to possess a stock of Nazi brassards and other storm troop regalia. No connection has been established between the bombing and the youth organization, but two leaders did admit to having painted the swastikas.

Flushing, N. Y. Three youths were apprehended for organizing a neo-Nazi group which they called the National American Socialist Renaissance Party. A search of the room of leader John Wallace, 21, yielded membership cards bearing the infamous SS lightning insignia, as well as anti-Semitic literature, Nazi regalia and recordings of Hitler's speeches. Wallace and two lieutenants, aged 20 and 16, were ordered by a magistrate to face charges of treason, conspiracy and disorderly conduct; the treason charge was later dropped. Trial of the three now awaits the results of medical reports on two who were committed for observation. Wallace's ideas clearly had been influenced by James H. Madole, old-time neo-Nazi leader who heads the National Renaissance Party in New York City's Yorkville section. Madole's own organization started a "storm-troop" youth group several years ago.

Detroit, Mich. The National Socialist German Sympathizers Labor Party, discovered by police investigating swastika incidents, turned out to be a group of children aged 12, 13 and 14. The youngsters confessed to several acts of defacement.

New York, N. Y. Three young men, 17, 20 and 21, were arrested in Union Square for giving the Nazi salute and shouting "Heil Hitler!" at the close of an anti-Nazi meeting. Each received 90 days for disorderly conduct. Investigation showed all had been in contact with anti-Semitic agitators and publicists.

Episodes which had occurred in different localities in 1959, uncovered a number of Nazi-type youth groups, such as the Nazi Regime of America, in a suburb of Paterson, N. J.; a

"Nazism Club" in Visalia, Calif.; and a "Nazi Storm Troop" in Alexandria, Va.

Significant are the recent activities of pro-Nazi pamphleteer George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Va. A man in his 40's, Rockwell heads the World Union of the Free Enterprise National Socialists and the American Nazi Party. As "commander" of his organization, Rockwell surrounds himself with a group of youths attired in Nazi gear, who distribute his swastika-emblazoned literature in Washington, D. C. A July bulletin by Rockwell reported that "Nazi youth groups exist all over the country in the colleges and high schools." On February 8, the U.S. Navy revoked Rockwell's active reserve commission "because of his civilian activities."

CAUSES AND CONCLUSIONS

Many observers believe that the initial West German episodes were inspired by organized neo-Nazi elements, included emigré Hungarian and Slavic fascists. Others stress that the new outbreaks in country after country were sparked by the coordinated efforts of a small but well-knit network of fanatical racists. Additional theories charge instigation by Communists or by Arab and Nazi extremists in Nasser's Cairo government.

It seems highly probable that organized activity was responsible for some of the initial acts which set the swastika furor in motion, but that the mainstream of activity after the trigger incidents was unorganized -- imitative acts by young delinquents and a few psychotics.

Throughout the world, civic leaders and national spokesmen have demonstrated a vigorous determination to counteract the rash of bigotry. West German officialdom was rudely jolted, as critics pointed to the ignorance of German youth about the history of the Hitler era, and to government policies which permit former Nazis to occupy important positions. At a conference with the German ambassador in Washington on January 5, AJC leaders stressed the need for major reforms. The responsive actions of the Adenauer government have been heartening.

Finally, the outbreak has demonstrated that acts of abuse and destruction are contagious. The close relationship between Nazi-like outrages and juvenile delinquency has intensified public concern. Today, more than ever, there is a sharp awareness of the need to rout these twin evils.

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

F or Y our I nformation

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. V, No. 4, 1960

ALABAMA
TEMPLE
ATROCITY

On Friday night, March 25, during the dedication of a school wing at Temple Beth El in Gadsden, Alabama, a teen-age boy fumbled an attempt to bomb the Reform temple with two home-made "Molotov cocktails." Before fleeing the scene in his stepfather's car, the youth opened fire with a .22 rifle on the first two men who ran out of the building. He shot one in the chest, wounding him critically, and inflicted a hand injury on the other. Condemnation by civic and religious leaders, the press and the public was immediate and vigorous. An interfaith service, called by the Gadsden City Commission, took place at Temple Beth El on April 1, just a week after the outrage.

The youth was a 16-year-old schoolboy. Although his legal name is Hubert Sherrill Jackson, Jr., he is known in the community as Jerry Hunt, having adopted his stepfather's surname some years ago. Apprehended within hours, Hunt is being held without bail on two counts of assault with intent to murder. Police discovered in the car three boxes of ammunition, a machete, two large knives, a can of gasoline and rags.

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Hunt earned a reputation as an "oddball" in school. In the seventh grade, he started a Nazi club with six classmates; they soon dropped out and the boy found it "impossible to be a club all by yourself." Recently angered by schoolmates who taunted him for wearing a swastika armband, Hunt reportedly swore he would exchange his life "for a bunch of Jewish lives." Several days before the shootings, he told several students he intended to bomb the Temple; a few hours before acting on his threat, he invited some friends to come along.

PAMPHLETEER
KAMP ANALYZES
"SWASTIKA SPREE"

In the first propaganda item he has issued in many months, Joseph P. Kamp lengthily propounds the thesis that the recent swastika epidemic was set off by Communists and inflamed by Jewish organizations. A 40-page compendium of familiar smears, The Bigots Behind The Swastika Spree imputes sinister plots to major Jewish groups, minimizes Nazi activities abroad and demands an immediate Congressional investigation.

Now about 60, Kamp has a long history as a hate propagandist. From 1933 to 1936, he served as executive editor of The Awakener, a periodical recommended by the Nazi propaganda sheet World Service, then published in eight languages. Among his fellow-editors were Lawrence Dennis, author of The Coming American Fascism and presently publisher of The Appeal to Reason; and Harold Lord Varney, now an editor of Russell Maguire's anti-Semitic monthly, The American Mercury. Kamp stood trial twice after he refused in 1944 to give the House Campaign Expenditures Committee a list of contributors to his organization, the

Constitutional Educational League. The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction, and in 1950 Kamp began his sentence. Also in 1950, Kamp was again cited for contempt, this time for refusing to turn over contributors' names to the House Select Lobbying Activities Committee. Convicted by a Federal Court jury in 1951, Kamp was retried after an appeal and acquitted of the charges. In 1949, the Illinois Department of the American Legion, through its Americanism Commission, described the activities of Kamp's League. As quoted by the Congressional Record, the Legion report called his literature "pamphleteering. . . .to create religious hostility," and labeled the League a "personal vehicle of Kamp's which sells its pamphlets at profiteering prices in order to insure a good living for him."

Kamp's pamphlets have attacked the Y.W.C.A., the New Deal, organized labor, the United Nations and the Eisenhower Administration. During the 1952 Presidential campaign, a Kamp blast implied that General Eisenhower was backed by Jews and sympathetic to Communists; this charge was circulated in some 100,000 copies of a special issue of Kamp's periodical, Headlines. During the 1958 California gubernatorial campaign, national political controversy erupted over a Kamp pamphlet attacking labor leader Walter Reuther. Mrs. William P. Knowland, wife of the Republican candidate, who had helped circulate the pamphlet, publicly disclaimed awareness of the author's background. National chairmen of both major parties repudiated Kamp and his writings.

TEXAS FOUNDATION
FINDS IT DIFFICULT
TO GIVE MONEY AWAY

The Texas Educational Association, a foundation set up in 1949 by the late George W. Armstrong, millionaire hate-pamphleteer of Fort Worth, Tex., and Natchez, Miss., recently attracted public notice by offering financial aid to public schools in the Southwest. The Corpus Christi schools are reported to have turned down a $5,000 check after a controversy over the matter. Aside from general misgivings -- fears that private subsidy might impair the independence of the public school -- many Southwesterners doubtless recalled the national storm of protest in 1949 when Armstrong's offer of valuable oil rights to Jefferson Military College in Natchez was rejected because of racial and religious discriminatory conditions he placed upon its acceptance.

During 1959, according to Armstrong's son, the Texas Educational Association dispensed $150,000, individual gifts ranging from $5,000 to $10,000. Officials of the Association are his son, George W. Armstrong, Jr.; Y.Q. McCammon; and General George Van Horn Moseley, an old friend of the senior Armstrong.

Moseley -- often termed "dean of the anti-Semitic movement in the United States" -- has been an active promulgator of racist ideas for more than two decades. He first appeared on the scene in pre-Pearl Harbor days, urging that all refugees coming to the United States be sterilized. The Dies Committee exposed his links with pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist groups in 1939. The late Gerald Winrod published Moseley's version of his statement to the

Dies Committee. In recent years, Moseley has turned to Conde McGinley for a literary outlet. Thus, an entire Moseley pamphlet, Fightum, ran in Common Sense (February 1, 1957); signed articles by Moseley are featured in the paper (May 1, 1957; September 15, 1957; April 15, 1959; November 1, 1959).

NEW LITERATURE

Vistas '59, paperback book authored and published by Johan Schoeman of Pretoria, South Africa, offers a collection of scurrilous anti-Semitic canards, printed in both English and Afrikaans. On the last page, Schoeman urges readers to "Write to the addresses below for any book . . . on the problems of today." He lists Common Sense, Gerald L.K. Smith and Britons Publications Society . . . . The May issue of the Klan Bulletin, issued in mid-March, contains an application blank informing prospective members of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Louisville, Ky., that initiation fees are $10 for men and $5 for women and applicants under 21. J.B. Stoner is editor of the bulletin and imperial wizard of the Klan group . . . . Crudely mimeographed literature from the Citizens National Law Enforcement Commission states that the organization was established "to see that our criminal laws are enforced against . . . Zionist-Jewish demons who masterminded the world Communist plot." Millard D. Grubbs of Louisville, Ky., is listed as chairman; Ned A. Harman of Wetumpka, Ala., as secretary.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. V, No. 5, May 1960

ADMIRAL CROMMELIN RUNS AGAIN

Although the incumbent Senator, John J. Sparkman, won handily in Alabama's Senatorial primary on May 3, there were 51,591 votes for Admiral John G. Crommelin (Ret.), the avowedly racist candidate on the three-man slate. Crommelin came in second, garnering almost 13 per cent of the total vote. In Montgomery County, where Crommelin maintains one of his two homes, he registered a striking improvement over an earlier campaign by winning 28 per cent of the County total. The final score: score:

Candidate	Votes	Percentage of Total
STATE-WIDE TALLY		
John J. Sparkman	335,722	84.1
John G. Crommelin	51,591	12.8
Zeke Calhoun	16,792	3.1
TOTAL	404,105	
MONTGOMERY COUNTY TALLY		
John J. Sparkman	12,290	
John G. Crommelin	5,290	28.0
Zeke Calhoun	828	~~4.4~~
TOTAL	18,408	

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Crommelin's campaign was less energetic than his past efforts. Nevertheless, in the three months preceding the primary, he made a dozen paid TV appearances over local stations, principally in Montgomery; he toured the state, particularly the northern

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section, in an automobile fitted with a loudspeaker; he also claims to have made about 40 stump speeches. Most of the 200,000 items of campaign literature which he distributed were produced by Crommelin himself.

The present primary is the latest in a series of political races Crommelin has undertaken since his retirement from the Navy in 1950 and the start of his hatemongering activities.

Political Ups and Downs

In 1956, when Crommelin opposed Senator Lister Hill for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, he received 112,000 votes to Hill's 240,000 -- 31.8 per cent of the total, the best he has done to date. Some discount the significance of this high percentage, claiming that Crommelin was known at that time more as a naval hero than as an anti-Semitic propagandist. Others point out that Crommelin did clearly identify himself as an anti-Semite through his speeches, which harped on "The Hidden Force" and "Zionist conspiracy" themes, and through the scurrilous "campaign literature" he distributed -- the output of Conde McGinley and other hatemongers.

In 1958, running twelfth in a 14-man race for the gubernatorial nomination, Crommelin scored his lowest tally -- 2,200 votes out of 618,000, or .003 per cent of the total.

In 1959, the bigoted candidate improved his local political standing in a four-way race for nomination as mayor of Montgomery. With 1,760 votes out of 17,330, he rolled up more than 10 per cent of the total. He was heard on radio and TV, and his racist campaign literature and platform were widely distributed.

Career of Bigotry

Crommelin has not hesitated to identify himself with the most notorious of the hatemongers. He is listed as a stockholder of the Christian Educational

Association of Union, N. J., which publishes Conde McGinley's Common Sense. He appeared as a character witness for John Kasper at the young firebrand's 1956 trial for fomenting racial disturbances in Clinton, Tenn. He has spoken under the auspices of Gerald L. K. Smith. He was one of the first to publicly endorse Iron Curtain Over America, a vicious anti-Semitic diatribe written by Southern Methodist University Professor John O. Beaty, now retired.

In the framework of his recurrent theme - "The Hidden Force" - Crommelin has attacked "the Jews"; warned against "Zionist individuals"; quoted the infamous Benjamin Franklin forgery; distorted the sacred Hebrew "Kol Nidre" prayer into a diabolical conspiratorial device; and imputed sinister significance to the fact that three AJC leaders -- Irving M. Engel, Herbert H. Lehman and Joseph M. Proskauer -- all came from Alabama. "If that is anti-Semitism," Crommelin concluded after voicing the last-mentioned charge, "you may say that I am an anti-Semite."

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN 1960

Ku Klux Klan activity is on the increase. Even though the hooded fraternities are still split into vying groups and sub-groups, the movement appears to expand, accordion-like, as new desegregation moves take place in areas where Klan nuclei exist.

A well-planned "show of strength" took place on March 28, 1960, when more than 100 crosses were lit in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. The one-night demonstration was concentrated, for the most, in an area encircling the town of Anniston, Ala. Coincidentally, it was in nearby Gadsden, Ala., the night before,

that a Nazi-obsessed teen-ager had wantonly shot two members of a synagogue after an abortive attempt to bomb the house of worship.

Acts of Terror

Since the beginning of the year, cross-burnings, demonstrations and other Klan activities have been reported from the South and from non-Southern areas of the United States. Even abroad, there have been recent Klan-like incidents.

Feb. 22, Montgomery, Ala.: a Jewish merchant finds a KKK sign posted on his door, along with an invitation to leave town.

Mar. 17, Los Angeles, Cal.: a cross burns on the lawn of a Negro disc-jockey.

Mar. 28, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina: more than 100 crosses are ignited in the four-state area described above.

Apr. 2, Lewisburg, Pa.: a 20-foot cross flares in front of a fraternity house whose membership includes three Negroes.

Apr. 10, Macon, Ga.: a motorcade of more than 100 cars wind through the city streets.

Apr. 18, London, England: a flaming cross is erected on a railroad bridge in the Notting Hill section, locale of racist incidents for more than two years. Many past disturbances were sparked by followers of Fascist leader Oswald Moseley, who has been exploiting the influx of West Indian Negroes to the area.

Mar. 22, Macon, Ga.: a red-bulbed, electric cross is erected ceremoniously in front of a house occupied by three Negro families, recent arrivals in a formerly all-white neighborhood.

Apr. 23, Indianapolis, Ind.: four teenagers are apprehended for setting a cross aflame in the yard of a Negro family's home.

May 1, Montgomery, Ala.: 500 hooded Klansmen stage a political rally in a rented field illuminated by a fiery cross and red flares. The leaflets distributed at the meeting promote "states' rights" candidates for Presidential electors.

Organizational Chaos

The Klan still remains a loosely woven movement rather than a cohesive organization. Several Imperial Wizards and many Grand Dragons continue to assert sovereignty over private preserves in Klandom.

In Alabama, for instance, a schism is taking place. Grand Dragon Robert M. Shelton of the Alabama Realm of the U.S. Klans was recently dismissed from his office by Imperial Wizard Eldon L. Edwards, chief of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Replacing Shelton as Grand Dragon of the Alabama unit is the Rev. Alvin Horn of Talledaga, Ala., a 48-year-old past officer who, three years before, had resigned under pressure after his marriage to a 15-year-old girl. Shelton is launching a rival group, the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Klansmen have been heard to say that from week to week they didn't know which

Klan they belonged to.

The confusion spreads beyond Alabama. R. E. Davis of Dallas is making headway in organizing a Texas Klan. H.J. Jones of Jonesboro, Ga., has announced himself as Imperial Wizard of a new KKK and claims a membership of 42,000 in 17 states. Some would-be Klan leaders meet with little or no success. So far, J.B. Stoner, a long-time anti-Semitic agitator who last year launched the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is finding the going difficult. He now invites Catholics to join his faltering group. A.C. Hightower, Little Rock KKK leader, abandoned his post for fear of becoming "involved" as school desegregation tensions mounted. Probably the smallest unit of the hooded fraternity is the Aryan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, virtually a one-man enterprise run at Waco, Tex., by a retired semi-invalid, Horace Sherman Miller. Miller's unit compensates for lack of membership by mass pamphleteering. Inflammatory leaflets from Waco have caused concern in such widely separated places as Buenos Aires, Santiago and Vienna.

These are merely a few examples of the numerous Klan organizations and splinter groups in existence. Clearly, it is impossible to speculate with any accuracy on overall Klan strength. Estimates of membership range from 10,000 to as high as 100,000.

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee
are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
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165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. V, No. 7, July 1960

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

The National States Rights Party, political haven for an assortment of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro agitators, is moving headquarters from Jefferson, Ind., to Birmingham, Ala., in an effort to attract a larger following. An announcement in the June issue of the Party publication, The Thunderbolt, declared that before moving, the group had "made an extensive survey of every major city in America." NSRP concluded that the "local [Birmingham] populace want our movement" because, among other reasons, "it is made up of a tough industrial working class, determined that race-mixing will never take hold of the city."

According to NSRP, quarters for the supporters of retired Admiral John G. Crommelin are included in plans for the new Birmingham offices; Crommelin is a perennial candidate in Alabama, campaigning on an all-out anti-Semitic platform for a variety of local and national posts. The Thunderbolt promised that "great amounts of patriotic literature will flow from this office."

The National States Rights Party was formed in the spring of 1958 as a merger of several small pro-segregation groups with the United White Party. Its leadership includes: J.B. Stoner,

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a former Atlantan, whose present Klan-organizing activities follow many years as head of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party; Matt Koehl of Wisconsin, a mid-West hate propagandist; and Edward R. Fields, a Louisville chiropractor whose organizing talents have been linked to hate groups in the Kentucky area since his youth. Another NSRP leader, Mrs. Edna Cowan of Jeffersonville, Ind., was identified as one of the pickets distributing literature in front of the Louisville Courier-Journal in July 1958; the leaflets bore the imprint, "National Committee to Free America of Jewish Domination," a front-name for the activities of the native Nazi leader, George Lincoln Rockwell.

After the 1958 bombing of The Temple in Atlanta, several of the men indicted for the dynamiting were, according to testimony given at the trial of George M. Bright, affiliated with NSRP. After Bright's acquittal -- which came at the conclusion of his second trial -- Edna Cowan, then vice chairman of NSRP, dubbed the men indicted for the bombing "The Atlanta Five." In the April 1959 issue of The Thunderbolt, Mrs. Cowan concluded: "The Atlanta case was a triumph of concerted effort by NSRP, together with allied patriotic groups." Other defendants have not been brought to trial; in some cases, charges have been dropped.

ROCKWELL GIVES NEW YORKERS THE "SHOCK TREATMENT"

Following his plan to "shock the Jews" into giving him publicity, George Lincoln Rockwell, neo-Nazi leader from Arlington, Va., appeared in New York County Court House June 22 to oppose moves to deny him a permit to hold a Nazi rally in Union Square on July 4. His remarks produced a near-riot in the crowded courthouse.

Tensions had started mounting soon after Rockwell's request for a Park Department permit became public in May. The press and city officials were deluged with vehement objections from concentration-camp survivors and veterans' groups, among others. Some voices in the New York Jewish community urged that Rockwell be permitted to speak -- with the proviso that he be subject to prosecution for any breach of the peace incurred as the result of his remarks or actions.

Two court proceedings had been started during June to compel the city to deny Rockwell the permit -- one instituted by two state legislators, the other by a group apparently formed on an ad hoc basis. In both proceedings, the New York Civil Liberties Union appeared on behalf of Rockwell, on the grounds that denial of the permit would constitute an infraction of freedom of speech.

Appearing in New York's Supreme Court June 22 to oppose these actions, Rockwell tried, during an on-the-spot TV interview, to air his views -- which included the opinion that 80 per cent of the Jews are traitors. This statement inflamed the crowd of more than 200 demonstrators cordoned off in the Court House; many of them rushed Rockwell, but were quickly fended off by police. Under police protection, the Arlington "fuehrer" was quickly driven to LaGuardia Airport and boarded a plane headed back to Washington.

Later the same day, Mayor Robert F. Wagner banned Rockwell's appearance in New York City in strong words:

> Information supplied to me by qualified sources shows clearly that Mr. Rockwell's intent is to incite a riot by preaching, in a city where people of all races live peacefully together...

> a philosophy of race hatred and violence...We have in this city the largest and best police force of any municipality. It can quell any riot, but no police force in the world can stop a riot from starting...This is an invitation to riot and disorder from a half-penny Hitler. The invitation is declined. Mr. Rockwell will not speak here on the Fourth of July or any other time in terms of race hatred and race extermination...

Editorially, the New York press was divided on the handling of the episode. For example, The New York Times regretted that Rockwell had not been permitted to speak; the crux of the matter in their view was the danger to free speech. Representative of the opposite view was the New York Journal-American editorial which applauded the Mayor's decision. In this paper's opinion, "the overriding consideration was... whether the rally would provoke violence and endanger the safety of the city. We had a sample of this yesterday..."

In Washington, on June 26, Rockwell held a meeting at which he bragged to his audience that he had reached the ears of 20 million Americans as a result of the widely publicized New York disturbance.

In Brooklyn, on June 28, State Supreme Court Justice Louis L. Friedman signed a temporary injunction restraining Rockwell and his American Nazi Party from engaging in any Nazi political activities in New York State; a hearing on whether the injunction should be permanent is scheduled for August 22. The judge also accepted a disorderly conduct complaint against Rockwell, and signed a warrant for his arrest when and if he returns to New York.

Rockwell has appealed to the New York Civil Liberties Union for further moves to compel the granting of a permit,

but it is apparent that no legal action would enable him to hold his Manhattan hate rally before Labor Day, if then.

Rockwell's rally in Washington on July 3, held near the Smithsonian Institution, broke up in violent disorder. He and several of his followers, as well as some of those protesting his tirade, were arrested for disorderly conduct. This did not prevent Rockwell from holding a July 4 meeting at another location in the capital.

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

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Vol. V. No. 8, August 1960

ARAB
PROPAGANDA
IN THE UNITED STATES

The opening of a new Arab Information Center unit in the Southwest, at Dallas, Tex., represents a stepped-up effort to expand Arab propaganda facilities in the United States. This regional office has been in the planning stage for a long time; its establishment now suggests that increased funds for propaganda activities are anticipated. Operations are not expected to get into full swing until the latter part of 1960.

Heading the Arab Information Center's new unit will be Sami Hadawi, for many years an agent of the Palestine Arab Refugee Office in New York. Directed from Lebanon, this organization was conspicuous for its exploitation of the Arab refugee plight, attributed by the PARO to the "Israelis" and "Zionists." Hadawi himself was featured in the July 1957 issue of Gerald L. K. Smith's The Cross and the Flag; his autobiographical contribution was prefaced as follows:

> It was the pleasure of the editors of The Cross and the Flag to visit personally with Mr. Hadawi, whose story we reproduce herewith.

National headquarters of the Arab Information Center are in New York City; other branch offices are

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located in Washington, D.C., Chicago and San Francisco.

Past Trends

The prospect of expanded activities points up the need to review the overall Arab propaganda effort in the United States.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel, a cardinal point of Arab strategy has been to try to undermine the new nation by sustained attacks upon American Jews, whom the Arabs view as the principal mainstay of the new state. Thus, Arab propaganda constantly hammers at the charge that American Jews have a "dual loyalty." At the same time, the Arabs bid for American support by stressing three other themes: 1) the miseries of the Arab refugees which are attributed to Israel and "the Zionists"; 2) the need to return to the UN's original partition plan; and 3) the strategic importance of Middle East oil, a resource readily available to the West, the propaganda implies, as long as America backs the Arab League.

Most of the Arab materials published for U.S. consumption are not anti-Jewish; they are aimed chiefly at highlighting improvements in education, housing, public health and other aspects of life in the Arab countries -- progress which the propaganda often credits to Nasser's leadership. Yet a certain amount of anti-Jewish bias is apparent, particularly in the confusion of the terms "Zionist" and "Jew," and the repeated charges of "American Zionist influence in Washington."

As might be expected, the recent world-wide swastika furor became grist for the Arab propaganda mill. Dr. Fayez al Sayegh, long a spokesman for the Arab Information Center,

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interpreted the swastika-daubings in a series of articles in The Caravan, an English-language Arab weekly published in Brooklyn, N.Y. According to this author, the spread of the daubings resulted because the Cologne rabbi refused to have the first painted swastika removed immediately from his synagogue. This decision was made, wrote Sayegh, "with forethought and deliberation, and with fore-knowledge of the consequences," upon the advice of "Jews (certainly Zionist Jews) from outside Germany." The Zionists, Sayegh concluded, emerged as the "supreme beneficiaries" of these incidents.

Middle East Publications

Future trends may be indicated by some of the recent publications arriving from Middle East sources.

The April issue of The Scribe, an English-language monthly published in Cairo by the Middle East Research Center, carried a portion of Jack B. Tenney's pamphlet, Zion's Fifth Column. Tenney is a former California state legislator and more recently a collaborator of Gerald L.K. Smith. In May, in an article discussing the picketing of the S.S. "Cleopatra" in New York, the same publication quoted Mohammed el Shoreiky, Jordanian ambassador to Cairo, as follows: "There may be clouds in the Arab atmosphere, but this does not prevent the Arabs from standing united against all Zionist and imperialist conspiracies."

The Egyptian Economic and Political Review, another English-language publication issued in Cairo, is usually sober and judicious in tone. Below, however, is part of its "analysis" of the New York dockworkers' strike against the S.S. "Cleopatra" in its April-May issue:

> ...New York, with its huge, over-emotional, insecure Jewish population, uprooted from the various parts of Europe, a people in an alien city, pathetically trying to salvage memories of a discarded homeland, in refugee populated neighborhoods, reproducing as much as possible the way of life and customs of their European background....In New York /the Jews/ representatives occupy every function in the society. He can be found in the slum, in the harbor, and in the television studio, in the police force, and in the underworld, in the offices and in the street....
>
> It is the reputation of America that is at stake here. A country whose foreign policy and whose vital interests can so easily be upset and flaunted with impunity by the smallest of pressure groups within its territory can hardly make a reliable friend, and will lack the reputation necessary to the conduct of normal relations with the outside world.

Students in the United States

The estimated 2,000 Arab students in American colleges and universities play an important role in spreading the Arab League line. The Organization of Arab Students, a group with headquarters in New York, publishes a newsletter, schedules appearances for Arab student spokesmen at local and regional meetings, and holds an annual national convention. While mainly engaged in interpreting Arab cultural activities to non-Arab collegians, the O.A.S. Newsletter, in a recent issue, departed from this objective to feature a photograph of Arab students picketing Ben-Gurion during his United States visit. One of the placards read, "America, Beware of the Zionist Bear."

ROCKWELL, COMMITTED FOR OBSERVATION, IS FOUND SANE

Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell was arrested on July 24, along with 16 followers, when a disturbance flared at an outdoor meeting in Washington, D.C. During his July 27 appearance in

court, the would-be fuehrer was ordered committed to the District of Columbia General Hospital for mental observation. On August 4, on the basis of a psychiatric report, the court declared Rockwell sane and mentally competent to stand trial later in the month on charges of disturbing the peace.

Since early April, when he launched his series of pro-Nazi Sunday meetings, Rockwell has found the nation's capital a thorny area for winning friends and influencing people. Early in July, he was forbidden use of the popular Mall and had to move his meetings to a less desirable spot. In addition to his forthcoming trial on charges arising out of the July 23 disturbances, Rockwell is also awaiting trial for his part in the fracas which ended a July 3 demonstration.

On August 7, Rockwell staged another Nazi rally. Exploiting his hospital release as "vindication," he drew applause and cheers from some 40 followers and sympathizers in the audience of about 125 persons. This meeting differed from earlier rallies in that none of Rockwell's group wore uniforms, and no disorders took place. On the platform, Rockwell hardly deviated from his standard tirade, except to announce his intention to move on to the South in the near future.

For Your Information

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165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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NSRP HOLDS POST-ELECTION CONVENTION

Encouraged by the notoriety gained in several Southern states during the Presidential election, the National States Rights Party held a convention Nov. 26-27 in Chattanooga, Tenn. The meeting room, appropriately located in a hall used by local Klansmen, was decorated with the thunderbolt symbol. About 50 persons attended. The party claimed representation from ten states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Business of the opening day included election of officers and an open evening meeting. The second day was devoted to "working and planning sessions." Presiding at all meetings was Ed Fields, Alabama publisher of the party bulletin, The Thunderbolt. In an address to the convention, Fields stressed that NSRP is essentially "racist" and "anti-Jew," urging members not to get sidetracked on tangential issues.

Keynoter J. B. Stoner, a party leader from Georgia, led off with a vitriolic attack on the F.B.I. and its chief, J. Edgar Hoover. Featured speaker George Michael Bright, twice tried on

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charges arising out of the 1958 bombing of The Temple in Atlanta, Ga., exhorted his audience to "get behind NSRP and make it work." Bright, an NSRP celebrity since the inception of the bombing case and a sparkplug of the party's Atlanta unit, was acquitted after his second trial, the first having ended in a hung jury.

The slate of officers for the coming year follows: National Chairman: Ned Dupes of Knoxville, Tenn. When NSRP was first formed in 1958, Dupes was elected secretary of the party. National Vice Chairman: Ann Bishop, of Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Bishop worked her way into the limelight by her energetic efforts, during the summer and fall, to circulate NSRP nominating petitions in Arkansas. National Organizer: Roy Frankhouser of Reading, Pa. The delegate from Pennsylvania is an ardent supporter of American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell. Information Officer and Editor of the Thunderbolt: Ed Fields of Birmingham, Ala. A young chiropractor originally from Louisville, Ky., Fields has been linked since 1949 with a number of hate groups, most consistently with the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Counsel: J. B. Stoner of Atlanta, Ga. In addition to his NSRP activities, Stoner heads the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; he formerly headed the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party and the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Security Officer: Matt Koehl of Milwaukee, Wisc. Koehl has conducted neo-Nazi propaganda activities in the Wisconsin area for many years.

RECENT KLAN LITERATURE

KKK newspapers and handbills are devoting considerable space to whipping up anti-Jewish hostility.

A lengthy, vitriolic expose of "Communist Jews" appears on page one of the October 28 issue of The Rebel, a paper

providing generous news of Klan activities. Published in College Park, Ga., The Rebel claims 50,000 readers in seven states.

A red, white and blue broadside, issued by the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan, a group with headquarters in Orlando, declares:

> The time has come to awaken and reorganize the Invisible Empire as a secret fighting force... and we must list and as time goes on maybe kill those Communist collaborators who would sell us into Slavery...

The November Klan Bulletin, publication of J. B. Stoner's Christian Knights of the KKK, devotes an entire issue to anti-Semitic canards. A central theme is that "the Jews are plotting to turn our public schools into cesspools of integration and dens of Jewish atheism."

JOHN PALL, ROCKWELL AIDE, ORDERED DEPORTED

On December 6, Hungarian-born John Pall, a naturalized Canadian citizen, was ordered deported for "failing to maintain his status as a visitor." U.S. Immigration authorities investigated Pall's citizenship status after he was arrested, together with American Nazi Party Leader George Lincoln Rockwell and four others, on the charge of disorderly conduct for carrying anti-Jewish placards in front of Democratic National Headquarters in Washington, D. C. on October 12. Pall had been living at Rockwell's house in nearby Arlington, Va.

The November issue of Rockwell's National Socialist Bulletin announces the official appointment of Pall as "International Secretary of WUFENS and the American Nazi Party." WUFENS, an abbreviation of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists,

was the original organization name Rockwell adopted.

COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF ELECTION

Bigoted reactions to the election of John F. Kennedy began to appear in November. According to Conde McGinley, in the Nov. 15 Common Sense, the President-Elect was advised by "clever, Marxist-minded counselors." The Georgia Tribune, published by Klan apologist "Parson Jack" Johnston, deplored the election result in a Nov. 17 article headlined, AMERICA HAS FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESIDENT AFTER MORE THAN 400 YEARS. Neo-Nazi propagandist James Madole, in his November National Renaissance Bulletin, sounded a warning: "The future of America during the next four years depends on whether or not young John Kennedy can stand up to the sinister forces which placed him in the White House, namely: the politically-minded hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church and Zionist Jewry."

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
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165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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REVIEW OF 1960

The year was marked by a number of widely reported outbreaks of anti-Semitic agitation, threats and even violence.

-- As the new year began, the world-wide "swastika furor" set off in Germany reached New York City and flashed across the country.

-- By mid-year, would-be fuehrer George Lincoln Rockwell succeeded in arousing tempers and winning coverage of his American Nazi Party activities in newspapers and magazines, on radio and TV. Other hatemongers exploited the capture of Adolf Eichmann and public interest in the Nazi war criminal's impending trial.

-- The fall election campaign witnessed energetic attempts to use politics as a vehicle for racial and religious bigotry.

Even though these were the developments that made headlines in 1960, the mainstays of organized anti-Semitism in the United States were still the indefatigable propagandists, who concentrated on producing an undiminished flow of vitriolic literature exploiting domestic or international tensions. Chief among the producers of pamphlets, periodicals, flyers and leaflets were: Conde McGinley of

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of Union, N.J. (Common Sense); Californians Gerald L. K. Smith (The Cross and the Flag) and Frank L. Britton (The American Nationalist); and New York industrialist Russell Maguire (The American Mercury). Other active hate publicists included oldtimer Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago; neo-Nazi James H. Madole of New York City's Yorkville neighborhood and National States Rights Party editor Ed Fields of Birmingham, Ala.

WORLDWIDE SWASTIKA FUROR

On Christmas Eve, 1959, the desecration of the Cologne synagogue in West Germany touched off a wave of Nazi-style vandalism and outrages against synagogues, churches, schools, homes, stores, public buildings and monuments. An estimated 2,500 incidents took place in more than a score of countries. The United States, West Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Italy and France were among the hardest hit. The number of outrages tapered off after the peak months of January and February, but incidents did continue to occur throughout the year.

Youthful Imitators

In the United States, the January 3 smearing of New York City's Temple Emanu-El triggered a series of some 800 desecrations all over the country. It is still a question whether the initial outrage was instigated by adults. Investigation of later episodes, however, established that most U.S. swastika daubings were the work of teen-agers -- some as young as 10, some in the mid-20's, a few older. The median age was between 15 and 16. For the most part, the perpetrators appeared to be

emotionally unstable -- rejected youths seeking attention and identity through imitative acts of nazism and anti-Semitism.

Bombings and Nazi Youth Clubs

At the height of the swastika furor, two synagogue bombings occurred, one in Kansas City, Mo., on January 28, the other in Springfield, Mass., on January 31. In Kansas City, police had uncovered two Nazi clubs operating in high schools: the Reich Nordic Youth Club and the National Socialist Workers Party. Although no connection was established between these groups and the bombings, two club members did admit to having defaced the temple. In Springfield, the bombing culprits were three boys aged 15 and 16.

In March, a 17-year-old threw a firebomb at Temple Beth El in Gadsden, Ala., and then shot two congregants who came out of the building to investigate. In August, released on bail and awaiting action by the grand jury, the youth drove his stepfather's car into a tree, dying almost instantly in the presence of a high-school band rehearsing nearby.

Jerry Earl Hunt 3-25-60 Killed in August 30 1960

As police investigated swastika incidents, more Nazi-style youth groups were uncovered: the Naz-Comms in Levittown, N. Y.; the National Socialist German Sympathizers Party in Detroit; the SS Elite Club in Yonkers.

ROCKWELL AND HIS AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

George Lincoln Rockwell achieved notoriety by following a systematic plan to "aggravate the Jews so bad" they would have to give him publicity. With his small band of followers

newly renamed the American Nazi Party, Rockwell at the start of the year was issuing handbills and pamphlets from his Arlington, Va., headquarters and brazenly beginning to flaunt swastikas and other Nazi trappings. By January, his storm-troopers were on Washington street corners handing out literature which promised, among other things, "the gas chamber" for "Jew traitors." The Navy revoked Rockwell's reserve commission in February "because of his civilian activities." A street melee between an American Nazi Party aide and an outraged passerby resulted in the first of Rockwell's many entanglements with law-enforcement authorities during the year. Though no prosecution was instituted, the fracas was reported in the press. It was from this vantage point that Rockwell announced plans for a Nazi rally to be held in April on the Mall near the Washington Monument.

Outdoor Demonstrations

From April to October, the American Nazi Party staged a series of regular weekend rallies. Attired in Nazi garb and attended by a phalanx of uniformed storm-troopers in rigid formation, the would-be fuehrer ranted racist ideas and proclaimed devotion to Hitler. Some meetings erupted into violence between Rockwell stormtroopers and audience hecklers; on several occasions, arrests were made.

Rockwell's peak of notoriety came in May and June, when he applied for a permit to use New York City's Union Square for a Fourth of July rally. On June 22, during his appearance at New York's Supreme Court House, an irate crowd of 200 rushed him in

reaction to his remark, in an on-the-spot TV interview, that 80 per cent of Jews are traitors. He was taken to the airport under police protection. Later that same day, Rockwell was denied the Union Square permit, Mayor Robert F. Wagner publicly announcing his refusal of "an invitation to riot and disorder from a half-penny Hitler."

On July 3, at a rally in Washington, D.C., the American Nazi Party leader and seven of his troopers were arrested for disorderly conduct. On July 23, Rockwell was again arrested with 13 followers after another riot occurred. A Washington court ordered him committed for mental observation to determine his competence to stand trial. Released as sane on August 4, he was later fined $100 on each of two counts of disorderly conduct arising out of the two episodes.

A Motley Crew

During the last half of the year, several Rockwell lieutenants also made news. In July the Marine Corps discharged Pfc. John C. Patsalas after an investigation established that he was an active member of the American Nazi Party.* In August, the U.S. Attorney General requested Roger C. Foss, another Rockwell storm-trooper, to register as a foreign agent. Foss had admitted taking sums aggregating $500 from Valentin M. Ivanov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who had requested that Foss get U. S. Government employment. In December, U. S. Immigration

*The discharge was not in the "dishonorable" category.

authorities ordered Hungarian-born Janos Pall, a naturalized Canadian, deported for "failing to maintain his status as a visitor." Pall, Rockwell and four other ANP members had been arrested for disorderly conduct October 12 in connection with their picketing of Democratic National Headquarters.

In the fall, while vigorously continuing his exploitation of the Nazi line, Rockwell began experimenting with "non-Nazi" appeals in order to attract bigots who might have been "scared away" by his blatant Nazism.

BIGOTRY IN THE CAMPAIGN

With a profusion of anti-Catholic material circulating the nation during the 1960 Presidential campaign, some bigot propagandists tried to inject anti-Jewish hatreds in their attacks against canddidates of both major parties. Conde McGinley's Common Sense illustrates this approach. In one issue, the headline read, KENNEDY'S MARXIST RECORD; a later edition was headed, NIXON IGNORES VITAL ISSUES. WHAT IS THE MYSTERIOUS FORCE RESPONSIBLE?

BIGOTS IN THE SOUTH

The South, deeply troubled by desegregation tensions, continued to prove the most fertile field for bigoted activity by extremist politicians, rabid pro-segregationists and peddlers of vicious anti-Semitic propaganda.

Political Action

In May, an openly anti-Jewish candidate for nomination as U. S. Senator ran in the Alabama primary, polling close to 13 per cent of the state tally.

Retired Admiral John G. Crommelin, perennial candidate, campaigned actively, touring the state. In a dozen TV appearances and many stump speeches, he charged the existence of a "hidden force" or Communist-Jewish conspiracy to mongrelize and control the nation.

The National States Rights Party, an amalgam of Northern and Southern racists, launched a drive to place their party on a number of state electoral ballots. Circulating nominating petitions and copies of the bigoted party newspaper, The Thunderbolt, they secured enough signatures to win spots on the ballots of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida and Tennessee. At a March convention in Miamisburg, near Dayton, Ohio, NSRP "drafted" Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus and Admiral Crommelin as Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Governor Faubus, never anti-Semitic, issued a statement that he had not authorized the nomination and was running only for reelection as governor of Arkansas; he later officially requested that his name be removed from the Florida ballot, thereby invalidating it in that state. NSRP's best showing was in Arkansas, where the ticket polled about 7 per cent of the votes. Some observers believed many segregationists, attracted by the NSRP's use of the Governor's name, were unaware of the character of NSRP or the Governor's attitude toward it. In Tennessee the party polled slightly more than 1% of the vote and much less than that in Delaware and Alabama.

Ku Klux Klan

Though beset with schisms, the Klan continued active, staging rallies and cross-burnings throughout the year, and circulating racist literature and propaganda, including anti-Semitic screeds.

In January, Alabama's Grand Dragon Robert M. Shelton was deposed; he started immediately to form his own Klan. In February, H. J. Jones of Jonesboro, Ga., designated himself Imperial Wizard of a Klan group claiming to consolidate Klansmen of 17 states. In July, the first all-ladies Klan, Women of the KKK, Inc., was chartered in Fulton County, Ga. After the death of Imperial Wizard Eldon L. Edwards in August, Robert L. Davidson of Macon, Ga., succeeded to the post, promising a drive to enlist teen-agers into Junior Klans.

On March 28, more than 100 crosses were burned in an apparently coordinated "show of strength" by Klansmen in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. In September, a rally of allegedly consolidated Klans was held at Stone Mountain, Ga. Two days later, NSRP leader J. B. Stoner staged a large rally of his robed group, the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, at Danville, Va. Klan signs continued to be displayed on highways in Alabama.

White Citizens Councils

Self-styled "Citizens Councils" remained an active force in Southern communities during the year. While some units were Klan-like in nature, many others, avoiding religious bigotry, drew an entirely respectable membership of segregationists. Anti-Semitic elements in the movement continued to promote and distribute hate-literature originating from many parts of the country.

Seaboard White Citizens Council leader John Kasper was released from jail in Tennessee after completing a six-month sentence for inciting to riot in connection with the 1957 Nashville school desegregation disorders.

ARAB PROPAGANDA FRONT

Official Arab propagandists in the United States generally confined their attacks to charges of "dual loyalty" against American Jews. This slur was employed -- with varying degrees of subtlety -- by pamphleteers, lecturers and Arab students. In July, the Arab Information Office expanded its propaganda network by adding a branch in Dallas, Tex., headed by Sami Hadawi, former official of the Palestine Arab Refugee Office in New York. An autobiographical article by Sami Hadawi had previously been featured by Gerald L. K. Smith in his hatemongering paper, The Cross and the Flag (July, 1957). Smith and other native agitators continued to project pro-Arab views by laying the blame for tensions in the Middle East on "Jews, Zionists and Communists."

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. VI, No. 2, February 1961

ROCKWELL SCORES IN HIS CAMPAIGN TO STIR UP TROUBLE

A victorious round in the courts and a well-functioning campaign to stay on the front pages are boosting the trouble-making potential of George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party.

The New York Apellate Court, by a 4-1 decision, reversed a previous ruling of the New York State Supreme Court (see FYI, No. V, No. 9, September 1960) and held that New York City improperly denied Rockwell a permit to stage a Fourth of July rally because of "contemplated" incitement to violence. The Court refused to sanction prior restraint -- the denial of free speech before any violation of law has taken place. The majority opinion stated that the risk taken in permitting free speech is "the price paid for liberty" and "for not having the policeman or commissioner as censor." The New York Civil Liberties Union stated that it will continue to defend Rockwell's constitutional right to free speech, stressing that his "hateful" or "racist" views are not the issue.

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Mayor Wagner acted immediately to seek an appeal from the New York Court of Appeals. Rockwell, for his part, applied with equal promptness for permission to hold a rally in Union Square May 1, announcing his intention to bring with him 50 or 60 uniformed "storm troopers." His telegram to Park Commissioner Newbold Morris indicated he would be "scrupulously careful" not to say anything "that could be termed insulting." His speech, he added, would discuss "the race issue and anti-communism" and "the overwhelming Jewish participation in communism."

Since mid-December, Rockwell has been engaged in a new campaign, revolving around pre-announced picketing demonstrations keyed to openings of the motion picture Exodus in leading cities. To date, this scheme has resulted in large-scale riots and other disturbances in Boston and Philadelphia, and minor incidents in Chicago, Minneapolis and Detroit. Rockwell's tactic has gained him a publicity bonanza.

When Exodus opened in New York City December 15, a small group of pickets staged a quiet demonstration, bearing signs identifying themselves only as anti-Communist, not pro-Nazi. This demonstration was under the aegis of Fighting American Nationalists, a small group in close contact with Rockwell. In Chicago however, when four F.A.N. picketers arrived at the December 30 premiere, they were driven off by an angry crowd of 200. A minor scuffle took place in Minneapolis, on January 26, as two demonstrators marched with

anti-Israel signs, claiming membership in the National Society for the Preservation of the White Race.

Well in advance of the January 15 Boston opening, Rockwell notified city authorities that he and his Nazi henchmen would be there. Surveying the gathering mob of several thousand from a nearby vantage point, Rockwell was able to choose the proper moment to emerge in full Nazi regalia, flanked by three cohorts. Immediately rushed by the outraged spectators, Rockwell was taken into "protective custody" by the police, spirited away through an alley and the basement of the theatre, and driven to the airport, to fly back to Washington. A truckload of Rockwell Nazis were dissuaded by police from continuing to the scene of the disturbance. Voluntarily accepting police protection, like their fuehrer before them, they turned back under escort as far as the Connecticut line.

The pattern was repeated when Rockwell told the Philadelphia Police Commissioner he intended to demonstrate on February 1. As protests mounted, police persuaded him to stay out of the city, for reasons of personal security. The evening of the premiere, a large crowd of anti-Nazi demonstrators, most of them students, were on hand. Even though Rockwell kept his promise not to show up, his lieutenant, Ralph P. Forbes, arrived in full storm-troop regalia with two other neo-Nazis. Confusion and near-violence erupted. Forbes and his two supporters were removed from the area swiftly; they are now under charges of incitement to riot, disorderly conduct and breach of the peace. In addition, some 65 anti-Nazi

demonstrators were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Another group, almost as large, was detained and later released. That same evening, the police persuaded a group of Pennsylvanian Rockwell sympathizers not to enter Philadelphia, and a truckload of Rockwellites, stopped at Camden Bridge, turned back to New Jersey.

As Rockwell continues to keep his name and ideas on the front page by stirring up public outrage and counterdemonstrations, it is important to recall that he is doing just what he promised more than a year ago: "to aggravate them (the Jews) so bad. . . but so arrogantly that they will have to notice us."

KLANSMEN EMERGE IN ATLANTA

During the early hours of Saturday, January 28, some 200 Klansmen, including women and children, strolled the sidewalks of downtown Atlanta. Later the city's Tower Theatre was the scene of a large Ku Klux Klan rally. Masked Klan members attending the gathering heard three speakers: the Reverend E. E. George, the Reverend Royce Bagley and James Venable, an attorney. Four masked Klansmen appeared in black robes, an innovation in KKK regalia. Georgia law forbids the wearing of masks on private property without written permission from the owner.

BOUQUETS AND BRICKBATS FOR THE THUNDERBOLT

From Coventry, England, last month came a glowing accolade for The Thunderbolt, organ of the Birmingham Ala.

extremist National States Rights Party, whose headquarters are at Birmingham, Alabama. The British National Party, in its bulletin, The Northern European, heralded NSRP as an associate in its "circle of friendship and cooperation, the Northern European Ring." British admirers of The Thunderbolt boasted that the publication "has increased its circulation in some two years from 52 to 10,000, going to every state and to 13 foreign countries."

In Arkansas, distribution of the January Thunderbolt stirred up a flurry of protest in the state capital. Copies were placed on the desks of state legislators January 24. Mrs. E. L. Bishop of Little Rock, national vice chairman of NSRP, later said that members of the Senate and House had given her permission to distribute the newspaper in this fashion. The issue, headlined REDS MOVE INTO THE WHITE HOUSE, was rejected by the lawmakers in no uncertain terms. In the House, Representative Talbot Field, Jr. called for a resolution which was unanimously adopted, banning the circulation of literature in the House without authority of the Clerk. Senators Ellis M. Fagan of Little Rock and John D. Eldridge of Augusta echoed the criticism in the Senate, calling for enforcement of an existing Senate rule on literature distribution.

SYNAGOGUES DAMAGED BY VANDALS

During January, 1961 -- just one year after the peak of the worldwide "swastika furor" -- three outrages against Jewish houses of worship occurred in major cities on three continents.

In Chicago, on January 10, a bomb exploded at Anshe Emet Synagogue, the city's largest Conservative congregation, tearing a hole in the ground, destroying two doors, cracking walls. The blast shattered more than 100 windows in the vicinity. Total damage was estimated at more than $2,000. Despite intensive police efforts, the perpetrators have not yet been identified.

In London, on January 13, officers of the Brixton Synagogue arrived for Sabbath Eve services to find a chaotic scene of looting and desecration. Ritual silver valued at more than $2,200 had been stolen. Curtains were dragged down, furniture and fixtures smashed.

In Johannesburg, dynamite blasted the principal synagogue of the South African metropolis on January 15, shattering glass and wrecking an office.

NEW LITERATURE

Currently in circulation is a diatribe against Israel by Gerald L. K. Smith: The Crime of the Century. A vicious attack on American Jewry, the pamphlet is larded copiously with "deadly documentation" from the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, a proven forgery . . . . Farmer's Voice, a mimeographed monthly newspaper issued in Wooster, Ohio defines "racial or ethnic democracy": "Here the Jews and Negroes work together to obtain the right for Negroes to marry whites, but not Jews." . . . . The Rabbi Rabinovich canard, a

modern version of the infamous Protocols introduced some years ago by Conde McGinley, is revived in a four-page "treatise" being distributed from Phoenix, Ariz., by the Christian Vegetarian Crusade.

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee
are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
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165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Vol. VI, No. 3, March 1961

AMERICAN MERCURY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Ownership of the American Mercury, for eight years published by New York industrialist Russell Maguire, changed hands at the close of 1960. This latest turn in the 37-year-old magazine's checkered career places it under the aegis of Defenders of the Christian Faith, Inc., an ultra-fundamentalist missionary and propaganda organization founded by the late Gerald Winrod of Wichita, Kans., whose outspoken anti-Semitism in the 30's earned him the soubriquet of "Jayhawk Nazi." Since Winrod's death, however, DCF's publication, The Defender, has improved its tone in this regard.

The change was announced in the monthly's first issue (January 1961) under the new management. A statement by Maguire, "Mercury Moves Forward," stresses that "our dedicated efforts have been opposed at every turn." On the opposite page, publisher Gwynne Davidson, head of Defenders of the Christian Faith, assures Mercury readers that "the same policies remain in force." It is still too early to judge whether Maguire's editorial formula -- intermingling highly bigoted material with general articles -- will continue. But the January issue does offer some significant clues.

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The maiden effort of the new publisher soft-pedals the vitriol of previous issues. Apparently an effort was made to present a more respectable journal of ultra-conservatism. The letters-to-the-editor section does not contain names of known anti-Semites. A regular quotations feature, "This Is What They Said," is considerably watered down, although one quote is attributed to Candour Magazine, a leading publication of England's neo-fascists. Yet the issue does feature Elizabeth Dilling as a contributor. In an article attacking the United Nations, she confines herself to the subject of international trade, avoiding her characteristic flow of scurrility against the Jews and their religion. None of the crudely racist arguments and language typical of Mrs. Dilling's monthly Bulletin, published from Chicago for almost a generation, are visible in her American Mercury article.

N.Y.

RETURN OF THE NATIVIST

After years of inactivity, Allen A. Zoll, a leading figure in bigoted attacks against the public schools in the late 1940's and early 1950's, has re-emerged as chairman of a new, right-wing organization, the Federation of Conservatives. Zoll's Federation, headquartered in Washington, D. C., is one of several ultra-conservative groups now being formed to combat modern social and economic policies. These groups view with alarm the liberal trends in both major political parties, the Administration and the nation in general.

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Although the announced objectives of the Federation of Conservatives include no racially or religiously biased statements, the fact that the new group is housed at Zoll's address

warrants mention of some highlights in his career.

In pre-Pearl Harbor days, Zoll was the leader and organizer of American Patriots, Inc., listed by U.S. Attorney General Clark in 1947 as "Fascist." In 1938, Zoll was chairman of the first New York mass meeting of the Christian Front. He also led a "Christian Front picket line" at New York's radio station WMCA in support of Father Coughlin. Zoll's most far-reaching efforts, however, began after World War II. In July 1948, his National Council for American Education was launched, ostensibly as a legitimate voice in a heated controversy over modern education. Once Zoll's early connections were revealed, some honest critics of the schools dissociated themselves from the group.

ANOTHER KLAN SPLIT IN GEORGIA

The Imperial Wizard and Grand Dragon of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the KKK, Inc., resigned in February after a top-echelon split within the Georgia group, headed by Eldon L. Edwards until his death last August. Robert Lee (Wild Bill) Davidson of Macon, Ga. and Calvin Craig of Atlanta, Ga. will henceforth be Imperial Wizard and Grand Dragon of their newly formed group, The Klans, Knights of the KKK of America, Inc., which has applied for a new charter. The faction now in control of the Edwards Klan meanwhile moved to elect an Imperial Wizard to succeed Davidson, so it can challenge the new Klan's authority in the area.

SWASTIKA OUTBREAK NEAR BOSTON

During February, swastikas and defamatory slogans were smeared on doorways of Jewish and Negro homes and businesses

in Newburyport, Mass. The spate of vandalism followed an unsuccessful attempt by American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell to picket Boston showings of the motion picture, Exodus, and subsequent announcement of a state investigation into the activities of the ANP. MASS DC VA.

IN BRIEF

The March issue of J.B. Stoner's Klan Bulletin, organ of his Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, concludes a four-page assault on minority groups: "America is a Christian nation. It is the Jew who is the subversive traitor in our midst." . . . . A recent issue of the Montgomery Home News, Alabama weekly, reprints a tract issued by the Christian Patriots Crusade, located in Hinsdale, Ill., which demands that "the mask of Jewish SHAM DECENCY must be removed." . . . . From Tahlequah, Okla., Sylwood O'Toole's Journal, a mimeographed "personal journal of comment," plugs a variety of bigoted materials, among them The Thunderbolt, vicious publication of the National States Rights Party. "The O'Toolegram" (February 1961) also recommends James Warner's National States Rights Bookstore in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Warner, a former lieutenant of American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, is now engaged in "exposing" his old "fuehrer." . . . . James A. Madole, leader of the National Renaissance Party, neo-Nazi organization in New York City, is now espousing Fidel Castro. An invitation to his Cuban-American Friendship Rally on March 11 explains: "The sinister campaign of hatred and vilification directed against the governments of President Gamal Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba by America's Zionist-dominated press, radio and TV is turning the peoples of the Middle East and Latin America into

bitter foes of the United States. We urge our Cuban and Arab friends to join with members of the National Renaissance Party in a mass unity rally to oppose this Zionist-sponsored campaign of hate!" . . . .

Einar Aberg, 70-year-old Swedish anti-Semite, was sentenced in February to three months in prison for having distributed racist literature abroad.

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Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
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Vol. V, No. 9, September 1961

RACIST EFFORTS TO MAKE TROUBLE IN ATLANTA FIZZLE

Troublemakers in Atlanta during the late August integration of that city's public schools failed in their efforts to stir up conflict. Police precautions prevented any riots or similar disturbances from marring the orderly desegregation of four public schools on August 30 and 31. Groundwork for the peaceful changeover had been laid well in advance by municipal authorities, led by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups.

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Police made short shrift of two attempts to inflame segregationist sentiment. When four high-school youths, ~~17 to~~ 19, tried to picket the integrating schools, they were arrested and charged, under a local ordinance, with disturbing pupils during school sessions. One of the four, George S. O'Bear of nearby Avondale, had in his car a loaded pistol, a stapling gun and quantities of racist propaganda, including The Thunderbolt, anti-Semitic publication of the National States Rights Party.

An American Nazi Party lieutenant, William Gene Cody, of Arlington, Va., appeared on the scene in place of ANP fuehrer George Lincoln Rockwell, who failed to make good an early promise to come to Atlanta. On Cody's arrival in uniform at a desegregating school, he was placed under arrest. The storm trooper sported a T-shirt

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emblazoned with the slogan, "Whites Have Rights Too." Striding off the line-up platform, he raised his hand in the Nazi salute, shouting "Sieg Heil!" When Cody repeated this performance before the judge, the reply was brief. "Thirty days," the judge said.

The following Monday, Labor Day, a Ku Klux Klan meeting was held in privately-owned Almond Park, with Grand Dragon Calvin Craig presiding. Although held in the wake of Atlanta's school integration, the rally attracted an audience considered merely "average" for a Klan function -- 250 Klansmen and spectators. Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, who came to observe the proceedings, drew jeers from the crowd. A noisy protest was mounted against the arrest of Roy E. Frankhauser, Jr., an American Nazi Party supporter who had been charged with assaulting Atlanta Police Captain R. E. Little.

MADOLE KEEPS PLUGGING HIS BIGOTED DOCTRINE

Regular monthly meetings of the National Renaissance Party were announced by James H. Madole at an August meeting in New York's Yorkville neighborhood. The neo-Nazi leader outlined plans to rejuvenate his organization before a meager audience assembled in a local hall. Wooing a Southern readership for his monthly publication, the National Renaissance Bulletin, Madole, in his latest issue, attacks national Jewish organizations for using "their vast propaganda facilities to promote the breaking down of all racial barriers between the productive White race which brought the benefits of European civilization to the New World and the non-productive Negro and Puerto Rican minorities."

THUNDERBOLT APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Money problems apparently plague even the most widely distributed of the new hate sheets, The Thunderbolt, Alabama-published newspaper of the National States Rights Party. Despite a regular circulation of 10,000, editor Edward C. Fields sent a letter to NSRP members and supporters, asking for contributions to "a sustaining fund." Almost half the money used for publication during the first six months of 1961 came from this source, Fields wrote. "Because of the 'Sustaining Fund,'" he asserted, "our position is strong. Without it, we would cease to exist."

An advertisement for The Thunderbolt appeared recently in The Northern World, a London quarterly devoted to the idea that Nordics are the only "pure" race.

IN BRIEF

Twenty-year-old Harry J. Connors, Jr. of Hampton, Va., arrested August 7 in Newport News for possessing a German-made sub-machine gun, told police he is an "admirer" of George Lincoln Rockwell and a follower of the American Nazi Party. . . . Frank L. Britton, bigoted publisher of the defunct American Nationalist, was convicted in August in San Francisco of "attempted bribery"; unable to raise bail, he is in prison awaiting sentence. A mail campaign has been launched to collect enough money for a new trial. . . . FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy were hanged in effigy at a National States Rights Party rally held September 5 in Anniston, Ala.; an audience of 200 was on hand to hear the featured speaker, J. B. Stoner, head of an anti-Jewish Klan Group. . . . Dr. John O. Beaty, former professor

at Southern Methodist University and author of the anti-Semitic Iron Curtain Over America, died September 9 at the age of 70 in Virginia. . . . Merwin K. Hart's Economic Council Letter repeats in the August 15 issue its charge that the United States is run by "the American Foundations, the Zionists and the Communists.". . . . Currently in circulation is The Cause of Anti-Semitism in the United States, by Irwin L. Potter. The pamphlet concludes: ".... The rising tide of anti-Semitism and the present world unrest is due to the Jewish World Government that rules. . . . What are you going to do about it?". . . . A single mimeographed sheet, "The Brain-Washed," by H. J. Sherwood, "counsellor" to the White Horse Crusade of Los Angeles, Calif., attacks as "false Jews" those "who try to bolster their deceit by another delusion — 'anti-Semitism' — upon any person or group who exposes their evil works and doings upon all peoples."

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ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACKS ON THE RISE IN ARGENTINA

In August, a gang of about 20 youths attacked a Jewish farm-training camp in Mercedes, near Buenos Aires, Argentina. Overrunning the youth settlement in a night raid, the Nazi-like hoodlums, who claimed to be members of a secret organization, Tacuara, beat many of the youngsters with sticks, and caused thousands of dollars of damage.

Throughout 1961, anti-Semitic activity has been mounting in Argentina. Outrages committed by student Fascist elements have added to the tensions of a nation undergoing economic, political and social reorganization since the end of the long Peron dictatorship. The acts of terror and violence committed by today's hoodlum gangs are comparable to the outbursts of the Nazi-like Alianza groups active during Peron's regime.

Shortly after a hate literature drive in Buenos Aires, a rash of swastikas and similar vandalisms broke out. There were attacks on synagogues and Jewish centers. Vandals tried to set fire to a synagogue and the ORT school in Buenos Aires. Another synagogue was bombed. A Jewish wedding ceremony and a school bus carrying Jewish children were targets of crude anti-Semitic assaults. During Rosh Hashanah, two young boys

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CH 237047

near a synagogue were set upon by hoodlums. Scrawls and daubings on streets and buildings urged "Death to the Jews" and "Jews to the Crematory and Gas Chambers."

A number of these episodes are attributable to the Tacuara movement, the most highly organized activist group in Argentina. A secret Fascist high-school society, Tacuara espouses a corporate state along the lines of Franco Spain, and favors the dominance of the Church. It claims considerable backing from Argentina's clerical and military elements. The Nationalist Restoration Guard is a "post-graduate group" composed of former Tacuara members. Both Tacuara and the Nationalist Restoration Guard have their roots in the UNES (National Secondary School Students Union), which operated during the Peron regime.

The near-fatal shooting of a Jewish high-school student in August 1960 was attributed to Tacuara members. After that episode, Tacuara headquarters were raided by police, but few effective measures have been taken against it or other extreme nationalist groups. In response to the many representations made to the Government by leaders of the Argentine Jewish community, the Minister of the Interior and several members of the Argentine Congress have condemned the situation. As 1961 draws to a close, anti-Semitism in Argentina remains a subject of grave concern not only to the Argentinian Jewish community, but to Jews the world over.

SMITH PETITIONS URGE CONGRESS TO QUIT UN

Gerald L. K. Smith, whose petition to impeach Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren long antedates that of

the John Birch Society, has launched a new project. Printed circulars with space for 55 signatures appeal to Congress to "WITHDRAW from the UN." The Smith front circulating the petitions is the Citizens Congressional Committee.

SUCCESSFUL NSRP RALLY HELD IN MONTGOMERY

Prevented by Fairfield, Ala., authorities from holding a rally there during October, the racist National States Rights Party succeeded in meeting on November 16 in the City Municipal Auditorium of Montgomery, Ala. Some 300 persons heard the anti-Semitic guest speaker, the Rev. Gordon Winrod. of Little Rock, Ark., son of the late Gerald Winrod. Among those present were J. B. Stoner, longtime Klansman and NSRP official; and Mrs. E. L. Bishop, Little Rock resident and vice chairman of NSRP. Virtually the entire November issue of NSRP's vitriolic newspaper, The Thunderbolt, featured articles and editorials expressing outrage over alleged deprivations of NSRP's "civil rights" in Fairfield.

LITERARY ITEMS OF INTEREST

W. Henry MacFarland, Jr. has returned to the lunatic-fringe forum with an article in the November issue of The Pilgrim Torch, published by Kenneth Goff, a former Gerald L. K. Smith henchman. MacFarland, whose defunct group, the Nationalist Action League, was listed as "Fascist" by the U.S. Attorney General, presents a diatribe against the social sciences, psychiatrists, sociologists, social psychologists and educators, labelling all as "brainwashers." The article also calls for local textbook committees in every school district throughout the country.

The Rockwell Report, semi-monthly publication of the American Nazi Party, claims in the December 1 issue that "the entire first edition" of Rockwell's autobiography, This Time the World!, was oversubscribed before publication. There is no substantiation other than Rockwell's boast and his advertisement for the "Second Edition" -- at $10 per copy. The Rockwell book has not yet appeared in any edition.

In a crude attempt to attract pro-segregationist extremists, James H. Madole's National Renaissance Bulletin features a lurid drawing of a Negro and a white girl in intimate embrace. "The white race is under no moral obligation to uplift the moral, cultural and living standards of inferior races which lack the innate drive to lift themselves," Madole declares. He charges that Jewish organizations attempt to "forcibly integrate the public school system of the United States."

A new racist tabloid, The White American, is being issued by Robert A. Bowling in Atlanta, Ga., as the official voice of the National White Americans Party. The second issue is headlined "RACE WAR PREDICTED, Negroes Arming, Whites Vow to Take No More," and carries an advertisement for Conde McGinley's most recent pamphlet, Frankfurter's Red Record. Bowling, a member of Atlanta's National States Rights Party unit in 1958, was among those indicted in connection with the bombing of The Temple in Atlanta. Later the indictment against him was dismissed.

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

December 21, 1961

Mr. Al Rosen
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosen:

It was most gratifying to me to get Mr. Hoover's kind, thoughtful letter of December 18, together with his enclosures.

As you know, my letter of December 19 to you crossed in the mails with Mr. Hoover's letter to me. I still believe that his statement of April 1 is the best, providing a ready insight into the full scope and functions of the Bureau.

Therefore, I shall appreciate your kindness in forwarding to me 5,000 copies of the April 1 statement. These will be sent to a selected list of key people in communities across the country.

Again, with many thanks to Mr. Hoover and your own good self, I am

Cordially,

George Kellman

REC- 91

62-102104-49

GK:is

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C#237047

25 DEC 27 1961

Requisition prepared 12-26-61

Material sent w/o cover letter, 12-27-61

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64 JAN 2 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. MORRELL

DATE: 12/20/61

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: GEORGE KELLMAN
Director, Fact-Finding Division
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York

American Jewish Committee

In connection with the attached letter from George Kellman dated December 19, 1961, he talked with me today, 12/20/61, on the telephone. He was not aware of the Director's letter of December 18th. It apparently crossed in the mail with his letter of the 19th. He states when he receives the Director's letter he will send a note to the Bureau pointing out that when he wrote the letter of the 19th he had not received the Director's letter.

Kellman said he was highly pleased and honored that the Director had written to him and he plans to send the April 1st statement to opinion molders and key men throughout the country who are security minded and need to know the Director's views as indicated.

He plans to send a letter to the Director expressing a desire to obtain 5,000 copies if at all possible and he is willing to pay the charges.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

We should await the communication from him.

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REC-14

EX-108

62-102104-50

12 DEC 27 1961

File

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51 JAN 5 1962

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

December 19, 1961

Mr. Al Rosen
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Please refer to my last letter to you, and especially to my mention of the J. Edgar Hoover release which is dated April 1, 1961.

If it is not in the cards at this time that this statement or a statement similar to it will be issued under a more recent date, I shall appreciate 5,000 copies of the April 1st statement for our own distribution.

I hope that these can be supplied to us as soon as possible. We shall, of course, be glad to pay the charges.

With kindest thoughts of you and F.B.I., I am

Cordially,

George

George Kellman

GK:ls

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P.S. - Happy New Year!

REC-14

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62-102104-50

EX-108

12 DEC 27 1961

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December 18, 1961

REC-14 62-102104-51

EX-108

Mr. George Kellman
Director
Fact-Finding Division
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

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DATE 8-9-79 BY TEK/bia

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CH 237047

Dear Mr. Kellman:

Your cordial letter of December 12, 1961, to Assistant Director Rosen has been brought to my attention, and it was certainly good of you to write as you did. I appreciate your generous comments concerning my statement which appeared in the April 1, 1961, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

In response to your request, it is a pleasure to send you, under separate cover, 20 copies each of this statement and the publication, "The Communist Party Line." Enclosed is some other material on the general subject of communism I thought you might like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
DEC 19 1961
COMM-FBI

Kellman placed on SCL 12-22-61 mem

Place on S.C.L.

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Adcock - 4724 (Sent Direct)
USC (20 each)
LEB Introduction 4-1-61
The Communist Party Line

(SEE ENCLOSURES & NOTE NEXT PAGE)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Ingram
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DEC 18 3 13 PM '61

sent AH 12-20-61

Letter to Mr. George Kellman
12-18-61

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURES (4)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Award address (12-7-61) "The Faith To Be Free"
eadly Contest
ntroduction 10-61

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Kellman. He
ited the Bureau in the past and is known to

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

December 12, 1961

Mr. Al Rosen
Rm. 5706, FBI
Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

American Jewish Committee

Dear Mr. Rosen:

This is to thank you ever so much for your kindness in forwarding to me copies of J. Edgar Hoover's statements, particularly the one of April 1, 1961, and the reprint of his Senate Internal Security Committee statement of Sept. 23.

Is it possible for you to let me have 20 copies each of these two items?

Also, I want to tell you that I personally consider the statement of April 1, 1961 a model of positiveness and clarity on an issue presently worrying the public, and I am wondering whether or not Mr. Hoover has issued something like it at a more recent date. If not, it is my opinion that it ought to be up-dated and re-issued.

Meantime, I shall appreciate receiving any other release you may want to send me.

With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

George Kellman

George Kellman, Director
Fact-Finding Division

GK:is

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12 DEC 27 1961

EX-108

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[illegible] Associate Treasurer
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[illegible], Executive Vice President

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6-6 (Rev. 8/14/61)

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FBI

12/14 1961

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___ Mr. Trotter
___ Miss Gandy
___ Mr. Clayton
___ Mr. Ingram

___ Mr. McGowan
Room 2714
___ Mr. McGrath
Room 2244
___ Mr. Malley
Room 5710
___ Mr. Scatterday
Room 6125 IB
___ Mr. Welte
Room 5714

[illegible]
Rm 4718

___ Miss Dougherty
___ Miss Hester
___ Miss Wright

___ See Me
___ Call Me

___ Note & Return
___ Prepare Tickler
___ Appropriate Action

Per conversation
Thanks

Mr. Rosen
holding
originals —
Smelltrust

W W Wright
A. Rosen
Room 5706, Ext. 571

REC-14

62-102104-52

February 14, 1962

EX 101

Mr. George Kellman
Director
Fact-Finding Division
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Kellman:

Your letter of February 7th to Assistant Director Rosen has been brought to my attention, and we appreciate your kind sentiments and your interest in writing. In response to your request, it is a pleasure to send you, under separate cover, 10,000 copies of the publication you mentioned. I thought you might like to know there is no charge for material this Bureau is privileged to distribute.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 14 1 38 PM '62
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FBI

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2-15-62
Sent 2M
Reg. #2357

MAILED 5
FEB 14 1962
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Adcock - Room 4724 (Sent Direct)
USC (10,000 copies)
4-1-61 LEB Introduction

50 FEB 26 1962

NOTE: Mr. Kellman is on the Special Correspondents' List. He wrote Mr. Rosen on 12-12-61 requesting 20 copies of the above reprint and "The Communist Party Line." The Director replied on 12-18-61 and the material was sent to Kellman under separate cover. Kellman is Director of the Fact-Finding Division of this organization.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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CN 237047

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

February 7, 1962

Mr. Al Rosen
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Reprint of J. Edgar Hoover's
April 1, 1961 Memo titled
"To All Law Enforcement Officials"

Dear Mr. Rosen:

The type of response we are getting is such that our Community Relations Department now estimates that it will need 10,000 copies more.

I shall deeply appreciate your advice as to how soon this could be obtained for us, and the charge therefor.

With kindest thoughts of you and Mr. Hoover, I am

Sincerely,

Geo.

George Kellman

GK:is

REC- 14

62-102104-52

25 FEB 19 1962

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EX-101

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ack (SCL) ACK 2-14-62
BS/mc (Henry copy 2-13-62 mc

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

February 16, 1962

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in so warmly responding to my request for additional copies of your statement of April 1, headed "To All Law Enforcement Officials."

As I told Mr. Rosen, I consider this statement outstanding for the balanced, concise and penetrating way in which it gets its message across. Frankly, I had the feeling that not giving it greater currency would be tantamount to hiding this light under a bushel. The type of response to our distribution of it more than substantiates this view.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity of communicating this thought to you.

Again, with many thanks, and cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Kellman

George Kellman, Director
Fact-Finding Division

GK:is

62-102104-53

REC- 72

No reply necessary

EX-102

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32 FEB 19 1962

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For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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Vol. VII, No. 1, January 1962

REVIEW OF 1961

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While 1961 brought no such widespread outbreaks of unorganized Nazi-style vandalism and hoodlumism as had marked the previous year, organized anti-Semitic activity persisted undiminished. For the third year running, George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party stole the headlines through noisy demonstrations; other hatemongers continued to concentrate chiefly on distributing inflammatory leaflets and periodicals.

A new propaganda springboard was supplied by the trial of Adolf Eichmann. Agitators flatly denied the facts of the World War II holocaust, decrying the charge that six million Jews were murdered and hailing Eichmann as a martyr.

Following the pattern of earlier years, nearly all political developments were interpreted as phases of a Jewish-Communist conspiracy for world conquest -- often said to be based in Israel. United Nations actions were depicted as steps in the execution of this plot. However, while portraying "Jews and Zionists" as the sinister force behind the Soviet Union, the bigots -- in typical self-contradiction -- also attacked NATO and other anti-Communist defense arrangements.

REC-45 62-102104-54

NOT RECORDED
4 FEB 28 1962

50 MAR 5 1962

EX-113

File
6-AM

On the domestic scene, Southern communities were again flooded with literature blasting integration as a Jewish scheme to "mongrelize" America, preparatory to a Communist takeover. President John F. Kennedy was labeled a tool of Jews and Communists; his Administration replaced the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal as one of the anti-Semites' prime targets.

ANTI-SEMITES SEEK TO INFILTRATE THE FAR RIGHT

As the ultra-conservative right burgeoned, anti-Semites stepped up their perennial efforts to gain influence in that quarter. To accredit themselves, they aped the extreme right-wing position -- attacking social-welfare and mental-health "schemes," the income tax, fluoridation of drinking water, and "Federal control" in general.

The upsurge of ultra-conservatism began in March, when Robert H.W. Welch, leader of the John Birch Society, accused ex-President Dwight D. Eisenhower and other high officials of Communist involvement. In the wake of the resulting publicity other right-wing groups, old and new, burst into activity. Dr. Fred Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade and the Rev. Billy James Hargis's Christian Crusade emerged as chief rivals of the John Birch Society.

Leaders of right-wing movements quickly and emphatically disclaimed racial and religious prejudice, sometimes pointing to Jews in their ranks. Thus, Schwarz's publicity

stressed Catholic and Jewish as well as Protestant sponsorship or support for his rallies. In the Birch Society's Bulletin (April), Welch scored bigotry as a Communist weapon and declared:

> I am not anti-Semitic, never could be, and could never allow the John Birch Society to become an agency or even a haven of anti-Semitic feeling as long as I am directing its policies....

But the anti-Semites, undaunted, continued their attempts to thrust their support on ultra-conservative organizations. The picture became further confused as a result of bias in the publications of some ultra-conservative groups, such as Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council.

TENSIONS IN THE SOUTH

In the face of Freedom Rides, sit-ins and school desegregation, Southern racists often combined anti-Negro appeals with anti-Semitism, charging a Jewish-Communist plot to "mongrelize" the South. Production of hate literature in Southern states increased, though the bulk still came from other regions.

Ku Klux Klan

The Klan movement was highly active despite internal rivalries. In January, Klansmen distributed hate literature during integration riots at the University of Georgia, Athens. The next month, hooded figures threatened school-board members in Baton Rouge, La. A cross was burned at the home of U.S. Representative Overton Brooks in Shreveport, La., while a Klan organizing drive was going on.

Klansmen were in evidence at the Freedom Rider riots in Alabama during May, and the state's two main Klan groups were among defendants temporarily enjoined from further violence by a Federal judge on June 2. In Atlanta, late in August, police measures thwarted attempts by Klan groups and others to disrupt school integration; at a subsequent Klan "protest meeting" the Police Chief's car was mobbed.

The Klan's trend toward fragmentation continued, despite occasional reports of mergers or federations. The U.S. Klans organization was split when Imperial Wizard Robert Lee ("Wild Bill") Davidson of Macon, Ga., and Grand Dragon Calvin Craig of Atlanta resigned to found the United Klans of America. Through an "educational department," Craig solicited donations -- falsely represented as tax-deductible -- for the new group. Control of U.S. Klans passed to the widow of Imperial Wizard Eldon L. Edwards (d. 1960), and Davidson's successor, E.E. George.

A significant statement came from veteran Klan leader Bill Hendrix of Oldsmar, Fla. Resigning as Grand Dragon of the Southern-Northern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, he said:

> I see no way to stop racial integration and it looks to me like the best thing to do is to accept it.... Those in the Klan can only block it by illegal means. I'm not going to agree to such things as bombings and burning schools....

National States Rights Party — Made up of bigots from all over the country, NSRP was active chiefly in Southern trouble spots. Its monthly, The Thunderbolt (edited by Ed Fields of Birmingham) was circulated wherever desegregation was imminent. During the Atlanta lunch-counter crisis in February, a "Special Georgia Edition" blasted Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver and Sen. Herman Talmadge as "subservient to Jews" for permitting school integration. Other issues proclaimed: "Reds Move Into White House," "Jews Control NAACP" and "Eichmann Trial Giant Propaganda Hoax."

On January 24, Arkansas legislators were shocked to find copies of The Thunderbolt on their desks. Mrs. E. L. Bishop, NSRP's National Chairman, claimed permission had been obtained for this distribution. Steps were promptly taken to prevent a repetition.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy were hanged in effigy at an NSRP rally in Anniston, Ala., during September. The next month, Fields was arrested in Fairfield, Ala., for contempt of a court order banning a proposed rally; The Thunderbolt devoted nearly a whole issue to this "deprivation of civil rights." In November, 300 persons attended an NSRP meeting at Montgomery Municipal Auditorium to hear the Rev. Gordon Winrod, son of the notorious anti-Semite, Gerald B. Winrod.

White Citizens' Councils

Membership in White Citizens' Councils was estimated at 300,000, but active participation seems to have fluctuated greatly, depending on local tensions. Councils continued as autonomous groups loosely federated by regions or states. Most dropped "White" from their names.

Religious bigotry was promoted by extremist elements in some Councils. Leander Perez, Louisiana WCC leader and a champion of state segregation laws, publicly blamed Southern problems on "Zionist Jews." Other Councils -- for example in Mississippi -- confined themselves to right-wing and segregationist themes.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL AND THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)

Through picketing, hate sheets and a "Hate Bus," American Nazi Party Commander Rockwell pursued his aim of "aggravating the Jews so bad" that they would not be able to ignore him. Throughout the year, he and some of his followers were involved with law courts.

Demonstrations

Disorder and some publicity was generated by ANP threats to picket local premieres of the movie Exodus. In Boston (January 15), Rockwell watched from his hotel (where he had registered as "Nathan Ginsburg") while an anti-Nazi crowd gathered outside the theater, then strode into the assemblage with three of his men. About to be mobbed, he was spirited away by police and packed off by plane. A truckload of ANP members was escorted out of the state.

At the Philadelphia opening of Exodus (February 1), ANP Deputy Commander Ralph P. Forbes and two others were swiftly removed from the scene. Arrested for inciting to riot, they were later acquitted. At subsequent premieres in Detroit (February 11) and Washington (February 20), picketing was restricted to assigned areas some distance from the theaters and proceeded uneventfully.

Mimicking the Freedom Riders, ANP members, between May 22 and 24, traveled from their headquarters in Arlington, Va., to New Orleans in a Volkswagen microbus plastered with racist and anti-Semitic signs. The "Hate Bus" was not allowed into New Orleans until the signs were removed. Attempts to picket an NAACP meeting and the local premiere of Exodus landed Rockwell and nine others in jail, where they staged a hunger strike, in imitation of the jailed Freedom Riders. Rockwell was later fined $100 and sentenced to 60 days, but was released on bail.

Legal Proceedings

Rockwell's right to hold a rally in a New York City park was finally upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court on November 13. Denied a permit in 1960, he had won a reversal in the two appellate courts of New York State; the case had then been taken to the Supreme Court by the City. Throughout, he was represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, which stressed his right to speak, however repugnant his views.

On July 20, in Arlington, two ANP troopers were sentenced to the county road gang for seizing a Jewish boy and holding him at ANP headquarters until freed by police. A third trooper was fined and jailed for assaulting another boy.

In January, retiring U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers decided not to list ANP as subversive, since its name constituted sufficient warning to the public.

Publications

A stream of scurrilous leaflets plus a monthly National Socialist Bulletin poured from Rockwell's printing press in Arlington. Late in the year, his autobiography, This Time the World, was published under the imprint of J. V. Kenneth Morgan, one of Rockwell's confidential aides. Priced at $10, Jews were urged to buy it in self-protection.

PRO-ARAB PROPAGANDA

Attacks by American anti-Semites on "Zionists" or Jews (the terms being used interchangeably) were in evidence throughout the year, as was anti-Zionist propaganda disseminated by Arab bodies in the United States: embassies and UN delegations, the Arab Information Center (AIC), the Organization of Arab Students, the Palestine Arab Refugee Office (PARO), and the new Arab Palestine Delegation.

While Common Sense (January 15) and Merwin K. Hart's Economic Council Letter (April 15) blamed Zionists for drawing the United States into World War I and creating the Soviet Union, a pamphlet by PARO director Izzat Tannous branded

Zionism as a new form of colonialism, and the Arab Palestine Delegation's Newsletter (August 15) enlarged upon "Zionist crime, murder and robbery."

Arab propaganda pamphlets were offered for sale in James H. Madole's neo-Nazi National Renaissance Bulletin. Gerald L. K. Smith gave this accolade to the PARO chief in The Cross and the Flag (July):

> The story of Jew-organized gangsterism has been told by a great citizen, a former citizen of Jerusalem, Dr. Izzat Tannous. I have met Dr. Tannous. He is a gentleman of breeding, intelligence and honor.

ANTI-SEMITIC PERIODICALS AND BOOKS

The output of the hate press continued undiminished. Common Sense, edited by Conde McGinley in Union, N.J., claimed a new high -- 89,500 copies -- for its October 1 issue. Admiral John G. Crommelin (Retired), the Alabama anti-Semite and perennial political candidate, was listed as one of the magazine's stockholders.

The American Mercury switched from religious bigotry to ultra-conservatism when control passed from Russell Maguire of New York to the Defenders of the Christian Faith, a fundamentalist missionary group. The Defenders, though founded by Gerald B. Winrod, have avoided overt anti-Semitism since his death. However, Gerald's son Gordon started a monthly, The Winrod Letter, which proclaimed that "there is nothing wrong with hate," and, among other items, touted Arab anti-Jewish literature.

Among numerous other hate publications, Gerald L. K. Smith's monthly, The Cross and the Flag, adjusted its anti-Semitic line to nearly all current developments, while his New Letter printed items "other news agencies might hesitate to carry." Anti-Negro and anti-Semitic appeals were combined with attacks on religion in The Truth Seeker, and James H. Madole's National Renaissance Bulletin featured lurid drawings of Negroes embracing white girls.

The World Conquerors, a handbook of anti-Jewish canards by a Hungarian Fascist, Lajos Marschalko, was widely circulated in an English edition imported from London. Another book distributed in quantity was Iron Curtain Over America by the late (d. November 9) John O. Beaty, now in its 16th printing.

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

For Your Information

from THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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Vol. VII, No. 2, February 1962

NEW YORK IN THE OFFING FOR ROCKWELL?

Bolstered by a U.S. Supreme Court decision affirming his right to speak, American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell has applied to New York City's Park Commissioner for a permit to hold a meeting in Union Square April 20. Rockwell selected the date which marks the birthday of his inglorious hero, Adolf Hitler. But this year, two of the most sacred holy days in the Christian and Jewish religions happen to fall on the same day: Good Friday and the second day of Passover. Rockwell's application is still under consideration.

Rockwell was invited to address the Student Forum of Bucknell University on January 31. His appearance was called off amid protests by numerous campus and local groups, including the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution. On the day of the scheduled talk, the streets of nearby Lewisburg, Pa., were strewn with ANP leaflets. "Captain" Seth David Ryan was charged with "illegal distribution of literature" and sentenced to 10 days in prison or $25. Ryan spent a short time in jail before the fine was paid.

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On February 4, Rockwell arrived belatedly in Lewisburg, accompanied by a shabby-looking retinue of nine henchmen. Denied the city courthouse and the Federal building for his meeting-place, the ANP leader proceeded to deliver his tirade in a public square. A crowd of more than a thousand persons, regulated by 50 law-enforcement officers, made it difficult for the "fuehrer" to be heard; most of his remarks were drowned out by jeers and shouts of "Go home!" After about 10 minutes, the would-be orator gave up, retiring his forces in order and without incident.

On the literary front, Rockwell has intensified his efforts to "aggravate the Jews" into vociferous and attention-getting protest. Since late in 1961, his official publication, The Rockwell Report, has been appearing twice a month, garishly headlined and emblazoned with red, often illustrated with large, crude cartoons portraying the Jew in the style of Nazi Germany's Streicher. The February 1 Report brandishes a scarehead, "EXTRA," in type six inches high, and purports to offer the word-by-word translation of a manuscript written by Adolf Eichmann in captivity and smuggled out of Israel. The alleged communication from Eichmann describes the prisoner's supposed "torture" at the hands of Jews.

This Time the World, Rockwell's long-advertised autobiography, is finally out, issued under the imprint of J.V. Kenneth Morgan, a confidential aide of the ANP leader for some years. Despite a prohibitive price of $10, the

book is amateurishly printed and offers little more than a surfeit of photographs of Hitler and a rehash of the anti-Semitic arguments already expounded in Rockwell's many leaflets. Autobiographical portions give a shallow portrait of a frustrated childhood and youth, and go into tiresome details about the author's pre-Nazi career -- the fruitless years spent living in a trailer with his family, taking on short-lived jobs in publishing and trying his hand at ill-fated right-wing projects. Sections dealing with Rockwell's current Nazi activities contain little material that is new.

BOMBINGS IN LOS ANGELES

During a panel discussion of "The Extreme Right" held February 1 at Temple Sinai in Los Angeles, bombs exploded at the homes of two participants, Rev. John G. Simmons (Unitarian) and Rev. Brooks Walter (Lutheran). The families of both ministers narrowly escaped injury. The home of Marsha Hunt, the third panelist, was untouched -- probably because it is listed under the actress' married name. Temple Sinai grounds were strewn with leaflets bearing crude drawings of the Star of David, the hammer and sickle and the UN emblem. In the course of a police investigation of the bombings, it was revealed that a suburban resident had gotten a similar leaflet, scribbled over with death threats.... Several days after the Temple outrage, a telephoned bomb threat was received at the home of actor Robert Ryan, who had just taken part in a local radio expose of right-wing activities.

NSRP PROGRAM FOR 1962

The racist National States Rights Party sets forth details of "the big job to do in '62" in a letter from Dr. Edward R. Fields at Birmingham, Ala., headquarters. The anti-Semitic, anti-Negro group gives first priority to plans to participate in the 1964 Presidential election. Rallies and meetings are to be scheduled in areas where the Party has members and supporters but no active branches. National headquarters will organize local activities for all branches; these will include picketings, boycotts and meetings.

CURRENT LITERATURE IN BRIEF

In his National Renaissance Bulletin (October - December, 1961), neo-Nazi editor James H. Madole implies that Americans might profit from studying the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and the Arab nations.

> JEWS HAVE BEEN PURGED FROM THE SOVIET DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND FROM NEARLY EVERY MAJOR POST IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF THEIR POLITICAL UNRELIABILITY. Their race is still prominent in the Russian arts and sciences but exercise little or no control of Soviet economic life....Russian Communism is not anti-Semitic as many American Jews claim but merely anti-Zionist....In time the Russian government may learn, as the Arab nations have learned, that mere anti-Zionism will not suffice.

In Oberammergau in Upper Bavaria, the Widar Publishing House has printed 36,000 copies of The Coming Red Dictatorship, anti-Semitic tract by the American hatemonger, Conde McGinley. In the German translation, the word "Jews" has been replaced by Sataniden (Satanic beings).

Action, a mimeographed newsletter published in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by James Warner, a former Rockwell lieutenant, lists a variety of anti-Semitic books and pamphlets for sale. Among them is I Testify, by the late Robert Edmondson, advertised at $3.50. This compendium of anti-Jewish slanders hit its peak of distribution in the early '40s, during the heyday of the German American Bund. Warner's selling point is that this book has been recommended by such notorious anti-Semites as Elizabeth Dilling, George E. Deatherage and Frank Britton.

In the January 1962 issue of The Winrod Letter, Rev. Gordon Winrod, son of the late Rev. Gerald Winrod of Kansas, promotes the sale of his father's anti-Semitic materials, even though many of them date back to pre-World War II days. One feature article presents Winrod's conspiratorial interpretation of his expulsion from the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. Complaining that "no reason has been stated and no charges have been made," Winrod reprints a notice of ineligibility which appeared in December in The Lutheran Witness, official organ of the Synod:

> Rev. Gordon Winrod, deposed from the ministry by First Lutheran Church of Little Rock, Ark., is no longer eligible for a call in The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. He has organized a congregation known as Saint Paul Lutheran Church, Little Rock. This congregation has no affiliation with the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod.
>
> -- William J. Stelling
> President, Western District

Funds for the activities of the American Jewish Committee are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.

April 26, 1962

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REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Louis Caplan
President
The American Jewish Committee
3005 Grant Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Caplan:

I have received your letter of April 23rd, and it was thoughtful of you to write as you did. I certainly appreciate your kind remarks concerning my administration of the FBI and the work being performed by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. We have had cordial relations and correspondence with officials of the American Jewish Committee in the past. This organization was founded in 1906 and is reportedly dedicated to safeguarding civil and religious rights of Jewish people. It has been continually an anticommunist group.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

Office of the President • 3005 Grant Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

April 23, 1962

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Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read with great interest the excellent article on "The Rightist Crisis in our Churches" which appeared in the April 24th issue of Look.

The report of the activities of the F. B. I. under your most able direction in combating both Communism and the Radical Rightists must fill all of us with renewed pride and confidence in what your organization means to the welfare of our country.

You are performing an invaluable service in preserving the democratic process, which is an inseparable part of our Judaeo-Christian heritage.

Yours very respectfully,

Louis Caplan 62-102104-55

President
Louis Caplan

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